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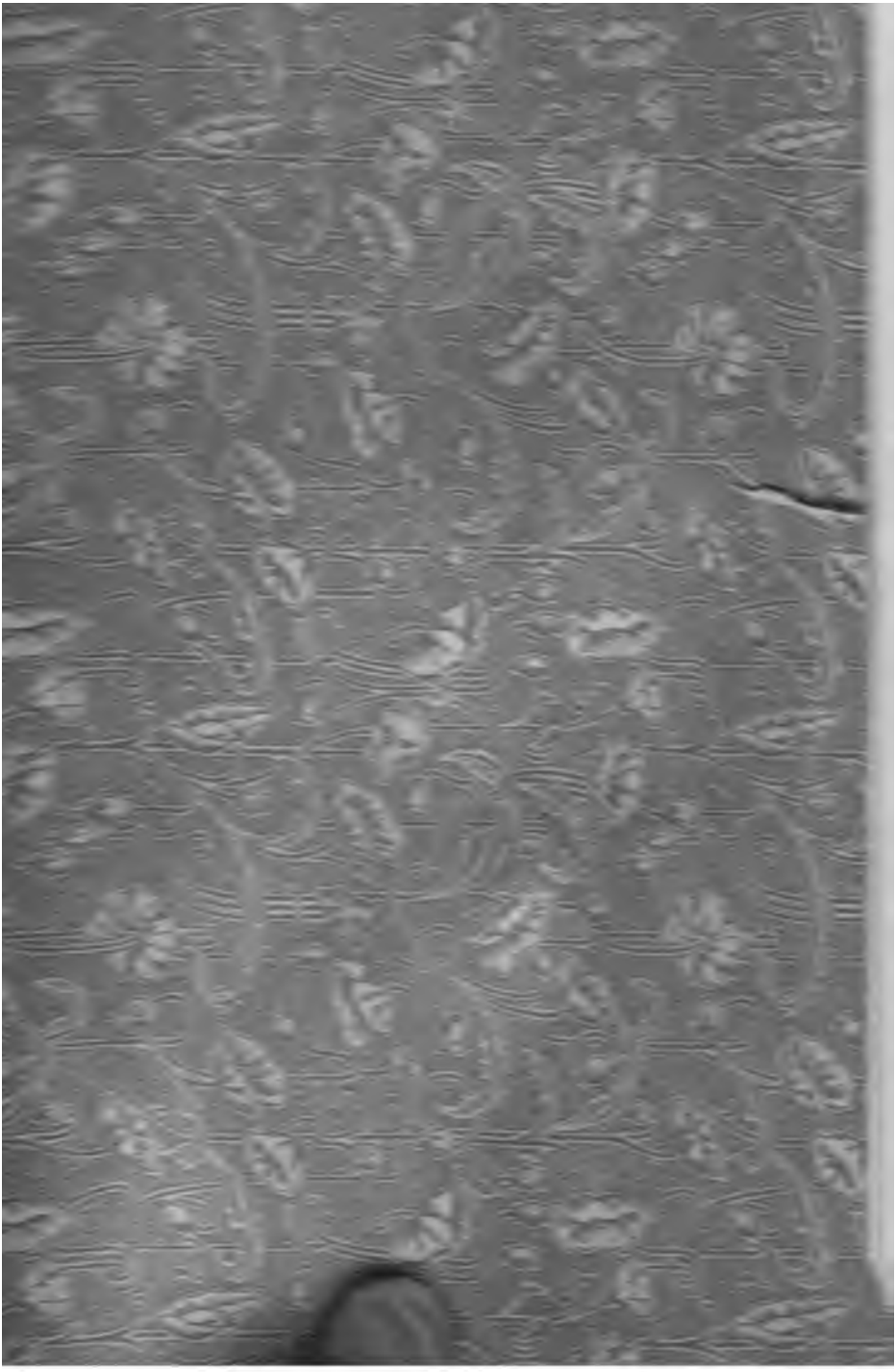

TOURS IN WALES,

BY

THOMAS PENNANT, ESQ;

With Notes, Preface, and Copious Index,

BY THE EDITOR,

JOHN RHYS, M.A.

PROFESSOR OF CELTIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD:

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

An Account of the Five Royal Tribes of Cambria, and of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, and their Representatives, with their Arms, as given in Pennant's History of Whiteford and Holywell.

VOL. III.

CAERNARVON:
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THE

TOUR IN NORTH WALES,

MDCCLXXIII.

FROM *Caernarvon* I crossed in the ferry to *Tal y Foel*, in the island of

ANGLESEY.

THE *Menai* is here two miles broad. In my passage had a view of *Abermenai*, the very narrow passage into the port of *Caernarvon*, and rendered more dangerous by the sands both within and without. *Abermenai* has its ferry, and is one of the five over this strait. They were originally the property of the crown of *England;* till *Henry* VIII. granted all of them to *Richard Gifford*, one of the sewers of his chamber; who again set them to *William Bulkely*, in the 33d year of his royal master: but since that period, every one, except this, has been transferred to other hands. ABERMENAI.

I SOON reached *Newborough*, about three miles from the shore, a place greatly fallen away from its antient splendor. Here had been one of the NEWBOROUGH.

residences of our princes. In Mr. *Rowlands*'s time, the foundation of the *Llys* or palace, was to be seen a little to the south of the church, which is supposed to have been the domestic chapel. In its neighborhood, at *Frondeg*, is a stone which I overlooked. I find it mentioned in the manuscripts of Mr. ROWLANDS; who has given the following inscription: CUR . . . . . FILIUS CUURICINI EREXIT HUNC LAPIDEM. The author of the History of *Anglesey*[a] also mentions it, but varies in the name of the founder, and his father. His reading is thus: FILIUS ULRICI EREXIT HUNC LAPIDEM. I am credibly informed that the inscription is at present illegible; but the style of the memorial induces me to give it to a *Dane:* such are extremely frequent in *Scandinavia.* STODINGUS *fecit erigi lapidem* in memoriam ARNONIS *filii sui qui profectus est in* HARDALAM[b]—THORSTATUM & GURA *fecerunt erigi saxum in memoriam* LAFSONIS *patris sui*[c]—and the imperfect one, like this of *Ulric,* SAXO *lapidem hunc posuit*[d], are proofs of the custom in the *Baltic* kingdom.

THE *Danes* frequently invaded *Anglesey*; and between the years 969 and 972 *Godfryd,* the son of *Harold,* subdued the whole island[e]: a pious son in one of these invasions might, according to

[a] P. 43, printed for *Dodsley*, 1775. 4to.

[b] *Pering skioldi Monum. Suev-gothic.* 289.

[c] The same, 301. [d] *Wormii Mon. Danica,* 501. [e] *Powel,* 34. 62.

the custom of his country, have erected this monument to his father; but from the imperfect state of the inscription, we are at a loss to know whether it was sepulchral or votive.

NEWBOROUGH, or more properly *Rhos-fair*, the *British* name, was a manor of our princes. It was divided into two parts; the one consisted of officers of the household under the prince, which were of two kinds, and had twelve gavels in land between them: part maintained the *Maer-drefwyr*, or those who overlooked his demesne; the other was for the *Garddwyr*, certain persons resembling our cottagers, who possessed small parcels of land called *Gerddi*[f]. There were besides eight gavels, which were the property of freeholders; the posterity of whom enjoyed the same to the very time of my author, Mr. *Rowlands*. This was also the seat of justice for the whole comot of *Menai*, and continued so, long after it became subject to the *English*. Some respect to a royal seat was still maintained by the new royal possessors. It became a manor of the princes of *Wales*. *Edward* I. erected the town into a corporation, and gave it a guild mercatory, and other privileges, which were confirmed by parlement, in the first year of *Edward* III[g]. From this time it was called *Newborough*. In the latter part of that reign were found

[f] *Record of Caernarvon, in Biblioth. Litteraria*, 23.
[g] Mr. *Rowlands' MSS.*

ninety-three houses, thirteen gardens, one orchard, twelve crofts, and sixty small pieces of ground inclosed for the use of the houses. The crown had its steward for this district, with a salary of ten pounds a year. The palace and royal chapel existed in the time of *Edward* III.; for it appears by an inquisition taken here in 1329, before *William de Shaldeford*, representative of *Richard* earl of *Arundel*, justiciary of *North Wales*, that the tenants of the comot of *Menai* had been required to put those buildings into repair: but, on their representing that, if that duty was put in force, they would be of little or no advantage to the king, the justiciary was directed to enquire into the truth; and whether it would not be better for him to take an annual sum in lieu of the repairs, not only of the palace and chapel, but of all the other buildings on the royal manor[h]. In after times it had the honour of sending representatives to the *British* parlement. *Richard ap Rhydderch ap Myfyrion* sate in the third of *Henry* VIII. and *John ap Robert Llwyd* in the first of *Edward* VI; who in the next year transferred this honor to *Beaumaris*. The glory of *Newborough* is now passed away.

It now subsists by a manufacture of mats, and *Rhosir morhesg* ropes, made of sea-reed-grass; a

[h] *Sebright MSS.*

plant of which Queen *Elizabeth*, in tenderness to such of her subjects who lived on sandy shores, wisely prohibited the extirpation, in order to prevent the misfortunes which have since happened, of having half the parish buried in the unstable sands[i] by the rage of tempests.

SUCH is the case of *Llanddwyn*, a parish which extends below into the sea, and terminates in a narrow peninsula: almost the whole of which is at present covered with sand-hills. We are told that in the time of *Edward* III. there were on it no more than eight small houses, or, as they were then called, *weles*[k]; yet in the reign of *Henry* VIII. it was one of the richest prebends in the cathedral of *Bangor*. Its wealth arose not from the real fertility of the place, but from the superstition of the common people; from pilgrimage to crosses, reliques, holy wells, ordeals, and what Mr. *Rowlands* calls ιχθυομαντια, or divination by fishes[l]. In the time of *Owen Glyndwr*, one *Yerwerth Fychan*, rector of *Llanddoged*, made pretensions to the offerings, and sacrilegiously seized on them; but *Gryffydd le Yonge*, chancellor to our hero, interfered, and by a decree of his put a stop to the invasion of the rights of the place[m]. LLANDDWYN.

[i] See the sad effects of these moveable sands in Mr. *Cordiner's Letters*, 86, 87, and my *Tour Scotl.* 1769, 4th ed. 144. 168.

[k] *Rowlands' MSS.* [l] *Rowlands' MSS.*

[m] The same, and *Hist. Anglesey*, 44.

CHURCH. ON the peninsula are the ruins of the church, dedicated to St. *Deuwen*, daughter of *Brychan*, one of the holy *Colidei*, or primitive Christians of *Britain*. Near it are the small remains of the prebendal house. The first appears to have been no inelegant building. The last is noted for the residence of *Richard Kyffyn*, then rector of *Llanddwyn*, and afterwards dean of *Bangor*, known by the name of *y Deon du*, or the black dean. He was a strenuous friend to the house of *Lancaster*, and here concerted with Sir *Rhys ap Thomas*, and other *Welsh* chieftains, a plan for bringing in the duke of *Richmond*, then in *Britany;* to whom they transmitted, by means of fishing-vessels, all necessary intelligence.

FROM *Newborough*, I, several years ago, made an excursion to *Aberffraw*, about seven miles to the north, in search of another palace of our antient princes. They took one of their titles from this place, *Princeps de Aberffraw*, which preceded that of *Dominus de Snowdon*. I crossed, at low-water, the arm of the sea called *Malltraeth;* and rode by the church of *Llan-Gadwaladr*, said to have been founded by *Cadwaladr*, last king of the *Britons*, and made one of the sanctuaries of the island. Over the door was an inscription in memory of *Cadfan*, grandfather to the founder, to this effect: CATAMANUS *Rex sapientissimus*

LLAN-GADWALADR.

opinatissimus omnium Regum[n]. The stone on which this is inscribed, is said to be in form of a coffin; and probably in the former church had a more suitable place.

On a tombstone in the church, is the following curious

EPITAPH.

In obitum *Owini Woode* Armigeri qui obiit 6. die *April* A°. D^ni^. 1602. Ætat suæ 76.

Fœlix ter fœlix, marmor, quia nobile lignum
Quo caret infœlix insula, marmor, habes,
Owen *et patriæ vivens fuit utile* lignum,
Et lignum *vitæ post sua fata Deo.*
Filius ista meo posui monumenta parenti,
Sit precor ut tecum nomen ita Omen idem.
1602.

About a mile or two farther reach the site of the princely residence. It is now reduced to a few poor houses, seated on the river *Ffraw*, near a small bay. Not a vestige is to be seen of its former boast. It was a chief seat of our princes, and one of the three courts of justice for the principality[o]. Here was always kept one of the three copies of the antient code of laws; another at *Dinevawr* in *Caermarthenshire;* and the third was kept by the doctors of laws, for their constant use[p]. This place was of great antiquity, being one of the three fixed on by *Roderic* the *Great*, about the year 870, for the residence of his successors. In ABERRFFRAW.

[n] *Camden*, ii. 566. *Rowlands*, 157.
[o] *Leges Wallicæ*, 147. [p] The same, 6.

962 it was ravaged by the *Irish*[q]. An extent was made of *Aberffraw* in the 13th *Edward* III; from which may be learned some of the antient revenues of the *Welsh* princes. It appeared that part arose from rents of lands, from the profit of mills and fisheries, and often from things taken in kind; but the last were frequently commuted for their value in money.

LLANIDAN.

BUT to return to the *Menai*. From *Newborough* I visited *Llanidan*, a seat of Lord *Boston*'s, finely situated on that arm of the sea, commanding upwards a beautiful prospect of *Caernarvon*, and the *Snowdon* hills. The church, which is adjacent, once belonged to the convent of *Beddkelert*. In 1535 it followed the fate of that house. Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *Edmond Downam* and *Peter Ashton;* who sold it in 1605 to *Richard Prytherch* of *Myfyrion*, whose daughter married a *Llwyd* of *Llugwy*, on the other side of the island. On the extinction of that family all their estates were bought by Lord *Uxbridge*, who left them to his nephew Sir *William Irby*, the late lord *Boston*.

IN the church is a reliquary, made neither of gold nor silver, nor yet ornamented with precious stones; but of very ordinary gritstone, with a roof-like cover. Whether it contained any reliques of the patron saint, a St. *Aiden*, of whom the ve-

[q] *Powel*, 62.

nerable *Bede* makes such honourable mention[r], I cannot say. The church of *Durham* possessed his cross, three of his teeth, his head, and two Griffin's eggs[s]. The living is a vicarage, to which are annexed the chapels of *Llanedwen, Llan-ddaniel,* and *Llanfair y Cwmmwd.*

I MUST not pass unnoticed the celebrated stone of *Maen Mordhwyd,* or the stone *of the thigh,* now well secured in the wall of this church. In old times it was so constant to one place, that, let it be carried ever so far, it would be sure of returning at night. *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Chester,* determined to subdue its loco-motive faculties, fastened it with iron chains to a far greater stone, and flung it into the sea; but, to the astonishment of all beholders, it was found the next morning in its usual place[t].

I NOW enter on classical ground, and the pious seats of the antient *Druids;* the sacred groves, the altars, and monumental stones. A slight mention of what I saw must content my reader; who is referred to the works of the celebrated and learned Mr. *Henry Rowlands,* the former vicar of this place, and to those of my friend the late reverend

[r] *De vita Cudbercti,* c. 4. [s] *Smith's Beda, App.* No. XV.

[t] *Giraldus Itin. Cambr.* lib. ii. c. vii. and *Powel's* note. Sir *Rich. Hoare* ed. vol. ii. p. 103. *Giraldus* says, the stone took its name from its shape.

Dr. *Borlase*, who hath added fresh illustrations of these obscure remains.

TRE'R DRYW. AT *Tre'r Dryw*, or the habitation of the *Arch-Druid*, I met with the mutilated remains described by Mr. *Rowlands*. His *Bryn Gwyn*, or *Brein Gwyn*, or royal tribunal, is a circular hollow of an hundred and eighty feet in diameter, surrounded by an immense agger of earth and stones, evidently brought from some other place, there not being any mark of their being taken from the spot. It has only a single entrance. This is supposed to have been the grand consistory of the druidical administration.

NOT far from it was one of the *Gorseddau*, now in a manner dispersed, but once consisting of a great copped heap of stones, on which sate aloft a *Druid* instructing the surrounding people[u] *multa de Deorum immortalium vi et postestate disputare, et juventuti tradunt.*[x]

HERE are also the reliques of a circle of stones, with the *Cromlech* in the midst; but all extremely imperfect. Two of the stones are very large; one, which serves at present as part of the end of a house, is twelve feet seven inches high, and eight feet broad; and another eleven feet high and twenty-three feet in girth. Some lesser stones also remain. This circle, when complete, was one

[u] *Mona Antiq.* 92, tab. iv. [x] *Cæsar Bel. Gal.* lib. vi.

of the temples of the *Druids*, in which their religious rites were performed. It is the conjecture of Mr. *Rowlands*, that the whole of these remains were surrounded with a circle of OAKS, and formed a deep and sacred grove, *Jam per se roborum elegunt lucos, neque ulla sacra sine ea fronde conficiunt.*[y]

NEAR this is *Caer Lēb*[z], or the moated entrenchment, of a square form, with a double rampart, and broad ditch intervening, and a lesser on the outside. Within are foundations of circular and of square buildings. This Mr. *Rowlands* supposes to have been the residence of the arch-druid, and to have given the name, *Tre'r Dryw*, to the township in which it stands. CAER LĒB.

AT *Tref-Wry*[a] I saw several faint traces of circles of stones, and other vestiges of buildings, all so dilapidated, or hidden in weeds, as to become almost formless. To divert our thoughts from their present dreary view, let us change the period to that in which they TREF-WRY.

> Were tenanted by Bards, who nightly thence,
> Rob'd in their flowing vests of innocent white,
> Issu'd, with harps that glitter to the moon,
> Hymning immortal strains[b].

Bod-drudau, or the habitation of the *Druids*,

[y] *Plin. Hist. Nat.* lib. xv. c. 44.
[z] *Mona Antiq.* 88, tab. iii.
[a] *Mona Antiq.* tab. iii. fig. 2.
[b] Mr. *Mason's Caractacus.*

BODOWYR. *Tre'r Beirdd*, or that of the bards, and *Bodowyr*, or that of the priests[c], are all of them hamlets, nearly surrounding the seat of the chief *Druid*, composing the essential part of his suite. At the last I saw a thick *Cromlech*, resting on three stones.

THE shore near *Porthamel*, not far from hence, is famed for being the place where *Suetonius* landed, and put an end in this island to the *Druid* reign. His infantry passed over in flat-bottom boats, perhaps at the spot still called *Pant yr Yscraphiau*[d], or the valley of *Skiffs*. His horse crossed partly by fording, partly by swimming. The description of the conflict is so animated, that I beg leave to give it in the words of the *Roman* historian.

" STAT pro littore diversa acies, densa armis
" virisque, intercursantibus fœminis: in modum fu-
" riarum, veste ferali, crinibus dejectis, faces prefe-
" rebant; *Druidæque* circum, preces diras subla-
" tis ad cœlum manibus fundentes. Novitate as-
" pectus perculere milites, ut quasi hærentibus
" membris, immobile corpus vulneribus præberent.
" Dein cohortionibus ducis, et se ipse stimulantes,
" ne muliebre et fanaticum agmen pavescerent,
" inferunt signa, sternuntque obvios et igni suo in-
" volvunt. Præsidium posthac impositum vicis,

[c] *Rowlands*, 240. [d] The same, 99.

" excisique luci, sævis superstitionibis sacri. Nam " cruore captivo adolere aras, et hominum fibris " consulere deos fas habebant[c]."

" On the shore stood a motley army in close ar- " ray, and well armed; with women running " wildly about in black attire with dishevelled hair, " and like the furies brandishing their torches, " surrounded by the *Druids*, lifting up their hands " to heaven, and pouring forth the most dreadful " imprecations. The soldier stood astonished " with the novelty of the sight. His limbs grew " torpid, and his body remaining motionless, re- " signed to every wound. At length, animated " by their leader, and rouzing one another not to " be intimidated with a womanly and fanatic band, " they displayed their ensigns, overthrew all who " opposed them, and flung them into their own " fires. After the battle, they placed garrisons in " the towns, and cut down the groves consecrated " to the most horrible superstitions: for the *Bri-* " *tons* held it right to sacrifice on their altars with " the blood of their captives, and to consult the " gods by the inspection of human entrails."

What a scene was this! and how worthy of the pencil of an inspired painter!

There are no traces of any works of the *Ro-*

[c] Taciti *Annales*, lib. xiv. c. 30.

mans left in this country. Their stay was so short, that they had not time to form any thing permanent. At *Bryn Gwydryn*, behind *Llanidan*, are two or three dikes and fosses of a semicircular form, each end of which terminates at a precipice, leaving an intervening area of no great space. Both from its figure and name, *Caer Idris*, I suspect it to be *British*.

BRYN GWYDRYN.

I AM sorry that it is not in my power to give a better account than the following of that prodigy of learning the reverend HENRY ROWLANDS, vicar of this parish. His account of the druidical antiquities of this part of the island, and his illustrations of them, is a most extraordinary performance, considering that he never enjoyed any other literary advantages than what he found in his native isle. It is said that he never even travelled farther than *Conwy;* but I believe it is certain that *Shrewsbury* was the utmost limits of his travels. He died in 1723, aged 68, and was interred under a slab of black *Anglesey* marble, in the parish of *Llanedwen*. He was descended from *Henry Rowlands*, who died Bishop of *Bangor* in 1616, and who in 1600 purchased from *Robert Gryffydd* of *Penrhyn* the estate of *Plas Gwyn*, in the fore-mentioned parish, which remains to this day in his posterity. The inscription on his tomb was of his own composing, and is as follows.

M. S.
Depositum
HENRICI ROWLANDS
de Plâs Gwyn, Clerici,
Hujus Ecclesiæ *Vicarii;*
Qui hinc cum hisce Exuviis
Per Spiritum JESU,
Animam interea refocillantem,
in ultimo die
Se fore resuscitatum
Pia fide sperabat:
Ac inde,
TRIUMPHANTE MISERICORDIA,
In eternum cum Christo gaudium
Fore susceptum,
Quod maxime anhelabat;
id est
Esse semper cum Domino.
Obiit 21 die Novembris
Anno Salutis 1723
Ætatis suæ 68.
Spiritus ubi vult spirat.
Laus tota Tri-Uni.
Omnia pro nihilo nisi quæ tribuebat egenis,
Ista valent cum artes pereant & scripta fatiscant.

MOEL Y DON.

ABOUT three miles from this place is *Moel y Don* ferry. It is said, that *Aeloedd*, king of *Dublin*, and father to *Racwel*, mother of *Gryffyd ap Cynan*, built a castle here, called in old times *Castell Aeloedd Frenin*, but by the country people *Bon y Dom*[t]. The army of *Edward* I. in 1282, made here an attempt fatal to many a gallant man. He landed his forces in this island, and, after reducing to obedience the few inhabitants who had

ENGLISH DEFEAT.

[t] *Life of Gryffydd ap Cynan. Sebright MSS.*

not taken the oath of fealty to him, built a bridge of boats near this place, some say at the very spot where *Agricola* passed. The *Welsh*, aware of his design, flung up entrenchments to secure the entrance into the mountains. *Luke de Tany*, a gallant commander, who had lately come from *Gascony* with a number of *Gascon* and *Spanish* troops, rashly passed over the unfinished bridge at low-water, in contempt perhaps of the enemy: none appeared; but on the flowing of the tide, which cut off access to the nearest part of the bridge, the *Welsh* suddenly rushed on them with hideous shouts, slew numbers, and forced the remainder into the sea. On this occasion perished *Tany* himself, *Roger Clifford* the younger, thirteen knights, seventeen young gentlemen, and two hundred soldiers; *William Latimer* alone escaped by the goodness of his horse, which swam with him to the bridge[g].

ANTIENT WEAPONS OF THE WELSH.

LET us suppose a panic at this time to have seized the *English* forces; yet, as that must have been unforeseen by the *Welsh*, we should give due praise to the intrepidity of our countrymen, at a period in which (in comparison of the well-appointed soldiery of other countries) they fought nearly unarmed. A poet of the latter end of the thirteenth century thus describes the character and

[g] *Powel*, 372.

accoutrements of the army of antient *Britons*, led by our valiant prince *Richard Cœur de Lion* into *France*.

Gens *Wallensis* habet hoc naturale per omnes
Indigenas, primis proprium quod servat ab annis.
Pro domibus sylvas, bellum pro pace frequentat,
Irasci facilis, agilis per devia cursu,
Nec soleis plantas, caligis nec crura gravantur,
Frigus docta pati, nulli cessura labori.
Veste brevi, corpus nullis oneratur ab armis,
Nec munit thorace latus, nec casside frontem.
Sola gerens, hosti cædem quibus inferat, arma,
Clavam cum jaculo, venabula, gesa, bipennam,
Arcum cum pharetris, nodosaque tela, vel hastam,
Assiduis gaudens prædis, fusoque cruore[h].

Woods.

At a small distance from *Moel y don* I entered into the fine woods of Sir *Nicholas Bayley*[i], skirting the *Menai* for a considerable way. The wooded part of the island commences at *Llanidan*, and recalls the antient name of *Anglesey*, *Ynys Dywyll*, or the *Dark Island*, on account of the deep shade of its groves; but at present it is (except on this side) entirely divested of trees, and the climate so averse to their growth, that in most parts it is with great difficulty the gentry can raise a plantation round their houses.

Plas Newydd.

Plas Newydd, the seat of Sir *Nicholas Bayley*, lies close upon the water, protected on

[h] *William Brito*, as quoted in *Camden's Remains*, 10.

[i] Now of the earl of *Uxbridge*. Ed.

three sides by venerable oaks and ashes. The view up and down this magnificent river-like strait is extremely fine. The shores are rocky; those on the opposite side covered with woods; and beyond soar a long range of *Snowdonian alps.* Here stood a house built by *Gwenllian,* a descendant of *Cadrod Hardd*[k]. The mansion has been improved, and altered to a castellated form, by the present owner.[l]

Cromlechs.

In the woods are some very remarkable druidical antiquities. Behind the house are to be seen two vast *Cromlechs.* The upper stone of one is twelve feet seven inches long, twelve broad, and four thick, supported by five tall stones. The other barely separated from the first, is almost a square, of five feet and a half, and is supported by four stones. The number of supporters to *Cromlechs* are merely accidental, and depend on the size or form of the incumbent stone. These are the most magnificent we have, and the highest from the ground; for a middle-sized horse may easily pass under the largest.

Dr. Borlase has shown the improbability of these stones ever being designed or used as altars. The figure proves the impossibility of making fires, or performing sacrifices on their sloping summits; and almost all which I have seen have an inclina-

[k] *Plas Gwyn MSS.*

[l] The earl of *Uxbridge.* Ed.

tion. It is reasonable to suppose them to have been sepulchral, and that the body might be lodged in the space beneath; and that near the monument divine honors might be payed, or sacrifices performed to the *Manes* of the dead[l].

THIS species of monument is to be found in most parts of *Europe;* in *Scandinavia*[m], in *Holland*[n], and in *France:* in the last, the *Pierre Levée,* near *Poitiers,* is a stupendous specimen[o]. *Cromlechs* extend even farther south; for Mr. *Armstrong* gives a drawing of one of this nature in *Minorca*[p]. They vary in form: in many the space between the supporters is closed up with stones of greater or lesser sizes[q]; and thus gave security to the remains of the deceased therein deposited. Probably all those which we see in our island might orginally have been thus closed up; but in time destroyed, either through the sacrilegious hope of finding wealth deposited with the corpses, or, as is the case often at present, for the sake of applying the stones to œconomical uses. Others again are quite bedded in the *Carnedd,* or heap of stones; of which instances may be produced in *Llan*

[l] See what the learned author offers in support of his opinion *Antiq. Cornwal,* p. 210 and the following.

[m] *Wormii Monum. Dan.* 7.

[n] *Oudheinkundige Brieven,* &c. tab. i.

[o] *Braunii Civitat,* v. 18. [p] *Hist. Minorca.*

[q] Exemplified in *Montfaucon, Supplem.* v. tab. lxv. highest figure.

three sides by venerable oaks and ashes. The view up and down this magnificent river-like strait is extremely fine. The shores are rocky; those on the opposite side covered with woods; and beyond soar a long range of *Snowdonian alps.* Here stood a house built by *Gwenllian,* a descendant of *Cadrod Hardd*[k]. The mansion has been improved, and altered to a castellated form, by the present owner.[1]

Cromlechs.

In the woods are some very remarkable druidical antiquities. Behind the house are to be seen two vast *Cromlechs.* The upper stone of one is twelve feet seven inches long, twelve broad, and four thick, supported by five tall stones. The other barely separated from the first, is almost a square, of five feet and a half, and is supported by four stones. The number of supporters to *Cromlechs* are merely accidental, and depend on the size or form of the incumbent stone. These are the most magnificent we have, and the highest from the ground; for a middle-sized horse may easily pass under the largest.

Dr. Borlase has shown the improbability of these stones ever being designed or used as altars. The figure proves the impossibility of making fires, or performing sacrifices on their sloping summits; and almost all which I have seen have an inclina-

[k] *Plas Gwyn MSS.*

[1] The earl of *Uxbridge.* Ed.

tion. It is reasonable to suppose them to have been sepulchral, and that the body might be lodged in the space beneath; and that near the monument divine honors might be payed, or sacrifices performed to the *Manes* of the dead[l].

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Faelog, in this island, in that of *Arran*[r], and in the county of *Meirionedd*[s].

CARNEDD. NOT far from the Cromlech is a large *Carnedd*: part has been removed, and within was discovered a cell about seven feet long and three wide, covered at the top with two flat stones, and lined on the sides with others. To enter it I crept over a flag, placed across the entrance. On the top of the stone were two semicircular holes, of size sufficient to take in the human neck; it is conjectured there might have been another above; so that both together might perform the office of a stocks. It is indeed conjecture, yet not an improbable one, that in this place had been kept the wretches destined for sacrifice; as it is well known that they performed those execrable rites, and often upon captives who had suffered long imprisonment[t], perhaps in cells similar to this.

A LITTLE below *Plas Newydd*, on the *Caernarvonshire* side, appear the extensive woods of VAENOL. *Vaenol*, with the old house of the same name. This place had long been the residence of the *Williams*, a branch of the family of *Ednyfed Vychan*, and which was honored with a baronetage *June* 15th 1622. Sir *William Williams*, the last of the line, was a man of profligate life; had

[r] *Voy. to the Hebrides*, 2d ed. 208.

[s] See pages 262, 263, of preceding volume. [t] *Borlase Antiq. Cornwal.*

been married, but had no issue. He got acquainted with Sir *Bourchier Wrey* of *Trebitch*, and a young man brought up to the law. In a drunken fit he was prevaled on to make a will, and dispose of his whole estate to Sir *Bourchier* for the term of his life, and that of his brother the reverend *Chichester Wrey*, and the remainder to king *William* in fee. The young lawyer also left to himself 540*l.* annuity in fee, the odd forty pounds towards the trouble and expence of collecting the rest. He also purchased the life estates, which his representatives enjoyed till the death of the reverend Mr. *Wrey;* on which the late Mr. *Smith*, of *Tedworth* in *Hampshire*, took possession of it by virtue of a grant from king *William* to his ancestor, a commissioner of the salt office: and at present the whole, to the amount of upwards of 4000*l.* a year, is enjoyed by his great nephew *Ashton Smith* esq.

LEFT TO KING WILLIAM.

FROM *Plas Newydd* I continued my journey within sight of the water. At *Craig y Ddinas* I was irresistably delayed by feasting my eyes with the fine view of the noble curvature of the *Menai*. Not far from hence I rode towards the shore, to admire the furious current of the *Swelly*, or *Pwll Ceris*, a part where, by opposition of rocks, and the narrowness of the channel, are great over-falls and violent whirlpools, during the time when the flood or ebb makes strong. At low-water the channel, for a considerable space, appears pointed

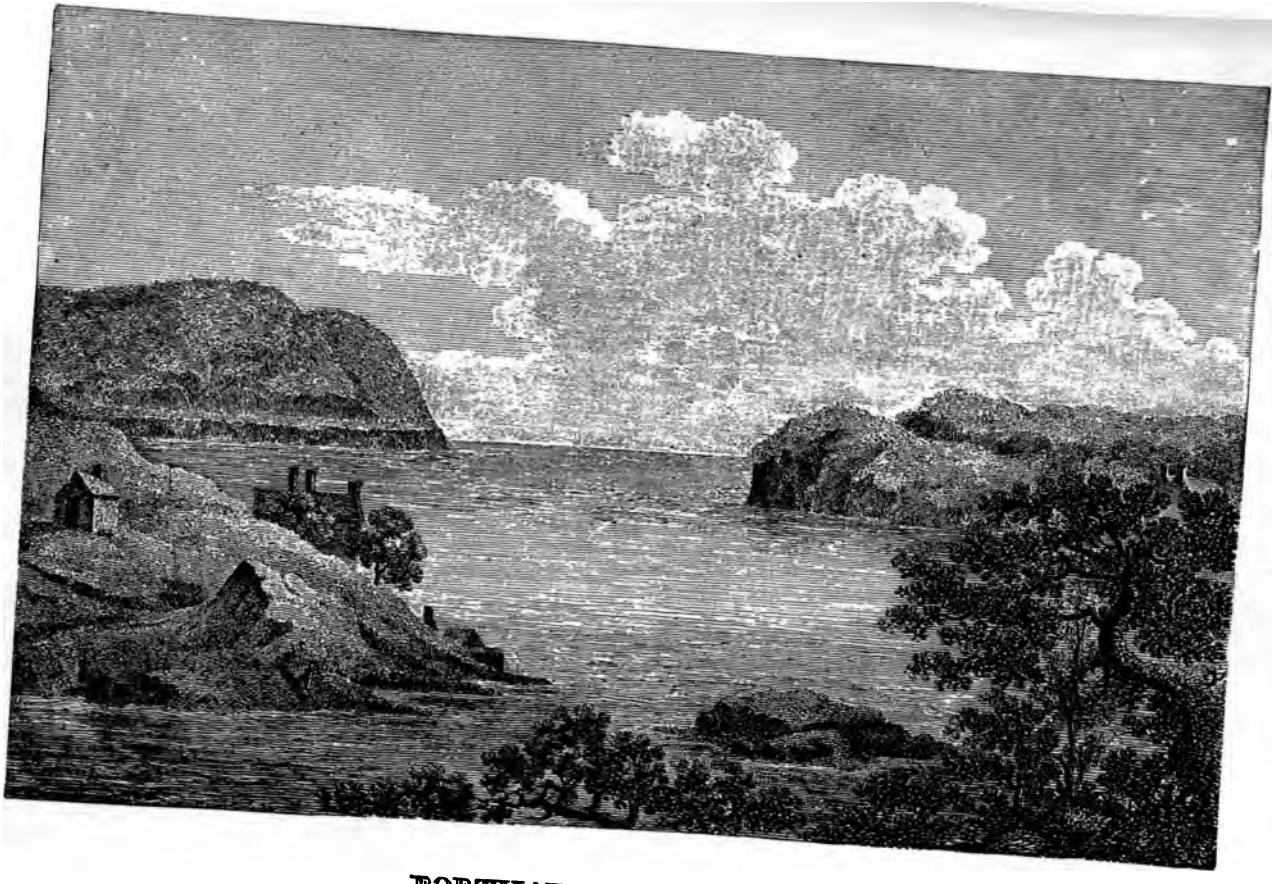
THE SWELLY.

with rocks black and horrible. The fury of the tide amongst them, at the times I mention, is inconceivable, unless by the navigator. I (when very young) ventured myself in a small boat during its greatest rage, and never shall forget the rapid evolutions between rock and rock, amidst the boiling waves, and mill-race current. At high-water all is still. This is a great obstacle to the navigation of large vessels, which must consult the critical season, and a good pilot. The rest of this strait is secure: its whole length is about fourteen miles; ten from *Bay Glâs*, near *Beaumaris*, to *Caernarvon*, and four from thence to its entrance at *Abermenai*.

A LITTLE lower down, on a small rocky peninsula, stands the church of *Llandyssilio*, jutting far into the water; a most dreary cure. It is remarkable that most of the seventy-four parishes, which this island is divided into, have their churches not remote from the shores.

PORTH-AETHWY. PORTH-AETHWY, the most general ferry into *Anglesey*, is immediately below the church. The passage of cattle at this place is very great: I cannot enumerate them; but it is computed that the island sends forth annually from twelve[a] to fifteen thousand head, and multitudes of sheep and hogs.

[a] The number is probably exaggerated; the editor has reason to believe that it does not exceed five thousand. ED.



FORTHAETHFY FERRY.

It is also computed that the remaining stock of cattle is thirty thousand[x]. From the same authority it appears, that in 1770 upwards of ninety thousand bushels of corn were exported. The author reckons only barley, rye, and oats; but I have seen most incomparable wheat growing on the island. The improvement in husbandry has increased since the suppression of smuggling from the *Isle of Man;* before that time every farmer was mounted on some high promontory, expecting the vessel with illicit trade: but since that period, he sets in earnest to industry and cultivation. Not but that the island was in most remote time famous for its fertility. *Môn Mam Gymry, Anglesey,* the nursing-mother of *Wales,* was a title it assumed even in the twelfth century[y].

A BARAROUS custom in the feudal system prevaled in this island, and possibly in many other parts. Here was exemplified the power of a lord to sell his vassals and their offspring, as he would the cattle of his estate. It was done in the township of *Porth-aethwy,* many years after the reign of our princes[z]. The deed of sale in this instance is not extant; but I find among Mr. *Rowlands'* three specimens, of which the following is the full form of the cruel usage. A BARBAROUS CUSTOM.

[x] *Hist. Anglesey,* 6.

[y] *Giraldus Itin. Cambr.* Sir *Richard Hoare's* ed. vol. ii. p. 103.

[z] *Rowlands' Mona Antiq.* 122.

"EDNYFED *Vychan ap Ednyfed,* alias dictus "*Ednyfed ap Arthelw* uz *Davydd ap Gryffydd et* "*Howel ap Davydd ap Ryryd,* alias dictus *Howel* "*ap Arthelw* uz *Davydd ap Gryffydd,* Liberi te- "nentes D^ni^ Regis villæ de *Rhandir Gadog, &c.* "dedimus et comfirmavimus *Willimo ap Gryffydd* "*ap Gwilim* armigero et libero tenenti de *Portha-* "*mel, &c.* septem nativos nostros; viz *Howel ap* "*Davydd Dew, Matto ap Davydd Dew, Jevan ap* "*Evan Ddu, Llewelyn ap Davydd Dew, Davydd* "*ap Matto ap Davydd Dew, Howel ap Matto ap* "*Davydd Dew, et Llewelyn ap Evan Coke,* cum "eorum sequelis tum procreatis tam procreandis "ac omnibus bonis catellis, &c. habend. &c. præ- "dictos nativos nostros, &c. præfato *Willimo* "*Gryffydd ap Gwilim* heredibus et assignatis suis "in perpetuum. Datum apud *Rhandir Gadog,* "20 die *Junii,* an. *Henr.* 6ti. 27mo[a].

THE country from hence, and quite to *Holy-head* (twenty five miles) right and left, is dreary, woodless, hedgeless, rising into small hills, watered with numberless rills, and fertile in grass and corn.

I CONTINUED my ride[b] near the *Menai,* which now widens considerably. The opposite limits

[a] *Rowlands MSS.*

[b] By the munificence of Lord and Lady *Bulkeley* an excellent carriage-road has been formed at a great expence from *Porth-aethwy* to *Beaumaris,* presenting a succession of scenery of unrivalled beauty, as the charming bay gradually opens.—It may with justice be styled one of the finest terraces in the world. ED.

are inexpressibly beautiful, lofty, and finely cloathed with hanging woods. *Bangor* opens on the *Caernarvonshire* side; and in front is a magnificent bay, bounded by the great promontory *Penmaen Mawr*, and the vast *Llandudno*, apparently insulated; the estuary of the river *Conwy* flows at its bottom between those noble headlands. This prospect appears to the best advantage from that beautiful spot the Green, near the castle of *Beaumaris:* from whence may be seen, in addition, *Priestholm* island, and the semilunar bay from thence to the town, the fortress itself, *Baron Hill*, and its elegant improvements; nor must *Red Hill*, the house of Mr. *Sparrow*, seated at the head of a wooded dingle, directing the eye to great part of this delicious view, be left out of the description. NOBLE VIEWS.

THE town of *Beaumaris* is, as the name implies, pleasantly seated on a low land at the water's edge; it is neat, and well built, and one street is very handsome. *Edward* I. created the place; for, after founding the castles of *Caernarvon* and *Conwy*, he discovered that it was necessary to put another curb on my headstrong countrymen. He built this fortress in 1295(1), and fixed on a marshy spot, near the chapel of St. *Meugan*, such as gave BEAUMARIS. CASTLE.

(1) *Beaumaris* castle was commenced in 1295, but, like all the other castles of *Edward* I. in *Wales*, it was several years in building. T.P.

him an opportunity of forming a great foss round the castle, and of filling it with water from the sea. He also cut a canal, in order to permit vessels to discharge their lading beneath the walls[c]: and, as a proof of the existence of such a conveniency, there were within this century iron rings affixed to them, for the purpose of mooring the ships or boats. The marsh was in early times of a far greater extent than at present, and covered with fine bullrushes[d]. There is a strong tradition that one *Helig ap Clunog*(1) had great possessions, which extended even to *Dwygyfylchau*, and a fair house where now the sea flows; all which were suddenly overwhelmed: and it is pretended that there still may be seen, at very low ebbs, ruins of houses, and a causeway from *Priestholm* pointing towards *Penmaen Mawr*[e].

THE lands, on which *Edward* built the castle, were private property: and it appears that he made the owners full satisfaction; and among other recompences, bestowed on *Eneon ap Meredydd, Gryffydd ap Evan,* and *Eneon ap Tegerin,* lands in the township of *Earianell* and *Tre'r*

[c] *Sebright MSS.* [d] *Sebright MSS.* and *Plâs Gwyn MSS.*

(1) This ancient mariner is usually called *Helig ab Glannog*, and his territory is somewhere called *Tyno Helig*, or Helig's Hollow or Hole, which seems to have been the sea on the coast of *Arfon* and *Mona:* it is from *Glannog* that Puffin Island has its name of *Ynys Glannog*, mentioned at p. 35. J.R.

[e] *Plâs Gwyn MSS.*

Ddôl, free from rent or service. The castle itself being built on their ground[f].

EACH of *Edward*'s three castles differs in form. This has the lest clame to beauty, not having the height or elegance of *Caernarvon* or *Conwy*. The exterior walls are guarded by ten strong round towers. These are the case to the castle, which stands within at a considerable equidistant space, is far superior in height to the former, and has also its round towers. Within is a square of one hundred and ninety feet, or as Mr. *Grose* expresses it, a square with the corners canted off. The great hall has five windows in front, is seventy feet long, and twenty-three and a half broad. The approach seems to have been through a sub-hall, by a flight of steps. HALL.

WITHIN the walls on one side is a beautiful chapel, in form of a theatre, the sides ornamented with Gothic arches, and the roof supported by ribs springing from elegant pilasters, between each of which is a narrow window, and behind some are small closets, gained out of the thickness of the wall, probably allotted to the officers, or persons of rank. A narrow gallery runs within the whole space of the castle walls. CHAPEL.

THE entrance faces the sea; and near it is a long narrow advanced work, called the *Gunners Walk*.

[f] *Rowlands' MSS.*

THE first governor was Sir *William Pickmore*, a *Gascon* knight, appointed by *Edward* I. There was a constable of the castle, and a captain of the town. The first had an annual fee of forty pounds, the last, of twelve pounds three shillings and four-pence: and the porter of the gate of *Beaumaris* had nine pounds two shillings and six-pence. Twenty-four soldiers were allowed for the guard of the castle and town, at four pence a day to each[s].

CONSTABLE OF THE CASTLE.

THE constable of the castle was always captain of the town except in one instance: in the 36th of *Henry* VI. Sir *John Boteler* held the first office, and *Thomes Norreys* the other.

THE castle was extremely burthensome to the country: quarrels were frequent between the garrison and the country people. In the time of *Henry* VI. a bloody fray happened, in which *Dafydd ap Evan ap Howel* of *Llwydiarth*, and many others, were slain.

FROM the time of Sir *Rowland Villeville*, alias *Brittayne*, reputed base son of *Henry* VII. and constable of the castle, the garrison was withdrawn till the year 1642, when *Thomas Cheadle*, deputy to the earl of *Dorset*, then constable, put into it men and ammunition. In 1643, *Thomas Bulkeley* esq; soon after created Lord *Bulkeley*, succeeded: his son, Colonel *Richard Bulkeley*, and

[s] *Dodridge*, 58.

several gentlemen of the country, held it for the king till *June* 1646, when it surrendered on honourable terms to General *Mytton*, who made Captain *Evans* his deputy-governor. In 1653, the annual expence of the garrison was seventeen hundred and three pounds. TAKEN IN 1646.

EDWARD I. when he built the town, surrounded it with walls, made it a corporation, and endowed it with great privileges, and lands to a considerable value. He removed the antient freeholders, by exchange of property, into other countries. *Henllŷs*, near the town, was the seat of *Gwerydd ap Rhys Goch*, one of the fifteen tribes, and of his posterity till this period, when *Edward* removed them to *Bodlewyddan*, *Flintshire*, and bestowed their antient patrimony on the corporation[h]. It sends one member to parlement. Its first representative was *Maurice Gryffydd*, who sat in the 7th year of *Edward* VI[i]. TOWN.

THERE is a very good anchorage for ships in the bay which lies before the town; and has seven fathom water even at the lowest ebb. Vessels often find security here in hard gales. The town has no trade of any kind, yet has its customhouse for the casual reception of goods. THE BAY.

THE ferry lies near the town, and is passable at low water. It was granted by charter to the cor- FERRY.

[h] *Plâs Gwyn MSS.* [i] *Willis's Notitia Parliam.* iii. 23.

poration in the 4th of Queen *Elizabeth.* I find an order from *Edward* II. to *Robert Power,* chamberlain of *North Wales,* to inspect into the state of the boat, which was then out of repair; and, in case it was feasible, to cause it to be made fit for use, at the expence of the baileywick: but if the boat proved past repair, a new one was to be built, and the expence allowed by the king. It appears that the people of *Beaumaris* payed annually, for the privelege of a ferry, thirty shillings into the exchequer; but by this order it seems that the king was to find the boat[k]. After passing the channel, the distance over the sands to *Aber* in *Caernarvonshire,* the point the passenger generally makes for, is four miles. The sands are called *Traeth Telaven,* and *Wylofaen*(1), or the Place of Weeping, from the shrieks and lamentations of the inhabitants when it was overwhelmed by the sea, in the days of *Helig ap Clunog.*

CHURCH. The church is dependant on *Llandegvan,* which is in the gift of Lord *Bulkeley.* The former is called the chapel of the Blessed Virgin; yet in antient writings one aile is called St. *Mary*'s chapel, and another that of St. *Nicholas.* In the first is a beautiful monument of a knight and his lady in white alabaster, placed recumbent on an altar

[k] *Sebright MSS.*

(1) As a matter of fact, the name as now sounded is *Traeth Lafan,* whatever the latter word may mean. J.R.

tomb. It had been removed to this place on the dissolution from the religious house at *Llanvaes*, and the memory and names of the persons represented lost. On the south side of the altar is a stone with the following inscription: how it came here, or for what purpose, I cannot discover.

HENRICUS SYDNEY, ordinis Garterii, miles, presidiens ex conciliis marchiis *Walliæ*, Dominus deputatus in *Hibernia*.
ANTONUS SENTLEGER, ordinis Garterii, miles, quondam deputatus in *Hibernia*.
FRANCISCUS AGARD, armiger, ex consiliis in *Hibernia*.
EDWARDUS WATERHOWS me posuit.
GWILLIELMUS THWAYTES, armiger, obiit 20 die *Januarii* 1565.
Nosce Teipsum.——Fide et Taciturnitate.

IT appears to have been erected by an *Edward Waterhowe*. Sir *Henry Sydney* had been Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, but died in *England* in 1586. Sir *Anthony* St. *Leger* was another. The two others are unknown.

ABOVE the former is a mural monument of black marble, in memory of *Thomas*, sixth son of Sir *Julius Cæsar*, master of the rolls, who died rector of *Llanrhuddlad*, in this island, in 1632.

Mem^{æ} Sacrum

Ornat^{mi} viri *Tho. Cæsaris* S. S. Theol. Profes^{ris} filii C^{ti} Honor^{mi} D̂ni *Julii Cæsaris* Equitis aurati, Rotulor Mag^{tri} et Ser^{mis} Regib. *Jacobo* et *Carolo* a sanctiorib. conciliis. Qui summæ Spei Juvenis Oxoniæ in *Collegio Reginali* politiores inchoavit

literas Adultior fact. lectissimæ Coll. omnium animar ascriptus est societati: Demum Rector Ecclesiæ *Llanrithlad.* Cantabrigiæ, tam merita, quam insolita indulgentia Doctaratus assumpsit gradum: Sic utriusque Academiæ sumis evectus honoribus Juvenis adhuc [anos meritis præveniens] vitam morte comutavit 5to *Martii* 1632. Ætatis suæ 32.

Joanna Cæsar Conjux amantissima Filia et unica Hæres *Hugonis* ap *Willm. Prichard* armig^ri^.

De Comot *Llivon Anglisey:* Hoc
Monumentum Amoris ergo
Extrui curavit.
Ano Dni 1634.

LLANFAES.

At a small distance from the town, on the shore, stand the remains of *Llanfaes,* or the *Friers.* It was founded by Prince *Llewelyn ap Jerwerth,* and, according to the general tradition of the country, over the grave of his wife *Joan,* daughter of King *John,* who died in 1237, and was interred on the spot. Here also was interred a son of a *Danish* king, Lord *Clifford,* and many barons and knights who fell in the *Welsh* wars[1]. It was dedicated to St. *Francis,* and consecrated by *Howel* bishop of *Bangor,* a prelate who died in 1240.

[1] *Leland's Collect.* i. 65, and *Henry* V.'s patent in *Sebright MSS.*

The religious were *Franciscans*, or minor friers. Their church and house were destroyed, and their lands wasted, in the insurrection made soon after the death of *Llewelyn*, our last prince, by his relation *Madoc*. *Edward* II. in consideration of their misfortunes, remitted to them the payment of the taxes due to him, which before the war were levied at the rate of twelve pounds ten shillings. These friers were strong favorers of *Glyndwr*. *Henry*, in his first march against *Owen*, plundered the convent, put several of the friers to the sword, and carried away the rest; but afterwards set them at liberty, made restitution to the place, but peopled it with *English* recluses. It possibly was again reduced to ruin; for *Henry* V. by patent, establishes here eight friers, but directs that two only should be *Welsh*[m].

At the dissolution, *Henry* VIII. sold the convent, and its possessions, to one of his courtiers. They became in later days the property of a family of the name of *White* (now extinct) who built here a good mansion. It of late became, by purchase, the property of Lord *Bulkeley*. The church is turned into a barn, and the coffin[n] of the Princess *Joan* now serves for a watering-trough.

[m] *Sebright MSS.*

[n] This coffin has been removed from its state of degradation, and placed under an elegant gothic building in a beautiful situation in the grounds at *Baron-Hill*. Ed.

I am informed, that on the farm of *Cremlyn Monach*, once the property of the friery, is cut on a great stone the effigies of its patron St. *Francis;* and that his head is also cut on the stone of a wall, in a street of *Beaumaris*, to which all passengers were to pay their respects, under pain of a forfeit.

BATTLE. ABOUT the year 818, a bloody battle was fought near *Llanfaes:* neither occasion or parties are mentioned; but by the text° I guess it to have been between *Egbert* king of the *West Saxons*, and the *Welsh;* for the former, in the reign of *Merfyn Frych*, carried his arms into all parts of *North Wales.*

CASTELL ABER LLIENAWG. A LITTLE farther is *Castell Aber Llienawg*, a small square fort, with the remains of a little round tower at each corner. In the middle stood a square tower. A foss surrounds the whole. A hollow way is carried quite to the shore, and at its extremity is a large mound of earth, designed to cover the landing. This castle was founded by *Hugh Lupus* earl of *Chester*, and *Hugh the Red* earl of *Shrewsbury*, in 1098, when they made an invasion, and committed more savage barbarities on the poor natives, especially on one *Kenred*, a priest, than ever stained the annals of any country. Providence sent *Magnus* king of *Norway* to revenge their cruelties. His coming was to all ap-

° *Powel*, 24.

pearance casual. He offered to land, but was opposed by the earls. *Magnus* stood on the prow of his ship, and, calling to him a most expert bowman, they at once directed their arrows at the earl of *Shrewsbury*, who stood all armed on the shore. An arrow pierced his brain through one of his eyes, the only defenceless part[p]. The victor seeing him spring up in the agonies of death, insultingly cried out, in his own lauguage, *Leit loupe—Let him dance*[q].

THIS fort was garrisoned so lately as the time of *Charles* I; when it was kept for the parlement by Sir *Thomas Cheadle;* but was taken by Colonel *Robinson* in 1645 or 6[r].

ABOUT a mile farther I visited the Priory of *Penmon*, placed, like the former, on the shore. The remains are the ruinous refectory, and the church; parts of the last is in present use. Within is a small monument, informing us that Sir *Thomas Wilford*, of *Ildington* in *Kent* (one of whose daughters married Sir *Richard Bulkeley*) died *January* 25th, 1645. About a mile from the shore is the little island of *Priestholm*, *St. Seiriol*, or *Glannauch*(1), which perhaps might have been

PENMON PRIORY.

[p] *Torfæi Hist. Norveg.* iii. 423.

[q] *Girald. Iter Cambr.* 867. Sir *Rich. Hoare*'s ed. vol. ii. p. 105.

[r] *Plas Gwyn MSS.*

(1) Otherwise written this was *Glannawc*, *Ynys Glannog*, or Glannog's Isle: its historical interest lies in the fact that *Cadwallon* was

the principal residence of the religious, for the priory goes under both names: usually they were called *Canonici de insula Glannauch*[s]. Probably part might reside on the main land, to look after their property, and others be engaged in acts of devotion in their retirement. The only remains of their residence is a square tower; but abundance of human bones scattered up and down, are strong proofs of its reputed sanctity, and the superstitious wish of the people to have this made the place of their interment. The first recluses of this island, according to *Giraldus*, were hermits; of whom (as usual) he tells a superstitious tale, that whenever they disagreed, they were plagued with swarms of mice; which quitted them as soon as they had layed aside their animosity[t]. Their successors were black monks, dedicated to St. *Mary*, endowed, by *Llewelyn ap Jorwerth*, before the year 1221[u], but according to the history of *Anglesey*, founded by *Maelgwyn Gwynedd*. The Prior was one of the three spiritual lords of *Anglesey*. At the dissolution the revenues were valued at 47*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* in the whole, or 40*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* clear;

blockaded in it when driven to straits by *Edwin* in 629: the entry in the *Annales Cambriæ* is, "Obsessio Catguollaun regis in insula Glannauc." This *Edwin*, king of the *Angles* of *Northumbria*, conquered *Mona*, and gave it the name of *Anglesey*, or the Isle of the Angles. J.R.

[s] *Dugdale Monast.* ii. 338.

[t] *Girald. Itin. Cambr.* lib. ii. c. 6, p. 868. Sir *Rich. Hoare's* ed. vol. ii. p. 106.

[u] *Tanner*, 699.

PUFFIN AUK.

granted in the 6th of Queen *Elizabeth* to *John More.*

THE channel, or, as it is called, the *Sound,* between the main land and *Priestholm* is very deep, and is the common passage for ships to and from the road of *Beaumaris.* On the other side is the *East passage,* which, at low water, is between the island and the point of *Traeth Telafen,* little more than a quarter of a mile broad, and navigable for only very small vessels. The island is about a mile long, extremely lofty, and bounded by precipices, except on the side opposite to *Penmon,* and even there the ascent is very steep. The land slopes greatly from the summit to the edge of the precipices. During part of summer the whole swarms with birds of passage. The slope on the side is animated with the PUFFIN AUKS, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 232, which incessantly squall round, alight, and disappear into their burrows; or come out, stand erect, gaze at you in a most grotesque manner, then take flight, and either perform their evolutions, or seek the sea in search of food. PRIESTHOLM. PUFFINS.

THEY appear first about the fifth or tenth of *April;* but quit the place, almost to a bird, twice or thrice before they settle. Their first employ is the forming of burrows; which falls to the share of the males, who are so intent on the business as to suffer themselves at that time to be taken by the hand. Some few save themselves the trouble

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of forming holes, and will dispossess the rabbits, who, during the Puffin season, retire to the other side of the island.

THEY lay one white egg. Males, as well as females, perform the office of sitting, relieving each other when they go to feed. The young are hatched in the beginning of *July*. The parents have the strongest affection for them; and if layed hold of by the wings, will give themselves most cruel bites on any part of the body they can reach, as if actuated by despair: and when released, instead of flying away, will often hurry again into the burrow to their young. The noise they make when caught is horrible, and not unlike the efforts of a dumb person to speak. This affection ceases at the time of remigration, which is most exactly about the eleventh of *August*. They then go off, to a single bird, and leave behind the unfledged young of the later hatches a prey to the Peregrine Falcon, which watches the mouth of the holes for their appearance, compelled as they must soon be by hunger to come out.

FOOD. THE food of these birds is sprats, or sea-weeds, which makes them excessively rank; yet the young are pickled, and preserved by spices, and by some people much admired.

It appears certain that the Puffins do not breed till their third year. The proof arises from the

observations made by the reverend *Hugh Davies* on the different forms of the bills, among the thousands of this species which he saw wrecked, as I have already mentioned. He remarked them in their several periods of life. Those which he supposes to have been of the first year, were small, weak, destitute of any furrow, and of a dusky colour; those of the second year, were considerably larger and stronger, lighter colored, and with a faint vestige of the furrow at the base; those of more advanced years, were of vivid colors, and great strength. Among the myriads which annually resort to *Priestholm*, not an individual has ever been observed which had not its bill of an uniform growth. Perhaps the same remark may hold good in respect to the RAZOR-BILL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 230, Mr. *Davies* having found multitudes with bills far inferior in strength to those which haunt the island; of an uniform black color, and without the characteristic white furrow, and black grooves.

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THE channel between *Priestholm* and *Anglesey* has produced some very uncommon fish. The *Beaumaris* SHARK, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 50; the MORRIS, N° 67; and the trifurcated HAKE, N° 84, are new species taken in this sea[x]. I was in-

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debted to the late Mr. *William Morris* of *Holyhead*, for that on which I bestowed his name. The reverend *Hugh Davies* favored me with the two others. The new *Mussel*, called the *umbilicated*, *Br. Zool.* iv. N° 76, is also frequently dredged up in the neighborhood of this isle.

PLANTS. THE *Smyrnium Olusatrum*[y], or *Alexanders*, almost covers the south-west end of the island, and is greedily eaten (boiled) by sailors who are just arrived from long voyages. The *Iris Fœtidissima*, or stinking *Gladwin*, is common about the square tower, and is frequently made into a poultice with oatmeal, and used by the country people with success in the quincy.

BARON-HILL. I RETURNED to *Beaumaris*, and from thence visited *Baron-Hill*, the seat of Lord *Bulkeley*, placed at the head of an extensive lawn sloping down to the town, backed and winged by woods, which are great embellishments to the country. The founder of *Baron-Hill* was Sir *Richard Bulkeley*, a most distinguished personage of the name[z]. He built it in 1618: before that time the residence of the family was at *Court Mawr* in the subjacent

mento, serie verrucarum utrinque 8—10, cirro mentali. See Gentleman's Magazine for *June* 1809.—Extracts of letters from the same acute and most accurate naturalist, on the subject of the "*Morris*" and the "*Beaumaris Shark*" are given in the Appendix, No. XV. ED.

[y] *Smith*, Fl. Br. p. 328. ED.

[z] I will not here break in on my Tour with his history; but, as it may merit the reader's attention, I refer him to the *Appendix*, N° XVI.

town, and afterwards in another house, called *Old Place.* The present seat has of late been wholly altered, with excellent taste, by its noble owner, by the advice of that elegant architect Mr. *Samuel Wyat.*

THE view from *Baron-Hill* is justly the boast of the island. The sea forms a most magnificent bay, the *Menai* opening into it with the grandeur of an *American* river. The limit of the water in front is a semicircular range of rocks and mountains, the chief of *Snowdonia,* with tops spiring to the clouds, and their bottoms richly cultivated, sloping gently to the water edge. The great promontory *Penmaen Mawr,* and the enormous mass of *Llandudno,* are rude but striking features, and strong contrasts to the softer parts of the scenery.

I PROCEEDED on my journey, and at *Trefawr* passed by a great and rude *Cromlech,* with the ruins of others adjacent. Reach *Plâs Gwyn,* the seat of my friend* *Paul Panton* esq; in right of his first wife *Jane,* daughter of *William Jones* esq. The house was built by Mr. *Jones,* and may be reckoned among the best of the island. Here are

CROMLECH.

PLAS GWYN.

* This friend of Mr. *Pennant* died in 1797, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, to whose merit and various good qualities the Editor is restrained from rendering justice, lest he might incur the imputation of flattery, or of obeying too fully the dictates of a warm and zealous friendship. ED.

preserved two portraits, heads of two prelates, natives of *Wales*. *Humphrey Humphreys*, who died bishop of *Hereford* 1712, aged 63. He was painted by Mrs. *Mary Beale*, when he was bishop of *Bangor;* and is represented in lawn sleeves, with dark hair, and a good countenance. The other prelate is *Robert Morgan*, who died bishop of the same diocese in 1673, and is recorded to have been a considerable benefactor to his cathedral. He is dressed like the former; has short grey hair, a close black cap, and hard countenance.

REDWHARF. FROM *Plâs Gwyn* I made an excursion to *Traeth Coch*, or *Redwharf*, a large bay covered with a firm sand; which, on the west side, has so large a mixture of shells, as to be used as a manure in all parts of the island within a reasonable distance. On the east side, about three miles from *Plâs Gwyn*, near the shore, are two rounded mounts on each side of a deep gully leading towards *Llanddona* church. These seem to have been the work of the *Danes*, cast up to protect their vessels in their plundering excursions; a calamity to which it appears, from the writings of our poets, this island was much subject.

BWRDD ARTHUR. ABOVE *Llanddona*, is a high hill, called *Bwrdd Arthur*, or *Arthur's* round table: the true name was probably *Din*, or *Dinas Sulwy;* for a church immediately beneath bears that of *Llanfihangel Din Sulwy*. On the top of it is a great *British*

post, surrounded by a double row of rude stones with their sharp points uppermost; and in some parts the ramparts are formed of small stones. In the area are vestiges of oval buildings: the largest is formed with two rows of flat stones set on end. These had been the temporary habitations of the possessors. It must have been a place of vast strength: for, besides the artificial defence, the hill slopes steeply on all sides, and the brink, next to the ramparts, is mostly precipitous. It is worth while to ascend this hill for the sake of the vast prospect; an intermixture of sea, rock, and alps, most savagely great.

ABOVE it, the reverend *Hugh Davies* pointed out to me the *Hypericum montanum;* and beneath, on the west side, the *Cistus hirsutus.*

LLAN-JESTYN.

I DESCENDED to the church of *Llan-jestyn*, remarkable for the tomb of its tutelar saint, St. *Estyn*, or *Jestyn*,[1] son of *Geriant*, a worthy knight of *Arthur*'s round table, slain by the *Saxons* at the siege of *London!* The figure of the saint represents a man with a hood on his head, a great round beard, and whiskers on the upper and under lip. He has on a long cloak fastened by a broche: in

[1] A description of this effigy of St. *Jestyn* is given by Mr. *Bloxam* in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1874: and an engraving of it, which he pronounces to be very excellent, will be found in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1847. St. *Jestyn* is represented in the dress of a hermit, and Mr. *Bloxam* considers the effigy to be perfectly unique. T.P.

one hand is a staff with the head of some beast on the top; in the other is a scroll with an inscription: round his long cassock is a sash and long cord. This appears by the inscription to have been a votive offering. I shall give it as copied by my worthy and ingenious friend, the honorable DAINES BARRINGTON[a]. "Hic jacet Santtus *Yestinus* cui "*Gwenllian*, Filia *Madoc* et *Gryffyt ap Gwilym*, "optulit in oblacoem istam imaginem p. salute "animarum s."(1) By the cord it is evident, that the pious *Gwenllian* thought St. *Jestyn* to have been a *Franciscan;* a piece of anachronism not at all uncommon in early times.

PENMYNNYDD. ANOTHER excursion was to *Penmynnydd*, about two miles south of *Plâs Gwyn*, once the residence of the ancestors of *Owen Tudor*, second husband to *Catherine* of *France*, queen dowager of *Henry* V; "who beyng," as honest *Halle* informs us, "young and lustye, folowyng more her owne ap-"petyte than frendely consaill, and regardyng "more her private affection then her open honour, "toke to husband privily (in 1428) a goodly "gentylman, and a beautiful person, garniged "with manye godly gyftes both of nature and of
OWEN TUDOR. "grace, called *Owen Teuther*, a ma brought furth

[a] *Archæologia*, v. 146.

(1) This offering should be compared with such inscriptions in *South Wales*, as the following: "Samson posuit hanc crucem pro anima eius." J.R.

"and come of the noble lignage and auncient lyne "of *Cadwalader*, the laste kynge of the *Briton-* " *nes*[b]." The match, important in its consequences, restored the *British* race of princes to this kingdom,

> No more our long-lost *Arthur* we bewail:
> All-hail, ye genuine kings; *Britannia's* issue, hail!

These reigned long, under the title of the house of *Tudor;* the mixed race having ceased on the accession of *Henry* VII. grandson to our illustrious countryman.

OWEN himself was unfortunate. He lost his royal consort in 1437, after she had brought him three sons and one daughter, *Edmund*, *Jasper*, and *Owen;* the last embraced a monastic life[c] in the abbey of *Westminster*, and died soon after; the daughter died in her infancy. It appears, that after the death of their mother, *Edmund* and *Jasper* were placed most respectably under the care of *Catherine de la Pole*, daughter of *Michael de la Pole* earl of *Suffolk*, and abbess of *Berking*. A petition from her, dated 1440, appears on record for the payment of certain money due to her on their account[d]. During the life of the queen, the marriage had been winked at, notwithstanding a law had been made after that event, enacting that no person under severe penalties, should marry a

[b] *Halle's Chr.* 41.

[c] *Sandford's Geneal.* 291. [d] *Rymer*, x. 828.

queen dowager of *England*, without the special licence of the king[e]. On the death of *Catherine* all respect ceased to her spouse: he was seized, and committed first to *Newgate*, from which he escaped by the assistance of his confessor and servant. On being retaken, he was delivered to the custody of the earl of *Suffolk*, constable of the castle of *Wallingford*[f], and after some time was again committed to *Newgate*[g]. He made his escape a second time. The length of his second imprisonment does not appear. After a considerable period, high honors were conferred on his two eldest sons, half brothers to the king. In the year 1452, they were both created earls; *Edmund* was made earl of *Richmond*, and *Jasper*, earl of *Pembroke*. *Henry*, about this time, was disturbed by the open clame of the duke of *York* to the succession, and found it prudent to strengthen his interest by all possible means. The *Welsh*, flattered by the honors bestowed on their young countrymen, ever after faithfully adhered to the house of *Lancaster*.

OWEN had besides a natural son, called *Dafydd*, knighted by his nephew *Henry* VII. who also bestowed on him in marriage *Mary*, the daughter and heiress of *John Bohun* of *Midhurst*, in *Sussex*, and with her a great inheritance[h]. *Owen* was

[e] *Drake's Parliam. Hist.* ii. 211.
[f] *Rymer*, x. 685. [g] The same.
[h] *Camden*, i. 204. *Dugdale Baron.* i. 187.

taken no notice of till the year 1460, when, as a patent expresses it, in regard of his good services, he had a grant of the parks, and the agistment of the parks in the lordship of *Denbigh*, and the wodewardship of the same lordship[i]. The year following, he fought valiantly under the banners of his son *Jasper*, at the battle of *Mortimer's Cross;* would not quit the field, but was taken with several other *Welsh* gentlemen[k], beheaded with them soon after at *Hereford*, and interred in the church of the *Grey Friers* in that city[l].

NOTWITHSTANDING the birth of *Owen* was calumniated, he certainly was of very high descent.

Of a noble race was *Shenkin*, of the line of *Owen Tudor*.

Henry VII. early in his reign, issued a commission to Sir *John Leiaf*, priest *Guttun Owen*, and a number of others, to make enquiry into his paternal descent; and they, from our *Welsh* chronicles, proved *incontestably*, that "he was lineally descended by issue male, saving one woman, from "*Brutus* grandson of *Æneas* the *Trojan*, and that "he was son to *Brute* in fivescore degrees[n]." I shall drop a little short of this long descent. *Owen Tudor* was assuredly of high blood. He was

[i] *Rymer*, xi. 439. [k] Among whom were *Dafydd Llwyd* and *Morgan ap Reuther*. *Holinshed*, 660.

[l] *Leland Itin.* iv. 86, viii. 36.

[n] See the return of the commission, &c. in *Wynn's Hist. Wales*, 331, &c.

seventh in descent from *Ednyfed Fychan*, counsellor, and leader of the armies of *Llewelyn* the Great, and a successful warrior against the *English*. His origin was from *Marchudd*, one of the fifteen tribes. *Ednyfed*'s wife was *Gwenllian*, daughter of *Rhys*, prince of *South Wales*: so that he might boast of two royal descents, and deliver down a posterity not unworthy of the *British* empire.

OWEN must have been the instrument of his own advancement, and have owed it entirely to his personal merit. His grandfather *Tudor ap Gronw* was a man of great valour, a favorite of *Edward* III. and received from him the honor of knighthood. He died and was buried *September* 19th, 1367, at the friery at *Bangor*. His fourth son *Meredydd* was in no higher station than *Scutifer* to the bishop of *Bangor*. Having committed a murder, he fled his country, and lived in exile; during which time his wife was delivered of *Owen*, the subject of these pages. By what means he introduced himself to the *English* court does not appear; most probably by military services, the usual road to honors in those days.

HOUSE OF PENMYNNYDD.

THE remains of the residence of the *Tudors* to be seen in the present farm-house, are the door of the gateway, and the great chimney-piece of the hall. Some coats of arms, and dates of the building, or time of repairs, are also preserved, with the initial letters of the names of the owners. The

Tudors, for a considerable time before the extinction of their race, assumed the name of *Owen*. *Richard* was the last male of the family, and was sheriff of the county in 1657. *Margaret*, heiress of the house married *Coningsby Williams* esq; of *Glan y gors*, in this island, who possessed it during his life. It was afterwards sold to Lord *Bulkeley*, in whose descendant it still continues.

CHURCH OF PENMYNNYDD.

IN the church of *Penmynnydd* is a most magnificent monument of white alabaster, removed at the dissolution from the abbey of *Llanfaes* to this place; probably erected in memory of one of the house of *Tudor*(1) who had been interred there. On it is the figure of a man in complete armour, a conic helm, and mail-guard down to his breast. His lady is in a thick angular hood. Their feet rest on lions. Their heads are supported by angels.

TRE-GARNEDD.

EDNYFED FYCHAN.

ABOUT a mile farther I visited *Tre-garnedd*, a farm-house, in the parish of *Llangefni*, once the seat of the great *Ednyfed Fychan*, mentioned in a preceding page. His arms were originally a *Saracen's* head erazed, proper, wreathed *or;* but after defeating the *English* army, who were invading our frontiers, and killing three of their chief captains, whose heads he brought to his master

(1) A full account of the *Tudors* of *Penmynydd* is given in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1869. The monuments also are described in that volume, and more fully, in an earlier one, by Mr. *Bloxam*. T.P.

Llewelyn the Great, the prince directed, as a reward, that in future he should bear *gules*, between three *Englishmen's* heads couped, a *cheveron* ermin. Directly descended from him were *Henry* VII. and VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, and every crowned head in *England* ever since, besides heroes not less illustrious in their degree. Among them was Sir *Gryffydd Llwyd*, son of *Rhys ap Gryffydd ap Ednyfed Fychan*. This gentleman received from *Edward* I. the honor of knighthood, on bringing him the news of the birth of his son *Edward* of *Caernarvon*. He did homage, for his lands in *Wales*, to the young prince at *Chester;* but, indignant at the sufferings of his countrymen under the *English* yoke, meditated a revolt. Between the years 1316 and 1318, he attempted to form an alliance with *Edward Bruce*, the short-lived king of *Ireland*. Letters passed between them, but without effect[o]. At length, from the greatness of his spirit, determined alone to endeavour to free his country from the slavery to which he himself had probably contributed, he took arms in 1322[p], and for a while over-ran the country with resistless impetuosity. At length he was subdued, taken, and doubtlessly underwent the common fate of our gallant insurgents. I find that he had fortified his house at

SIR GRYFFYDD LLWYD.

[o] *Wynn's Hist. Wales*, 311. [p] *Powel*, 383.

Tre-garnedd with a very strong foss and rampart, and made another strong hold about three quarters of a mile distant, in the morass of *Malltraeth*, called *Ynys Cefenni;* which he insulated, by bringing ronnd it the waters of the river *Cefni*[q]: both are still remaining. The foss is nearly perfect, and near four yards deep and eight wide. His daughter *Morfydd*, one of his coheiresses[r], conveyed by marriage this estate, being her portion, to *Madog Gloddaeth;* which followed the succession of that house till 1750, when it was alienated by the late Sir *Thomas Mostyn* to Mr. *Owen Williams.*

GREAT CARNEDD.

THE name of this place is taken from an immense *Carnedd*, or heap of stones, surrounded with great upright stones in an adjacent field. It seems to have beneath it passages formed on the sides and tops with flat stones, or flags. These were the repositories of the dead[s]. Not that bones or urns are always discovered in them; for the founders, like those of the pyramids of *Egypt*, appear often to be disappointed in their hopes of having their reliques lodged in those labored *Mausoleums.*

A FEW years ago, beneath a carnedd similar to that at *Tregarnedd*, was discovered, on a farm

[q] *Rowlands' MSS.* [r] *Sebright MSS.*

[s] See *Borlase's Cornwal*, p. 207, tab. xvii. fig. i. iii, and his *Scilly Islands*, 29, 30, tab. ii. at p. 19.

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Tre-garnedd with a very strong foss and rampart, and made another strong hold about three quarters of a mile distant, in the morass of *Malltraeth*, called *Ynys Cefenni;* which he insulated, by bringing ronnd it the waters of the river *Cefni*[q]: both are still remaining. The foss is nearly perfect, and near four yards deep and eight wide. His daughter *Morfydd*, one of his coheiresses[r], conveyed by marriage this estate, being her portion, to *Madog Gloddaeth;* which followed the succession of that house till 1750, when it was alienated by the late Sir *Thomas Mostyn* to Mr. *Owen Williams.*

GREAT CARNEDD.

THE name of this place is taken from an immense *Carnedd*, or heap of stones, surrounded with great upright stones in an adjacent field. It seems to have beneath it passages formed on the sides and tops with flat stones, or flags. These were the repositories of the dead[s]. Not that bones or urns are always discovered in them; for the founders, like those of the pyramids of *Egypt*, appear often to be disappointed in their hopes of having their reliques lodged in those labored *Mausoleums.*

A FEW years ago, beneath a carnedd similar to that at *Tregarnedd*, was discovered, on a farm

[q] *Rowlands' MSS.* [r] *Sebright MSS.*

[s] See *Borlase's Cornwal*, p. 207, tab. xvii. fig. i. iii, and his *Scilly Islands*, 29, 30, tab. ii. at p. 19.

Llewelyn the Great, the prince directed, as a reward, that in future he should bear *gules*, between three *Englishmen's* heads couped, a *cheveron* ermin. Directly descended from him were *Henry* VII. and VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, and every crowned head in *England* ever since, besides heroes not less illustrious in their degree. Among them was Sir *Gryffydd Llwyd*, son of *Rhys ap Gryffydd ap Ednyfed Fychan*. This gentleman received from *Edward* I. the honor of knighthood, on bringing him the news of the birth of his son *Edward* of *Caernarvon*. He did homage, for his lands in *Wales*, to the young prince at *Chester;* but, indignant at the sufferings of his countrymen under the *English* yoke, meditated a revolt. Between the years 1316 and 1318, he attempted to form an alliance with *Edward Bruce*, the short-lived king of *Ireland*. Letters passed between them, but without effect[o]. At length, from the greatness of his spirit, determined alone to endeavour to free his country from the slavery to which he himself had probably contributed, he took arms in 1322[p], and for a while over-ran the country with resistless impetuosity. At length he was subdued, taken, and doubtlessly underwent the common fate of our gallant insurgents. I find that he had fortified his house at

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called *Bryn-celli-ddu*, near the seat of Sir *Nicholas Bayley*, a passage three feet wide, four feet two or three inches high, and about nineteen feet and a half long, which led into a room, about nine feet in diameter, and seven in height. The form was an irregular hexagon, and the sides composed of six rude slabs, one of which measured in its diagonal eight feet nine inches. In the middle was an artless pillar of stone, four feet eight inches in circumference. This supported the roof, which consisted of one great stone, near ten feet in diameter. Along the sides of the room was, if I may be allowed the expression, a stone bench, on which were found human bones, which fell to dust almost at a touch: it is probable that the bodies were originally placed on the bench. There are proofs that it was customary with the *Gauls* to place their dead in that form in cells; and that they added to the head of each body a stone weapon, which served as a pillow[t]: but nothing of the kind was discovered in this sepulchre(1). The diameter of the incumbent carnedd is from ninety to a hundred feet. This seems to be that which Mr. *Rowland* takes notice of in his *Mona Antiqua*[u].

[t] *La Religion de Gaulois*, ii. 312, plate 42.

(1) This would be a Welsh *ráth*, but whether it was originally meant to have been a *ráth* for the dead (*bedd-rawd*), or a *ráth* for the living in winter (*gauaf-rawd*), is not quite clear. J.R.

[u] P. 94, tab. vii.

I MUST not omit to mention the great patriarch of *Tregaian*, a chapelry of this parish, who lived in the year 1580, and died at the age of 105; his name was *William ap Howel ap Jerwerth.* He had by his first wife twenty-two children, by his second, ten, by his third, four, and by his two concubines, seven; in all forty-three. His eldest son was eighty-four in 1581, and his eldest daughter seventy-two; and his youngest son then only two years and a half old; so that between his first child and last there was an interval of eighty-two years. Nor did there less than three hundred people descend from this stock in that interval, eighty of whom lived in this parish. He was small of stature, of a cheerful convivial temper; but spare in his diet, living mostly on milk. He passed his time in rural employments, and at his leisure in fishing and fowling; and preserved his memory and senses to the last.

PATRIARCH OF TREGAIAN.

I RETURNED to *Plâs Gwyn*, and from thence crossed *Redwharf*, to the western horn of the bay, called *Castell-mawr*, a small cape, flat at top, and joined to the land by a low isthmus. It is composed of lime-stone, which is carried to distant parts in coasting vessels, which lie in a small channel near the rock, and by their numbers frequently enliven the view. *Roman* coins have been found in this neighborhood; but no vestiges exist of there having been any station. Beyond *Castell-*

CASTELL-MAWR.

mawr, on the shore, I saw vast blocks of black marble filled with shells, corolloids, and *fungitæ*.

LLUGWY. PROCEED near the shore. On the left are the woods of *Llugwy*, extensive for this island. This estate formerly belonged to the *Llwyds;* at present to lord *Boston*. Not far from the road, in the

GREAT CROMLECH. lands of *Llugwy*, is a most stupendous *Cromlech*, of a rhomboid form. The greatest diagonal is seventeen feet six inches, the lesser fifteen; the thickness three feet nine; its height from the ground only two feet: it was supported by several stones. The *Welsh*, who ascribe everything stupendous to our famous *British* king, called it *Arthur's Quoit*. In the woods are some druidical circles, nearly contiguous to each other.

DULAS BAY. CROSS *Llugwy* sands, and soon after ride over *Dulas* bay, likewise dry at low-water. It runs about a mile and a half into the country, and is frequented by small vessels, which take off the oats and butter of these parts. Off the mouth is *Ynys Gadarn*, a small island. Go by *Llys Dulas*, the seat of Mrs. *Lewis;* and soon after within sight of

LLAN-ELIAN. the church of *Llan-Elian*, seated on the rocks not far from the sea. It is handsomely built, and makes a considerable figure among the churches of this part of *Wales*. It is dedicated to St. *Elian*, surnamed *Gannaid*, or the Bright. He was formerly a most popular saint, and had a great concourse of devotees, who implored his assistance

to relieve them from a variety of disorders. To gain his favor they made considerable offerings, which were deposited in the church in *Cyff Ælian*, or St. *Ælian's* chest. These amounted to so large a sum, that the parishioners purchased with it three tenements, for the use of the church, which belong to the living to this day.

NEAR this place, *Caswallon Law-hir*[1], or *Caswallon Longimanus*, kept his *Llŷs*, or court. He had made a grant of lands and several priveleges to this church, among which was that of a *Nawdd-fa* or sanctuary. This was one of the seven church-patron saints in *Anglesey*, which were entitled *in capite* to several tenures; one of the conditions of which seems to have been the preservation of these places of refuge[x].

FROM hence I visited *Trysclwyn* mountain; on part of which, called *Parys mountain* (probably from a *Robert Parys*, who was chamberlain of *North Wales*[y] in the reign of *Henry* IV.) is the most considerable body of copper ore perhaps ever

PARYS MOUNTAIN.

(1) There is only one *Caswallon* in British history, and that was *Cassivelaunus:* the others have been fashioned by touching up the Welsh name *Cadwallon*. The one here meant would seem to have been *Cadwallon*, the father of *Maelgwn Gwynedd*, for he was called *Cadwallon Law-hir*. J.R.

x *Rowlands' Mona Antiq.* 133. 147. The other saints, or patron-churches, were *St. Beuno, St. Kybi, St. Cadwaladr, St. Peirio, St Machutus* or *Mechel*, and *St. Cyngar*.

y There was another of the same name in the reign of *Edward* III.

known. The external aspect of the hill, which rises into enormous rocks of coarse white quartz, is extremely rude. The ore is lodged in a bason, or hollow, and has on one side a small lake, on whose waters, distasteful as those of *Avernus*, no bird is known to alight. The whole of this tract has, by the mineral operations, assumed a most savage appearance. Suffocating fumes issue from the burning heaps of copper, and extend their baneful influence for miles around. In the adjacent parts vegetation is nearly destroyed; even the mosses and lichens of the rocks have perished: and nothing seems capable of resisting the fumes but the purple *Melic* grass[z], which flourishes in abundance.

I HAVE little doubt but that this mine was worked in a very distant period. Vestiges of the antient operations appear in several parts, carried on by trenching, aud heating the rocks intensely, then suddenly pouring on water, so as to cause them to crack or scale; thus aukwardly supplying the use of gunpowder[a]. Pieces of charcoal have also been found, which prove that wood was made use of for that purpose. As the *Britons* imported all works in brass, it is certain that the *Romans* were the undertakers of these mines; and it is very probable that they sent the ore to *Caer-hên* to

[z] *Melica Cærulea, Lightfoot, Fl. Scot.* i. 96. *Aira Cærulea, Hudson Fl. Angl.* i. 33.

[a] See vol. i. p. 71 of the present work.

be smelted, the place where the famous cake of copper was discovered[b]. They might likewise have had a smelting hearth in this island; for a round cake of copper was discovered at *Llanfaethle*, a few miles from this place. Its weight was fifty pounds, and it had on it a mark resembling an *L*.

In the year 1762, one *Alexander Frazier* came into *Anglesey* in search of mines. He visited *Parys mountain;* called on Sir *Nicholas Bayley*, and gave him so flattering an account of the prospect, as induced him to make a trial, and sink shafts. Ore was discovered; but before any quantity could be gotten, the mines were overpowered with water. In about two years after, Messrs. *Roe* and Co. of *Macclesfield* applied to Sir *Nicholas* for a lease of *Penrhyn du* mine in *Caernarvonshire;* with which they were, much against their wills, compelled to take a lease of part of this mountain, and to carry on a level and make a fair trial. The trial was accordingly made: ore was discovered; but the expences overbalanced the profits. They continued working to great loss: and at length determined to give the affair up. They gave their agent orders for that purpose; but he, as a final attempt, divided his men into ten several companies, of three or four in a partnership, and let them sink shafts in various places, about eight

[b] *Tour in Wales*, vol. i. p. 83.

hundred yards eastward of a place called the *Golden Venture*, on a presumption that a spring which issued from near the spot, must come from a body of mineral. His conjecture was right; for in less than two days they met with, at the depth of seven feet from the surface, the solid mineral, which proved to be that vast body which has since been worked to such advantage. The day that this discovery was made was *March* 2d, 1768; which has ever since been observed as a festival by the miners. Soon after this discovery, another adventure was begun by the reverend *Edward Hughes*, owner of part of the mountain, in right of his wife *Mary Lewis* of *Llys Dulas:* so that the whole of the treasure is the property of Sir *Nicholas Bayley*[c] and himself.

THE ORE. THE body of copper ore is of unknown extent. The thickness has been ascertained, in some places, by the driving of a level under it, several years ago, and it was found to be in some places twenty four yards. The ore is mostly of the kind called by *Cronstedt*, *Pyrites cupri flavo virides-cens;* and contains vast quantities of sulphur. It varies in degrees of goodness; some of it is rich, but the greater part poor in quality.

THERE are other species of copper ore found here. Of late a vein of the *Pyrites cupri griseus*

[c] At present of the earl of *Uxbridge*. ED.

of *Cronstedt*, about seven yards wide, has been discovered near the west end of the mountain: some is of an iron grey, some quite black; the first contains sixteen lb. of copper per cwt. the last, forty. An ore has been lately found, in form of loose earth, of a dark purplish color; and the best of it has produced better than eight in twenty. Some years ago, above thirty pounds of native copper was found in driving a level through a turbery; some was in form of moss, some in very thin leaves.

THE ore is quarried out of the bed in vast masses; is broken into small pieces; and the most pure part is sold raw, at the rate of about 3*l.* to 6*l.* per ton, or sent to the smelting-houses of the respective companies to be melted into metal. Mr. *Hughes* has great furnaces of his own at *Ravenhead*, near *Leverpool*, and at *Swansea*, in *South Wales*. An idea of the wealth of these mines may be formed, by considering that the *Macclesfield* company have had at once fourteen thousand tons of ore upon bank, and Mr. *Hughes*'s, thirty thousand.

THE more impure ore is also broken to the size of about hen's eggs; but in order to clear it from the quantity of sulphur with which it abounds, as well as other adventitious matter, it must undergo the operation of burning. For that purpose it is placed between two parallel walls of vast length: some kilns are twenty, others forty, and fifty yards in length; some ten, others twenty feet wide, and

above four feet in height. The space between is not only filled, but the ore is piled many feet higher, in a convex form, from end to end: the whole is then covered with flat stones, closely luted with clay; and above is placed a general integument of clay, and small rubbish of the work, in order to prevent any of the fumes from evaporating. Of late some kilns have been constructed with brick arches over the ore, which is found to be the best method of burning. Within these few years, attempts have been made to preserve
BRIMSTONE. the sulphur from escaping; and that is done by flues, made of brick, whose tops are in form of a Gothic arch, many scores of feet in length: one end of these opens into the beds of copper which are to be burnt. Those beds are set on fire by a very small quantity of coal, for all the rest is effected by its own *phlogiston*. The volatile part is confined, and directed to the flues; in its course the sulphureous particles strike against their roofs, and fall to the bottom in form of the finest brimstone; which is collected, and carried to adjacent houses, where it is melted into what is called in the shops stone brimstone.

THE beds of copper, thus piled for burning, are of vast extent. Some contain four hundred tons of ore, others two thousand. The first require four months to be completely burnt; the last, near ten. Thus burnt, it is carried to proper places to

be dressed, or washed, and made merchantable. By this process the ore is reduced to a fourth part in quantity, but considerably improved in quality: and by this means the water is strongly or richly impregnated with copper, which is dissolved by the sulphuric acid; and is collected or precipitated again by iron in the above-described pits. The iron is all dissolved.

BUT a far richer produce of copper is obtained from the water lodged in the bottom of the bed of ore, which is highly saturated with the precious metal. This is drawn up, either by means of whimsies or windmills, to the surface, and then distributed into numbers of rectangular pits thirty-six feet long, some pits more some less, twelve to fifteen feet broad, and twenty inches deep. To speak in the language of the adept, *Venus* must make an assignation with *Mars*, or this solution will have no effect. In plain *English*, a quantity of iron must be immersed in the water. The kind of iron is of no moment: old pots, hoops, anchors, or any refuse will suffice; but of late, for the convenience of management, the adventurers procure new plates, four feet long, one and a half broad, and three quarters of an inch thick. These they immerse into the pits; the particles of copper instantly are precipitated by the iron, and the iron is gradually dissolved into a yellow ochre; great part of it floats off by the water, and sinks to the

PRECIPITATED COPPER.

bottom. The plates, or the old iron (as it happens) are frequently taken out, and the copper scraped off; and this is repeated till the whole of the iron is consumed. The copper thus procured differs little from native copper, and is prized accordingly, and sold for prices of 25*l.* to 45*l.* a ton.

THIS mode of precipitation is not new; it has been practised long in the *Wicklow* mines in *Ireland*, and above a century in those of *Hern-grundt*, in *Hungary*, where the precipitate is called *Zi-ment Copper*[a]. The waters of the *Hungarian* mines are much more strongly impregnated with copper than those of *Parys mountain*. The first effects its operation in twelve or about twenty days; the last requires two months. Horse-shoes, iron made in shape of hearts, and other forms, are put into the foreign waters, and when apparently transmuted, are given as presents to curious strangers.

THE ore is not got in the common manner of mining, but is cut out of the bed in the same manner as stone is out of a quarry. A hollow is now formed in the solid ore open to the day, and extends about an hundred yards in length, about forty yards in breadth, and twenty-four yards in depth. The ends are at present undermined, but supported by vast pillars and magnificent arches, all metallic; and these caverns meander far under

[a] *Brown's Travels*, 68. *Keysler's Travels*, iv. 70.

ground. These will soon disappear, and thousands of tons of ore be gotten from both the columns and roofs. The sides of this vast hollow are mostly perpendicular, and access to the bottom is only to be had by small steps cut in the ore; and the curious visitor must trust to them and a rope, till he reaches some ladders, which will conduct him the rest of the descent. On the edges of the chasms are wooden platforms, which project far; on them are windlasses, by which the workmen are lowered to transact their business on the face of the precipice. There suspended, they work in mid air, pick a small space for a footing, cut out the ore in vast masses, and tumble it to the bottom with great noise. In such situations they form caverns, and there appear safely lodged, till the rope is lowered to convey them up again. Much of the ore is blasted with gunpowder, eight tons of which, I am informed, is annually used for the purpose.

NATURE has been profuse in bestowing her mineral favors on this spot; for above the copper ore, and not more than three quarters of a yard beneath the common soil, is a bed of yellowish greasy clay, from one to four yards thick, containing lead ore, and yielding from six hundred to a thousand pounds weight of lead from one ton; and one ton of the metal yields not less than fifty-seven ounces of silver. Mixed with the earth, are frequently certain parts of the color of cinnabar:

whether these are symptomatic of the sulphurous arsenical silver ores, or of quicksilver, I will not pretend to decide. Something interferes with the successful smelting of this earth in the great: insomuch that it has not yet been of that profit to the adventurers, which might reasonably be expected from the crucible assays of it; and they have at this time about eight thousand tons on bank undisposed of. This place has been worked for lead ore in very distant times. In the bottom of the pool was found an antient smelting hearth of grit-stone, and several bits of smelted lead, of about four inches in length, two in breadth, and half an inch thick.

THESE works have added greatly to the population of the island; for about fifteen hundred persons are employed, who, with their families, are supposed to make near eight thousand persons, getting their bread from these mines. The little AMLWCH. village of *Amlwch*, the port of the place, is encreasing fast, and the market grows considerable. At the season of the greatest work, Mr. *Hughes*'s men alone receive, for many weeks, two hundred pounds in one week, and a hundred and fifty in another, merely for subsistence. The port is no more than a great chasm, between two rocks, running far into land, and dry at low-water; into which sloops run, and lie secure to receive their lading*.

* An ampler account of the present state of *Parys* mountain is

FROM *Parys mountain* I visited the north-west parts of the island, and passed over a sandy plain country, fertile in grain. See to the right, the *Middle Mouse;* and farther on is the third small isle of that name, called the *West Mouse.* Between these, on the coast of *Anglesey,* is *Kemlyn* bay, where there is safe anchorage for small vessels. Not far from hence I saw the noted quarry of marble, common to this place, some parts of *Italy,* and to *Corsica,* and known in the shops by the name of *Verde di Corsica.* Its colors are green, black, white, and dull purple irregularly disposed. In different blocks one or other of the colors are frequently wanting; but among the green parts are often found narrow veins of a most elegant and silky white *asbestos.* It is a compound species of marble; part is calcareous, and may be acted on by aqua fortis; the green parts are composed chiefly of magnesian earth: the whole constituting what is commonly called *Serpentine.* It is apt to be intersected by small cracks, or by asbestine veins, therefore incapable of taking a high polish. This quarry lies on the lands of *Monachty,* in the parish of *Llan-Fair-Ynghornwy;* and it is found again in the isle of *Skerries,* off this parish[t].

MARBLE QUARRY.

given in the Appendix No. XVII. for which, and for other assistance in rendering this work more perfect, the Editor is indebted to his valued friend *Paul Panton* esq. of *Plâs gwyn.* ED.

[t] The sum of one thousand pounds has recently been given for a quarry of a similar species of stone in the parish of *Llanfechell,* from

NEITHER the quarry nor the asbestos are at present in use. The antients set a high value on the last, a price equal to that of pearls. They wove napkins of it, and at great feasts diverted themselves (in order to clean them) to fling them into the fire, from which they returned unhurt, and with improved lustre. They likewise made of it shrouds for the bodies of great men, before they were placed on the funeral pile, and by that means preserved their ashes pure from those of the wood. The antients believed that it was found only in *India*, in places where showers never fell, and the residence of dire serpents[g].

CARREG-LWYD. FROM hence I visited *Carreg-Lwyd*, then the residence of that worthy and convivial gentleman *John Griffith* esq. From thence I made an attempt to sail to the *Skerries*, called in *Welsh*, *Ynys y Moel rhoniaid*, or the isle of *Seals*, distant about a league from this place, and about half a league from the nearest part of *Anglesey;* a turbulent sea made us return with speed. The island is very rocky, but affords food for a few Sheep, Rabbits, and Puffins. The light-house, placed on it about the year 1730, is of great use to ships sailing be-

THE SKERRIES.

whence are procured slabs of large size, and capable of receiving a good polish. ED. This note figures in the *Errata*, where we read—

The editor was misinformed; the slabs are merely coated with small pieces of *serpentine*, which are so skilfully united as to deceive the eye. J.R.

[g] *Plinii Nat. Hist.* lib. xix. c. 1.

tween *Ireland* and the ports of *Chester* and *Liverpool*. The produce from the tonnage, about the year 1759, was 1100*l.* a year; of which *Ireland* contributed 400*l.* *British* vessels paid 1*d.* per ton, aliens 2*d.* Fish sport about the rocky sides in most amazing multitudes, and appear even crowding their backs above water; these are chiefly the Cole-fish and Whiting Pollacks: Cod-fish lurk beneath in abundance, and the beautiful Wrasses, &c. are frequently caught.

THIS isle formerly belonged to the cathedral of *Bangor*, which clamed an exclusive right of fishing on its shores. The right of the prelates of that see had been, by some neglect, invaded; and the *Griffiths* of *Penrhyn* usurped the privilege, by having in the isle what was called a *Wele*, a bed or small possession[h]. About 1498, bishop *Dean* exerted himself, and in person resumed the fishery, and on the 8th of *October* took twenty-eight "*fishis* "*called Grapas*:" when Sir *William Griffith* sent "his son and heire apparante, with dyvers men in "harnes, wiche ryetowsely in the seid countie of "*Anglesey*, within the seid bishope's diocese, took "the seid fishis from the servants of the seid bi-"shope." But the honest prelate caused him to make restitution, and established his right as lord of the fisheries of the island[i]. A successor of his,

[h] Record of *Caernarvon*, in the *Bibliotheca Litteraria*, 20.

[i] *Willis's Bangor*, 245.

Nicholas Robinson, was not so tenacious; but, according to Mr. *Willis*[k], alienated the isle to one of his sons. Between forty and fifty years ago, *William Robinson* esq; of *Monach-ty* in this county, and of *Gwersillt*, in *Denbighshire*, the last male descendant, perished in a storm in his return from this dreary spot, with about a dozen people who had unfortunately attended him. *Monach-ty*, or the *house of the Monks*, had been part of the possessions of the abbey of *Conwy*, and alienated by the same prelate to his son.

MONACH-TY.

LET me record that a few years ago were found, on a farm called *Ynys y Gwyddel*, in the parish of *Llanflewyn*, four miles east of *Carreg Lwyd*, three golden bracelets, and a golden *Bulla*, in high preservation. Two of the former I purchased, and preserved as curious memorials of the residence of the *Romans* in antient *Mona*.

FROM *Carreg-Lwyd* I rode to *Holyhead*, about eleven or twelve miles distant. Passed by *Llanfachreth* and *Llanynghenedl* to *Rhyd-Pont* bridge, where a very small river-like channel insulates the great promontory. Cross *Towyn y Capel*, a low sandy common, bounded on one side by rocks, over which in high winds the sea breaks in a most aweful and stupendous manner, and which are justly dreaded by mariners. In the middle of the com-

[k] The same. The bishop calls it *Seynt Danyyel's Isle.*

mon is an artificial mount, on which are the ruins of *Capel St. Ffraid.* I have no kind of doubt but that, prior to the chapel, it had been the site of a small fort; for I never saw artificial elevations given to any but works of a military kind. This common abounds with the shells called the FASCIATED WREATH, *Br. Zool.* iv. N° 119, and the ZONED SNAIL, N° 133. LAND-SHELLS.

NOT far from hence, between *Bodior* and *Rhyd-Pont*, in *Rhoscolyn* parish, is a fossil not frequently found. A green amianthus, or brittle asbestos, is met with in great plenty, in a green serpentine, similar to that at *Monach-ty;* but by reason of the inflexible quality of its fibres, not applicable to the same uses. AMIANTHUS.

WITHIN two miles of *Towyn y Capel* is the town of *Holyhead;* seated on a noted and safe harbour, guarded at its mouth from the winds by *Ynys* GYBI—the island of St. *Gybi*—surnamed *Corineus*, son of *Solomon* duke of *Cornwal;* who, after studying some years in *Gaul*, returned to *Britain*, and fixed his see at the place called now *Caer Gybi*, and *Holyhead*[1]. In honour of his instructor, St. *Hilarius*, bishop of *Poitiers*, he bestowed his name on one of the headlands; the same which goes also under that of St. *Ælian*'s. HOLYHEAD.

THE town is small, but greatly resorted to by TOWN.

[1] *Cressy's Ch. Hist.* 149.

passengers to and from the kingdom of *Ireland;* and is the station of the pacquets, five of which are in-constant employ; are stout vessels, and well manned.

CHURCH. THE church dedicated to St. *Gybi,* is an antient structure, embattled, with the inside of the porch, and the outside of part of the transept, rudely carved. On the outside of the last is a dragon, a man leading a bear with a rope, and other gross representations. St. *Gybi* is said to have founded a small monastery here, about the year 380[m]; and *Maelgwyn Gwynedd,* who began his reign about the year 580, a college[n]. This prince was styled *Draco Insularis;* perhaps the dragon engraven on the church may allude to him. Others assert, that the founder of this college was *Hwfa ap Cynddelw,* lord of *Llys Llifon,* in this island, and one of the fifteen tribes of *North Wales,* and cotemporary with *Owen Gwynedd*[o]. The head of the college was called *Penclas* or *Pencolas* and was one of the spiritual lords of *Anglesey;* the archdeacon of the isle was one; the abbot of *Penmon* the other. His *Latin* title was Rector, as appears by the antient seal, inscribed *Sigillum Rectoris et capituli* Ecclesia *de* CAER GYBI[p]. I am not acquainted with the number of prebendaries; but they were twelve at lest, that number being found on the pension list in 1553[q], at 1*l.* each.

[m] *Tanner,* 699. [n] *Hist. Anglesey.* 29. [o] The same, 699.
[p] The same, 30. [q] *Willis's Abbies,* i. 303.

HOLYHEAD CHURCH.

Before the dissolution, I find that the rector, or provost, for so he is also styled, had thirty-nine marks, one chaplain had eleven, and the other two the same between them[r]. The whole value, in the 26th of *Henry* VIII. was esteemed at 24*l.* The *English* monarch had the gift of the provostship. *Edward* III. bestowed what was called the provostship of his free chapel of *Caer-Cube*, on his chaplain *Thomas de London;* for which the king, in 1351, dispensed with his services to himself[s]. *James* I. granted this college to *Francis Morris* and *Francis Philips.* It became afterwards the property of *Rice Gwynne* esq; who bestowed on *Jesus* college, *Oxford*, the great tithes, for the maintenance of two fellows and as many scholars[t]; and since that time the parish is served by a curate nominated by the college.

EGLWYS Y BEDD.

NEAR the church stood, in old times, a chapel lled *Eglwys y Bedd*, or the church of the Grave; *Capel Llan y Gwyddel*, or the chapel of the man. *Sirigi*,(1) a king of the *Irish Picts*, in-

[r] *Willis's Bangor*, 201. [s] *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 453.

[t] *Tanner*, 699, and *Hist. Anglesey*, 31.

(1) *Sirigi*, so far from being king of Irish Picts, was probably the leader of pirates consisting possibly of Danes from *Dublin*, and his name was most likely *Sitric*: *Rowlands* in his *Mona Antiqua* calls him Siric the Rover. He is not likely to have been canonized, but an Irish bishop *Siric* appears in the Martyrology of Donegal. The *Caswallon* in question was not *Cadwallon Law-hir*, but a *Cadwallon* who lived in the 10th century. One cannot blame *Pennant* for not having gone more deeply into these matters, but the curious thing is that

vaded this country, and was here slain by *Caswallon Law Hir*, or *Caswallon* the long handed, who reigned about the year 440[w]. *Sirigi* was canonized by his countrymen, and had in this chapel a shrine, in high repute for many miracles. This place had distinct revenues from the collegiate church. At length it fell to ruin, and was disused for ages. In removing the rubbish, not many years ago, a stone coffin was found with bones of a stupendous size; but we must not suppose these to have been the reliques of *Sirigi;* which had been carried away by some *Irish* rovers, and deposited in the cathedral of *Christ Church* in *Dublin*[x].

ROMAN FORT.

THE precinct of the church-yard clames a far higher antiquity than the church. It is a square of two hundred and twenty feet by a hundred and thirty. Three sides are enclosed with strong walls, seventeen feet high, and six feet thick; the fourth side is open to the precipitous rocks of the harbour, and never had been walled, being intended for ships to retire to, and receive the benefit of protection from this inclosure. At each corner of the wall is an oval tower. The masonry of the whole is evidently *Roman:* the mortar very hard, and mixed

men still go on writing the account of the so-called expulsion of the Irish from Wales, by travestying the history of the incursions of the Danes and the Norsemen. J.R.

[w] *Powel, Pref.* 15. [x] *Hist. Anglesey*, 34, 35.

with much coarse pebble. Along the walls are two rows of round holes, about four inches in diameter, which penetrate them. They are in all respects like those at *Segontium*, and nicely plaistered within.

THE use of this harbour to the *Romans*, in the passage from various places to the ports of *Lancashire* and that of *Chester*, is very evident. They could not find a better place to run into, in case of hard weather, than this, as it projected farthest into the *Vergivian* sea; so that they could make it with less danger of being embayed than in any other place. If (as is very probable) they had commerce with *Ireland*, no place was better adapted for it. The *Romans*, it is true, never made a settlement in that country, but they certainly traded with it, even in the time of *Agricola*, "when its ports and harbours were better known, "from the concourse of merchants for the purposes "of commerce[y]."

THE HEAD.

I TOOK a walk from the town to the top of *The Head*, in search of other antiquities. In my way, saw the ruins of *Capel y Gorlles*, one of several which are scattered about this holy promontory. On the side which I ascended, my course was interrupted by a huge dry wall, in many places regularly faced, and ten feet high in some of the

[y] *Tacitus, Vita Agricolæ.*

most entire parts, and furnished with an entrance. On the *Pen y Gaer Gybi*, or the summit of the mountain, are foundations of a circular building, strongly cemented with the same sort of mortar as the fort in the town. It seems to have been a *Pharos*, a necessary director in these seas.

A PHAROS.

FROM the top of this mountain I had a distinct view of *Holyhead:* it being at that time high-water, and the channel filled on each side of *Rhyd-Pont* bridge. The isle is of unequal breadth, and greatly indented.

THE part of the *Head* fronting the sea, is either an immense precipice, or hollowed into most magnificent caves. Birds of various kinds breed in the rocks; among them are, Peregrine Falcons, Shags, Herons, Razor-bills, and Guillemots. Their eggs are sought after for food; and are gotten by means of a man, who is lowered down by a rope held by one or more persons. Within memory, the person let down, by his weight overpowered the other, and pulled him down; so that both perished miserably.

BIRDS.

I RETURNED over *Rhyd-Pont* bridge, and along the great road (which is excellent) towards *Bangor*. A little on the left is *Presaddfed*, the seat of Mrs. *Roberts*, formerly belonging to the *Owens*. On the site stood the mansion of *Hwfa ap Cynddelw*, before mentioned. He held his

PRESADDFED.

estate in fee by attendance at the prince's coronation, and bearing up the right side of the canopy over the prince's head at that solemnity. The bishop, who was first chaplain, also held some land by the office of crowning him.

NEAR the comfortable inn called the *Gwindy*, in the middle of the island, on the great road, is *Bodychan*, an antient building, once the seat of *Rhys ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkyn*, first sheriff of this county, and a potent man in the time of *Henry* VII. The family afterwards took the name of the place, and flourished for many generations. The founder, *Rhys ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkin*, went to *Bosworth* field to assist *Henry* VII. with a company of foot; in return, he was sworn sheriff of *Anglesey* for life, *durante termino vitæ suæ*. He made his house (now converted into a barn) the county jail, the dungeon whereof is still to be seen. In the last century it passed to the *Sparrows* of *Red Hill*, by the marriage of the heiress of this place. BODYCHAN.

ON the right is the church of *Llantrissant*, remarkable for the monument of the Reverend *Hugh Williams*, D.D. an ancestor of the families of *Wynnstay*, and *Bodlewyddan*, and father to Sir *William Williams*, speaker of the house of commons, and solicitor general in 1687. He was[z] second son to LLANTRISSANT.

[z] *W. Williams's* eldest son was ancestor of the *Williams's* of *Ty-fry*, who still possess *Chwaen*.

William Williams, of *Chwaen*, in this island, whom the heralds derive from *Kadrod Hardd*, a *British* cheiftain. He married *Emma Dolben*, of *Caeau Gwynnion*, near *Denbigh*. His epitaph tells us the rest of his history.

Heic Jacet
Hugo Williams de *Nantanog*
in comitatu *Anglesey*, Theologiæ
Doctor.
decessit 28 die Septembris
Anno Domini 1670
Anno Ætatis suæ 74
Respice finem.

On a stone level with the ground beneath the monument is the following inscription.

Hugh Williams de *Nantanog* S. S. Theologiæ professor hujus Ecclesiæ et illius de *Llanrhuddlad* Rector. Prebendarius de Vaynol in dioces *Asaphen.* Comportionarius de *Llanddinam* in agro *Mongomeriensi.* 21 *Septembris* Ætatis anno 74. Dmi 1670, libentissime pro gregibus, fidei suæ commissis impendens et impensus 'p'claro certamine decertato cursum peregit.

Disce,

Boni Pastoris interest non tantum pervigilare, sed impendere et impendi pro gregibus.

BEFORE I leave the island, I beg leave to communicate a brief account of its population, in the manner I received it from *Paul Panton* esq; whose remarks on the same subject have before appeared in a far more respectable place[z]. POPULATION OF ANGLESEY.

BY an account given on the 13th of *August*, 1563, there were 2010 households, or families, in *Anglesey*[a]: allowing five to a family, the whole number of inhabitants in that period was 10,050. In 1776, the number of houses in *Anglesey* was about 3956: allowing five persons to a family, the whole number of inhabitants was at that time 19,780; which wants only 340 of doubling the number of inhabitants in the intervening space[b].

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

CONTINUE my journey from *Porth-aethwy* Ferry up a steep road, and soon descend another to BANGOR, a small town seated between two low hills, in a valley opening to the bay of *Beaumaris*. This is the episcopal seat. The prelate is very indifferently lodged[c], in a palace near the cathedral; BANGOR.

[z] *Phil. Trans.* lxiii. Part i. p. 180. [a] *Willis's Bangor*, 51.

[b] The population of *Anglesey* in 1795 was estimated at 28,611; in the census of 1801 it is stated to amount to 33,334, exclusive of that of four parishes which made no return, and which are supposed to contain about 1000 souls. ED.

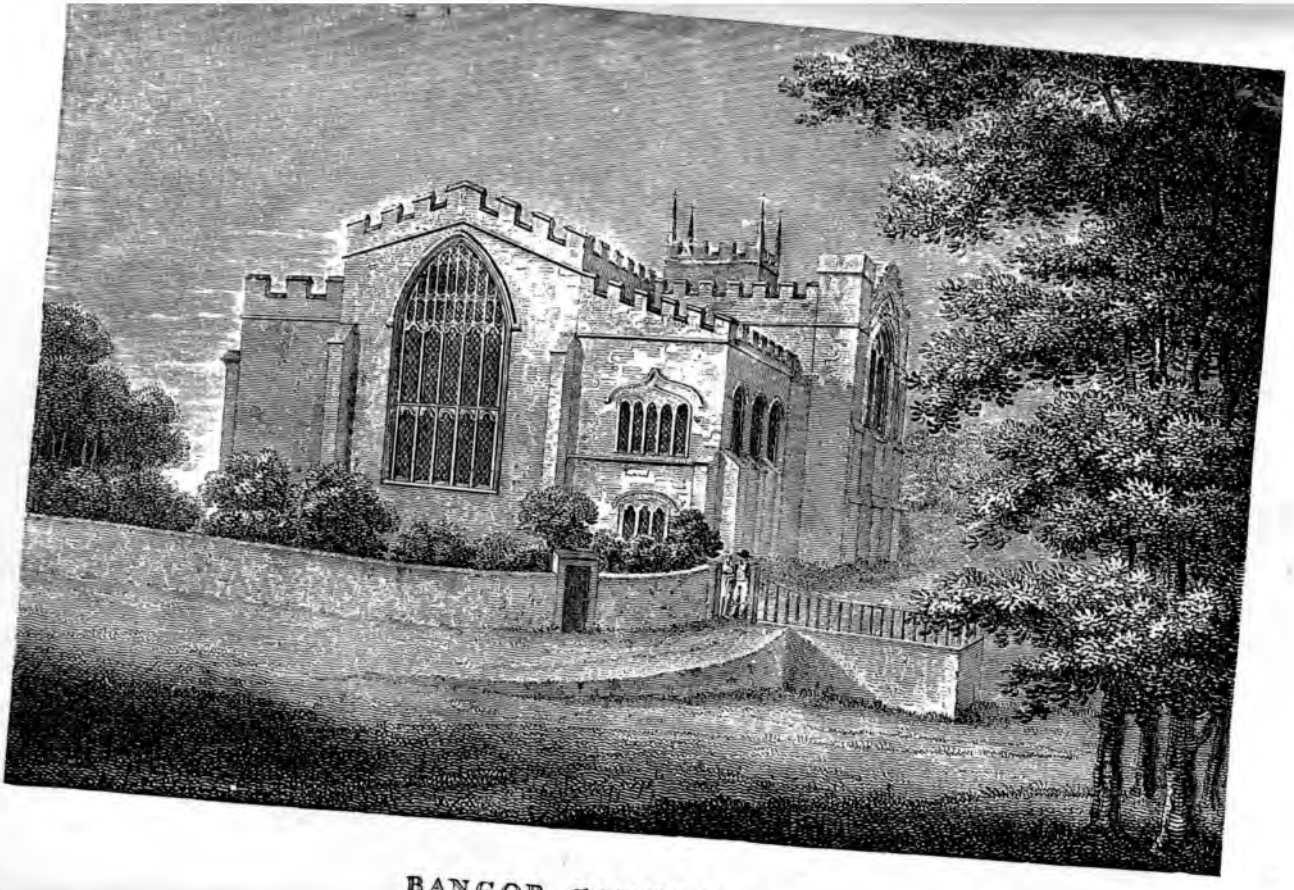
[c] The episcopal residence was much improved by the right reverend *John Warren* during the time he held the see. ED.

which, from an inscription, appears to have be rebuilt by Bishop *Skeffington*, who died in 153 at the abbey of *Beaulieu*, of which he had been a boy. He directed that his body should be interr there; his heart at *Bangor*, before the image the patron saint, St. *Daniel*.

ST. DANIEL, son of *Dynawd*, abbot of *Bang ysCoed* in *Flintshire*, first established here a colle for the instruction of youth, and support of t clergy of those parts[d]. *Cressy* called it a mon tery, and says it was filled with monks[e]; probal fugitives from the other *Bangor*, from which might derive its name. About the year 550, *Ma gwyn Owynedd*, one of those gentry, who, growi virtuous in their old-age, "make a sacrifice to G of the Devil's leavings[f]," converted the college i a bishoprick, and appointed *Daniel* to be first shop. We know not the extent of his dioce The present, comprehends all *Anglesey; Caern vonshire*, except *Llysfaen*, *Eglwys Rhôs*, and *Ll gystenin*, which belong to St. *Asaph*, and *Llanb lic* to *Chester*. In *Denbighshire* it has fourt parishes; in *Montgomeryshire* seven.

Cathedral. THE cathedral was destroyed by the insurg Saxons in the year 1071. It was afterwards built; for we find that in 1212[g] King *John* inva

[d] Willis's Bangor, 33. [e] *Church Hist.* 233.
[f] Ibid. [g] *Annal. Monast. in Goodwin*, ii. 6



BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

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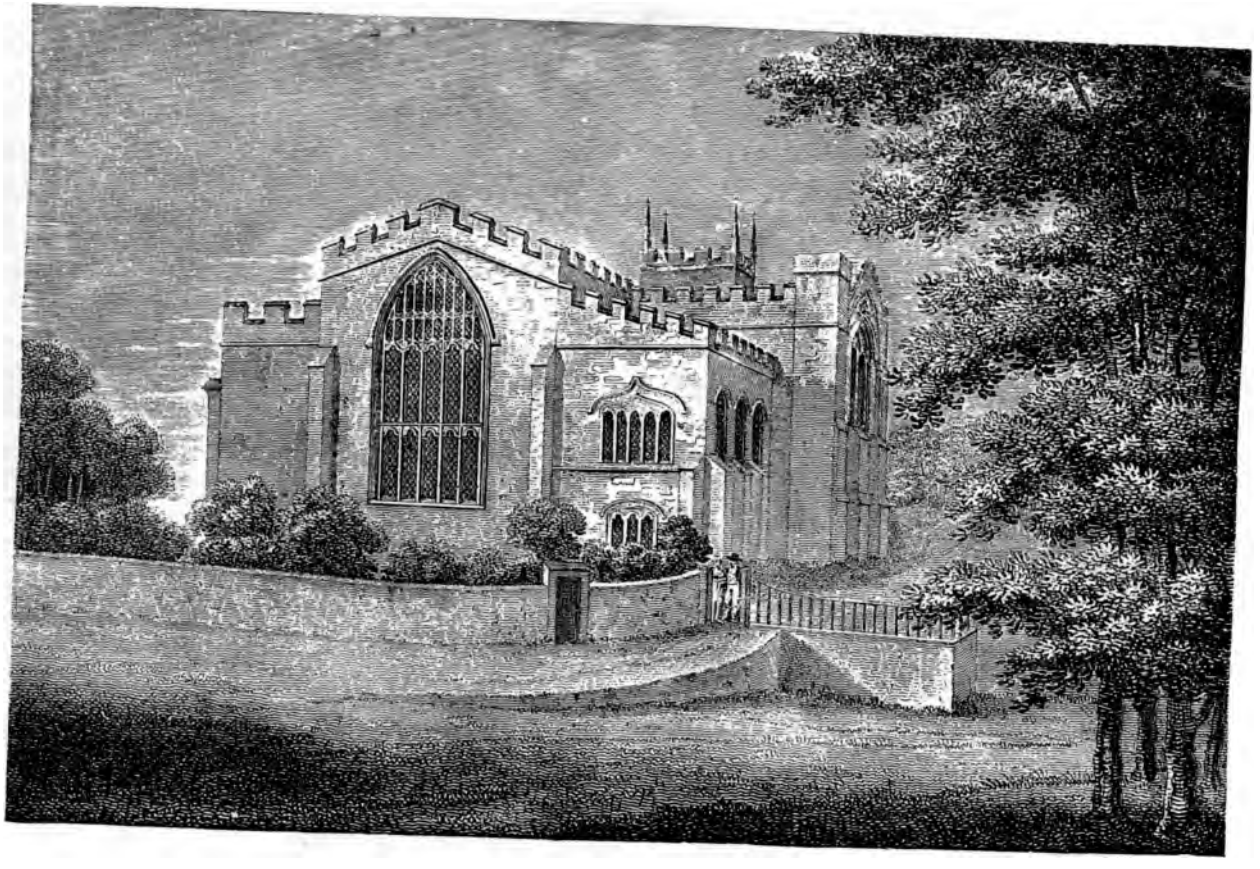
[d] *Willis's Bangor*, 53. [e] *Church Hist.* 233.
[f] *Swift.* [g] *Annal. Menev. in Goodwin*, ii. 650.



BANGOR CATHEDRAL

the country, forced the bishop, *Robert* of *Shrewsbury*, from before the altar, and obliged him to pay two hundred hawks for his ransom. In the year 1402 it was reduced again to ruin by the rage of *Glyndwr*, and remained in that state during ninety years, when the choir was restored by Bishop *Dean*, or *Deny:* the body and tower were built by that liberal prelate *Thomas Skeffington*, in 1532. The tower was to have been raised to double its present height, but the death of the bishop prevented the execution of the design[h]. The windows were made, or glazed, according to the custom of the times, by the piety of different persons, among whom may be reckoned Dean *Kyffin*, and some of the *Gryffydds* of *Penrhyn*[i].

THERE is nothing remarkable within, except a few tombs. That wise and valiant prince *Owen Gwynedd* lies beneath an arch, with a flowery cross cut on a flat stone. He died, regretted by his countrymen, and feared by his foes, in 1169. On the floor is a mutilated figure in brass, designed for *Richard Kyffin*, the active dean of this church in the reigns of *Richard* III. and *Henry* VII. He died the 13th of *August* 1502. The place of his interment still bears the name of *Bedd y Deon du*, or the grave of the *Black Dean*, I suppose from his complexion. Several of the bishops are buried TOMBS.

[h] *Willis*, 21. [i] *Willis*, 17, 18.

here; but, excepted the headless busts of the prelates *Rowlands* and *Vaughan*, mutilated in the fanatical times, no remarkable memorials of any of them at present exist. Of the shrine on the left side of the great altar, beneath which, in 1137, was interred the brave and wise prince *Gryffydd ap Cynan*[k], not a vestige is to be seen.

In antient times here was a parochial church dedicated to St. *Mary*, which stood behind the palace. It is said to have been founded by King *Edgar*, in the beginning of the reign of *Howel ap Jevaf;* who at the same time confirmed the privileges of the see, and endowed it liberally[l].

FRIERY. The house of friers preachers stood a little way out of the town. It was founded as early as the year 1276: Bishop *Tanner* gives the honour of it to *Tudor ap Gronw*, lord of *Penmynnydd* and *Trecastell* in *Anglesey*, who enlarged or rebuilt it in 1299, and was interred here in 1311. *Edward* VI. made a grant of the place to *Thomas Brown* and *William Breton*. Soon after, it was converted into a free school by *Jeffry Glynn*, LL.D. an advocate in *Doctors Commons*, and brother to Bishop *Glynn*. By his will, proved *July* 21st, 1557, he left the conduct of it to his brother, and to *Maurice Gryffydd* bishop of *Rochester*. They dying before the settlement could be completed,

[k] Vita *Gryffydd ap Cynan* in the *Sebright MSS.*
[l] *Willis*, 46. 183. *Wynn's Hist. Wales*, 59.

left their power to Sir *William Petre*, and others; who agreed on the statutes for the master and usher, with the concurrence of the bishop, dean, and chapter, and of *Alexander Nowel*, dean of St. *Paul's*, who is said to have composed them[m]. Over the chimney-piece is a fragment of an antient monument to one *Gryffydd* with a long sword carved on it. On the stair-case is another stone, with the words *ap Tudor*, probably part of the tomb of the founder *Tudor ap Gronw ap Tudor*[n].

HUGH LUPUS, in his barbarous inroad into *Anglesey*, founded a castle at *Bangor*, in order to carry on his ravages with greater security[o]. The site was wholly unknown, till it was pointed out to me by the reverend *E. R. Owen*, a gentleman to whom this part of my work is under frequent obligations. It lies nearly a quarter of a mile eastward of the town, on the ridge of hills which bound the south-east side of the vale, and nearly the same distance from the port. The castle stood on a rocky, and, in many parts, a precipitous hill. Three sides of the walls are easily to be traced: on the south-east side they extended a hundred and twenty yards; on the south-west, sixty-six, ending at a precipice; on the north-east they may be traced forty yards, and end in the same manner. On the fourth side, the natural strength of the CASTLE.

[m] *Willis's Bangor*, p. 47. [n] *Salisbury Pedigree*, 126.
[o] *Sebright MSS.* in vita *Gryffydd ap Cynan.*

place rendered a farther defence useless. Mounds of earth tending to a semicircular form, with rocks and precipices, connect the north-east and south-west walls. We know not the time of its demolition: probably as soon as the earl had effected his design, it was suffered to fall to ruin[p].

ON leaving *Bangor* I took the road towards *Conwy*. At a small distance from the former, crossed *Aber Cegid*, a small creek, fordable at low-water; from whence are annually exported many millions of slates. The quarries are about four miles distant, near the entrance into *Nant Francon*, at a small distance from the river *Ogwen*. They are the property of Lord *Penrhyn*, who has added greatly to the population of the country by the improvements he has made in the slate business. The quarries are become now the source of a prodigious commerce. When his lordship first came to the estate, not a thousand tons were exported: the country was scarcely passable: the roads not better than very bad horse-paths: the cottages wretched, the farmers so poor, that in all

ABER CEGID.

[p] In 1806 was found near *Tycoch* about two miles from *Bangor*, a grit-stone eighteen inches in length, and three feet four in circumference, bearing the following inscription. ED.

N-V M-N C-
IMP- CAESAR- M-
AVREL-ANTONINVS
PIVS-P' IX-AVC-ARAB

the tract they could not produce more than three miserable teams. At present a noble coach road is made, even beyond *Nant Francon*, and the terrors of the *Benglog* quite done away[p]; about a hundred and three broad wheeled carts are in constant employ in carrying the slates down to the port. In the year 1792, upwards of twelve thousand tons were exported; and it is expected that in a very short time the quantity will be increased to sixteen thousand. The port is going to be enlarged; it is always filled with vessels; I saw one of up wards of three hundred tons burden: they are served in rotation, but such are the improvements in our flourishing kingdom, that it is with difficulty the quarries can supply the demand. The slates are sent to *Leverpool*, and up the *Mersey* by means of the canal to all the internal parts of the kingdom, and to *Hull;* from whence is a second exportation: numbers are shipped for *Ireland*, for *Flanders*, and even the *West Indies.*

At *Port Penrhyn* his Lordship has established a great manufacture of writing slates. Previously, we were entirely supplied from *Switzerland*: that trade has now ceased; the *Swiss* manufacturers are become bankrupt. The number of writing slates manufactured and exported from *Port Penrhyn* for the last twelve months, is 136,000; the consumption of timber in this very trifling article is

[p] See my description, p. 314, vol. ii.

upwards of 3000 feet in the year; and the number of workmen employed are from 25 to 30. I must recommend to the curious traveller a ride to the quarries: they will merit his attention, as well as the various improvements made of late years by his lordship. The whole neighborhood is occupied by the houses and cottages of the quarriers, built after the elegant design of Mr. *Wyatt;* and *Ogwen* bank is a beautiful lodge for the reception of lord *Penrhyn,* whenever he chooses to treat his friends with the sight of his laudable changes in the face of this once desolate country.

PENRHYN.

ON the summit of a hill not very remote from *Port Penrhyn,* commanding a most charming view, stands *Penrhyn,* an antient house, once beautifully embosomed with venerable oaks. The house is said to have been built on the site of a palace of *Roderic Molwynog,* prince of *Wales,* who began his reign in 720. It continued long in our princes. In 987 it was levelled to the ground by *Meredydd ap Owen;* who, in that year, invaded *North Wales,* and slew *Cadwallon ap Jevaf,* the reigning prince. In the time of *Llewelyn* the Great, it was bestowed, with the whole hundred of *Llechwedd Ucha,* on *Yarddur ap Trahaiarn,* a man of rank of that period. *Eva,* or as she is called by some *Enerys,* one of his descendants, who had, by the customary division of the lands, *Penrhyn* to her share, bestowed it, with her per-

son, on *Gryffydd ap Heilin ap Sir Tudor ap Ednyfed Fychan*, originally lord of *Bryn Ffanigl*. The family flourished for many generations. *William Fychan*, son of *Gwilim ap Gryffydd*, and *Jonet*, daughter of Sir *William Stanley* of *Hooton*, and relict of Judge *Parys*, chamberlain of *North Wales* and *Chester*, succeeded, in the 18th of *Henry* VI. to the estates of his father, and the Judge, and also succeeded the last in his important office of chamberlain of *North Wales;* an honor continued to several of his posterity, and at this time possessed by lord viscount *Bulkeley*.

It is remarkable, that in his time the severity of the laws against the *Welsh* were so rigidly enforced, that he was made denizen of *England*, on condition that he should not marry a *Welsh* woman; and accordingly he married a daughter of a Sir *William*, or Sir *Richard Dalton*.

PIERS GRYFFYDD.

In the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Piers Gryffydd*[q], lord of the place, distinguished himself as a naval officer. He sailed from *Beaumaris* on the 20th of *April* 1588, and arrived at *Plymouth* on the 4th of *May*, where he was most honorably received by that gallant commander Sir *Francis Drake*. He shared with the other men of rank

[q] He married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *Thomas Mostyn*, of *Mostyn*, knight, and had by her three sons, all of whom died young. It is said that he built, or repaired, his ships in *Aber Cegid;* where there was, till of late years, on the gable end of a house, his initials, P. G. and the date, 1598.

and gallantry in the honor of defeating the *Spanish armada.* After that distinguished victory, he joined with Sir *Francis Drake* and Sir *Walter Raleigh* in their different expeditions against the *Spaniards* in the *West Indies;* but in the reign of *James* I. continuing his depredations against the *Spaniards* after peace was proclamed, he was called to account, and so harassed by persecution, that to defray the expences he was obliged to mortgage his estate; part to some citizens of *London,* and part to *Jevan Llwyd* esq; of *Yale:* the last of whom, in conjunction with Sir *Richard Trevor,* bought the whole in 1616, and sold it to the lord keeper *Williams* in 1622; and the archbishop bequeathed it to *Gryffydd Williams,* son of his eldest brother, created baronet *June* 17th 1661. His son Sir *Robert,* the last owner who inhabited *Penrhyn,* left three daughters; *Frances,* first married to *Robert Lloyd* of *Ecclusham* near *Wrexham,* afterwards to *Edward* lord *Russel,* third son of the first duke of *Bedford; Anne,* married to *Thomas Warburton* of *Winnington, Cheshire;* and *Gwen,* to Sir *Walter Yonge* of *Devonshire.* Lord *Russel* having no issue, generously resigned his part of the estate to the surviving sisters. Sir *George Yonge,* grandson of the former, sold his moiety to the late *John Pennant,* esq; whose son *Richard Pennant,* lord *Penrhyn,* possesses the whole by virtue of his marriage with *Anne*

Susannah, daughter and sole heiress of the late General *Warburton* of *Winnington*.

THE present buildings stand round a court, and consist of a gateway, chapel, a tower, vast hall, and a few other apartments. By several ruins may be traced its former extent. The house was rebuilt, in the reign of *Henry* VI. by *Guilim ap Gryffydd*. The *Stanley* arms (those of his wife) empaled with his own, were to be seen in the hall windows till the year 1764: by the initials R. G. and date 1575, it appears that Sir *Rhys Gryffydd* repaired it in that year. It gives me great satisfaction to find, that the place will soon be restored to its former lustre, under the auspices of the present worthy owners, and on the plan of that able architect Mr. *S. Wyat*[r].

DRINKING-HORN.

THE only furniture left to this house, which favored of antiquity, was the drinking horn of its hero *Piers Gryffydd;* out of which I have made libations, in the hospitable reign of the agent Mr. *Richard Hughes*. It was a large bugle, or horn of an ox, enriched with sculptured silver, and with a chain of the same metal. At one end are the initials of his own name, P. G. and those of his father and mother, R. G. K. or *Rhys* and *Catherine*

[r] This plan has been carried into effect; but to particularize the various and wonderful improvements made by the late Lord *Penrhyn*, would require a much ampler and more detailed description than the editor has allowed himself in his short notes. ED.

Gryffydd. Such horns were in use with *Danes, Saxons, Scots* and *Welsh.* We had in old times three species in our royal court, which, by usage, were to be made of those of the ox. The first was *Y corn ydd Yfo y* BRENIN, or that allotted for the sole use of the king; the second was *Corn Cyweithas,* or the horn with which the domestics of the palace were to be called; and the third was *Corn y Pencynydd,* or the horn of the chief huntsman. Each of them was to be worth a pound[s]. To drink out of the royal cup, at great entertainments, was a privilege of the officers of the palace. Thus the governor was to receive a cup of metheglin by the hand of the high steward. The same officer was also dispenser of horns of drink to several others; among them, to the royal porter; who at certain seasons had, besides his horn from the king and queen, another from the master of the horse, which was styled *Gwirawd i'r Ebysdyl,* or the *Waissail* cup of the *apostle*[t], whom they probably invoked at the time of drinking. This custom was in frequent use in old times. The *Danes* invoked the highest powers to assist the mighty draught: *Help* GOT *unde* MARIA[u]. And the *Saxon Ulphus,* when he conveyed certain lands to the church of *York,* quaffed off the horn, DEO *et St. Petro*[x]. On less serious occasions, on festive days,

[s] *Leges Wallicæ,* 311.
[t] Ibid. 17. 47.
[u] *Jurney to London,* 179.
[x] *Archæologia,* iii. 8.

the horn was emptied at one tip, and then blown to show that there was no deceit. The jovial horn was a subject of poetry. Thus *Owen Cyfeiliog*, the princely Bard[y], celebrates the *Hirlas*, or drinking-horn used at feasts in the palace. He writes in a more exalted strain, as the poem was composed immediately after a great victory over the *English* in *Maelor*. I lay a translation before my reader, by the same elegant pen to which I have been so frequently obliged.

HIRLAS OWAIN;

OR,

THE DRINKING-HORN OF OWEN.

1.

Uprose the ruddy dawn of day;
The armies met in dread array
On *Maelor Dresfred*'s field:
Loud the *British* clarions sound,
The *Saxons*, gasping on the ground,
The bloody contest yield.

2.

By *Owen*'s arm the valiant bled;
From *Owen*'s arm the coward fled
Aghast with wild affright:
Let then their haughty lords beware
How *Owen*'s just revenge they dare,
And tremble at his sight.

[y] He was prince of *Powis*, and flourished about the year 1160. See the reverend *Evan Evans*'s Collections, p. 7.

3.

Fill the HIRLAS HORN, my boy,
Nor let the tuneful lips be dry
That warble *Owen*'s praise;
Whose walls with warlike spoils are hung,
And open wide his gates are flung
In *Cambria*'s peaceful days.

4.

This hour we dedicate to joy;
Then fill the HIRLAS HORN, my boy,
That shineth like the sea;
Whose azure handles, tip'd with gold,
Invites the grasp of *Britons* bold,
The sons of Liberty.

5.

Fill it higher still, and higher,
Mead will noblest deeds inspire.
Now the battle's lost and won,
Give the horn to *Gronwy*'s son;
Put it into *Gwgan*'s hand,
Bulwark of his native land,
Guardian of *Sabrina*'s flood,
Who oft has dy'd his spear in blood.
When they hear their chieftain's voice,
Then his gallant friends rejoice;
But when to fight he goes, no more
The festal shout resounds on *Severn*'s winding shore.

6.

Fill the gold-tip'd horn with speed,
(We must drink, it is decreed.)
Badge of honour, badge of mirth,
That calls the soul of music forth!
As thou wilt thy life prolong,
Fill it with Metheglin strong.
Gruffudd thirsts, to *Gruffudd* fill;
Whose bloody lance is us'd to kill;

Matchless in the field of strife,
His glory ends not with his life:
Dragon-son of *Cynvyn*'s race,
Owen's shield, *Arwystli*'s grace:
To purchase fame the warriors flew,
Dire, and more dire, the conflict grew;
When flush'd with Mead, they bravely fought,
Like *Belyn*'s warlike sons, that *Edwin*'s downfall wrought.

7

Fill the horn with foaming liquor,
Fill it up, my boy, be quicker;
Hence away, despair and sorrow!
Time enough to sigh to-morrow.
Let the brimming goblet smile,
And *Ednyfed*'s cares beguile;
Gallant youth, unus'd to fear,
Master of the broken spear,
And the arrow-pierced shield,
Brought with honor from the field.
Like an hurricane is He,
Bursting on the troubled sea.
See their spears distain'd with gore!
Hear the din of battle roar!
Bucklers, swords, together clashing,
Sparkles from their helmets flashing!
Hear ye not their loud alarms?
Hark! they shout—to arms! to arms!
Thus were *Garthen*'s plains defended,
Maelor fight began and ended.
There two princes fought, and there
Was *Morach Vorvran*'s feast exchang'd for rout and fear.

8

Fill the horn: 'tis my delight,
When my friends return from fight,
Champion's of their country's glory,
To record each gallant story.
To *Ynyr*'s comely offspring fill,
Foremost in the battle still;

Two blooming youths, in counsel sage,
As heroes of maturer age;
In peace, and war, alike renown'd,
Be their brows with garlands crown'd;
Deck'd with glory let them shine,
The ornament and pride of *Ynyr*'s antient line!

9

To *Selyf* fill, of Eagle-heart,
Skill'd to hurl the fatal dart:
With the Wolf's impetuous force
He urgeth on his headlong course.
To *Tudor* next, great *Madoc*'s son,
They the race of honor run
Together in the tented field,
And both alike disdain to yield.
Like a lion in the fray,
Tudor darts upon his prey.
Rivals in the feats of war,
Where danger call'd, they rush'd from far,
Till shatter'd by some hostile stroke,
With horrid clang their shields were broke;
Loud as the foaming billows roar,
Or fierce contending winds on *Talgath*'s stormy shore.

10.

Fill the horn with rosy wine,
Brave *Moreiddig* claims it now,
Chieftain of an antient line,
Dauntless heart, and open brow.
To the warrior it belongs,
Prince of battles, theme of songs!
Pride of *Powys*, *Mochnant*'s boast!
Guardian of his native coast!—
But ah! his short-liv'd triumph's o'er,
Brave *Moreiddig* is no more!
To his pensive ghost we'll give
Due remembrance, while we live;
And in fairy fiction dressed,
Flowing hair, and sable vest,

The tragic Muse shall grace our songs,
While brave *Moreiddig's* name the mournful strain prolongs.

11.

Pour out the horn (though he desire it not)
And heave a sigh on *Morgan's* early grave;
Doom'd in his clay-cold tenement to rot,
While we revere the memory of the brave.

12.

Fill again the HIRLAS HORN.
On that ever-glorious morn,
The *Britons* and their foes between,
What prodigies of might were seen!
On *Gwestyn's* plain the fight began;
But *Gronwy* sure was more than man!
Him to resist, on *Gwestyn's* plain,
A hundred *Saxons* strove in vain.
To set the noble *Meyric* free,
And change his bonds to liberty,
The warriors vow'd. The God of day
Scarce darted his meridian ray,
When he beheld the conquerors steep'd in gore,
And *Gwestyn's* bloody fight, ere highest, noon was o'er.

13.

Now a due libation pour
To the spirits of the dead,
Who, that memorable hour,
Made the hostile plain their bed.
There the glitt'ring steel was seen,
There the twanging bow was heard,
There the mighty press'd the green,
Recorded by the faithful Bard.
Madoc there, and *Meilir* brave,
Sent many a *Saxon* to his grave.
Their drink was Mead; their hearts were true;
And to the head their shafts they drew:
But *Owen's* guards, in terrible array,
Resistless march along, and make the world give way.

14.

Pour the sweet transparent Mead
(The spear is red in time of need),
And give to each departed spirit
The honour and reward of merit.
What cares surround the regal state,
What anxious thoughts molest the great,
None but a prince himself can know,
And Heav'n, that ruleth kings, and lays the mighty low.

15.

For *Daniel* fill the horn so green,
Of haughty brow, and angry mien;
While the less'ning tapers shine
Fill it up with gen'rous wine.
He nor quarter takes, nor gives,
But by spoils and rapine lives.
Comely is the youth and brave;
But obdurate as the grave.
Hadst thou seen, in *Maelor* fight,
How we put the foe to flight!
Hadst thou seen the chiefs in arms,
When the foe rush'd on in swarms!
Round about their prince they stood,
And stain'd their swords with hostile blood.
Glorious bulwarks! To their praise
Their prince devotes his latest lays.
Now, my boy, thy task is o'er;
Thou shalt fill the horn no more.
Long may the King of kings protect,
And crown with bliss, my friends elect;
Where Liberty and Truth reside,
And Virtue, Truth's immortal bride!
There may we all together meet,
And former times renew in heav'nly converse sweet!

R. W.

THE *Bards* were very liberal of their incense to the great men of this house, especially to Sir *Wil-*

liam Gryffydd, chamberlain of *North Wales. Howel ap Reinallt* addressed to him a *Cowydd* on his being imprisoned by *Richard* III. along with Lord *Strange,* for his attachment to the earl of *Richmond,* afterwards *Henry* VII. And *Lewis Mon* thus addresses Sir *Gryffydd,* on his leading a number of his countrymen to *France* in the following reign.

Nid â dy fath, odid fydd,
I dir *Gien* dragywydd.

'Thy equal (perhaps) will never go to the land of *Guienne.*'

LLANDEGAI.

FROM *Penrhyn* I visited the church of *Llandegai,* antiently called *Corarian*(1), about a mile distant from the house; finely situated on a lofty bank above the *Ogwen,* and commanding a beautiful view. It is a small but neat structure, in form of a cross, with the tower in the center, supported within by four arches. Here is preserved an alabaster monument of an armed man, and his lady, recumbent. They probably belonged to the neighboring house; but on the dissolution were removed from the friery of *Llanfaes,* where the persons represented had been interred. A mural monument, with the figure of archbishop *John Wil-*

(1) This is now *Cororion* or *Corwrion,* where there is a pool with which a number of fairy tales are associated: see Welsh Fairy Tales in the Cymmrodor, iv. pp. 197—216. J.R.

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS.

liams in his episcopal dress, kneeling at an altar, is placed above the remains of that great prelate. The sight of this monument gave occasion for a beautiful poem by the late reverend *Sneyd Davies*, preserved in the sixth volume of *Dodley's* collection. That great prelate was born at *Conwy*. His father *Edmund* was sixth son of the neighboring family of *Cwchwillan*, a branch of that of *Penrhyn;* his mother *Mary*, daughter of *Owen ap John Owen*[a]: the archbishop was their fifth son. In his childish years, with other play-fellows, he was diverting himself with leaping from part of the walls of *Conwy* down to the shore. The fall was on so critical a part, as ever to secure him from all reproaches of unchastity. I mention this merely to rescue him from the reflections flung on him by that satirical historian Sir *Anthony Weldon*[b]. At school, which was that of *Ruthin*, he was a compound of alternate truantry and industry[c]. His talents were soon taken notice of. He entered on public life as chaplain to lord chancellor *Egerton;* and preaching before the king, so pleased the royal ear, that in 1610 *James* made him dean of *Salisbury;* and on the farther discovery of his great abilities, in 1620, dean of *Westminster*. In 1621, he was appointed lord keeper, in the room of the

[a] Pedigree of the family, MS. [b] Memoirs.

[c] While at *Cambridge* he became a Fellow of *St. John's* college: a letter from him at that period is inserted in the Appendix, No. XVIII.

illustrious Lord *Bacon;* and in less than a month, nominated to the see of *Lincoln.* Now placed above restraint, his character began to unfold. His spirit grew beyond the controul of ministers; for, with undaunted courage, he persisted in all that was right: and, being subject to the failings of his country (great passion, pride, and vanity,) sometimes in what was wrong. He discharged his office, foreign as it was to his profession, with distinguished credit nearly five years. Soon after the accession of *Charles* I. by the influence of the favorite *Buckingham,* he was suddenly dismissed[d]: for he always had resisted the unreasonable demands of that minion.

In two parts of his conduct I must consider him as a wise but not as a good man:—His advice to his distressed master, in the case of the earl of *Strafford,* had too great a share of duplicity to be vindicated; perhaps of resentment, for he hated the devoted minister. The spirit of *Machiavel* arose strong in him, when he spoke of a public and private conscience; and still more strongly when he advised *Charles,* in case the king could not gain *Cromwell* by promises of fair treatment, to catch him by some stratagem, and cut him short. He may appear in these instances a great minister, but a bad divine. The infirmity, the in-

[d] His letter to his countryman Sir *John Wynn* of *Gwedir* on this occasion, is given in the Appendix, No. XIX.

equalities, which are to be met with in men even of first-rate abilities, may be exemplified in his attempt to defend himself from a frivolous accusation; for he fell into the disgraceful crime of subornation of perjury, was censured in the star-chamber, and suffered imprisonment from 1637 to 1640. On his release, irritated against the court, he for a time joined the popular leaders. Let me attribute this (and candor may admit the cause) to the natural violence of his temper; for on all trying occasions he shewed his zeal for the liberty of the subject, and his sincerity to his order. Soon after this, he was, according to an old promise, promoted to the see of *York*. He was a firm friend to the *petition of right*[e], foreseeing that he served both king and people in the support of it. As a friend to the church, he was so successful an advocate, and shewed such eloquence and strength of reasoning, in the debate in *May* 1641, on taking away the votes of bishops in the house of lords[f], as to cause the affair to be dropped for that session. In the latter end of the year, when popular fury ran high, he was attacked in *Westminster* abbey; and with great courage repelled the violence of the mob. This gave rise to the first satirical political print I know of. The prelate is represented in his episcopal dress, a musket on his shoulder, rest in his hand, helmet on his

[e] *Drake's Parliam. Hist.* viii. 146. [f] The same, ix. 334.

head, and mitre on the ground. The rage of the common people increased, even so far as to seize him in his way to the house of lords, and to tear his robes from his back. Incensed by this, he returned to *Westminster* abbey (the deanery of which he had been allowed to hold three years in *commendam*), and, in a fit of passion, induced eleven bishops to join him in a phrenetic protest against all acts that should be done in the house of lords during their forced absence[g]. This brought an impeachment of high treason against them, imprisonment of eighteen months, and in the end a release upon bail, in which the archbishop in particular was bound not to go into his diocese during the disturbances in the county of *York*[h]. He instantly disobeyed the injunction, followed the king into the city of *York*, was enthroned there on *June* 27th, 1642; but immediately driven away by the *Hothams*. He then retired to his native country, where he ended his life on his birth-day, *March* 25th, 1650, aged 68. He died at *Gloddaeth*, the seat of Sir *Roger Mostyn*, an eminent loyalist; whose lady warned him of the approach of death, the stroke of which he received with exemplary piety, courage, and resignation[i].

[g] *Clarendon*, ii. 350.

[h] *Drake's Parliam. Hist.* x. 483.

[i] *Philip's* Life of *Archbishop Williams*, 305. His chaplain *Hackett*, afterwards bishop of *Lichfield*, composed his epitaph.

FROM *Llandegai* I descended, and crossed the wooden bridge (now changed into a very handsome one of stone), over the furious torrent *Ogwen*, which, a little lower, discharges itself into the sea at *Aber-ogwen;* and near which is the ruin of the old chapel, *Capel Ogwen*, and certain entrenchments, defences of this part of the country. I soon quitted the great road to visit *Carnedd Llewelyn* and *Carnedd Dafydd.* In my way, near a field called *Cae Gwilim Ddu*, is an artificial cave, in which (tradition says) was interred *William de Breos*, executed by *Llewelyn* the Great, on suspicion of too great familiarity with his royal consort. From hence I began a steep ascent, leaving on the left the vast mountain *Moelwynnion*, and the strange serrated rocks *Bere Mawr* and *Bere Fach.* The *Gern* appeared on our right, and *Trwsgwl* in front. On the right, farther on, projected into the bottom the lofty peaked *Moel yr Elain*, or the naked hill *of the Fawn*, seeming like a buttress to *Carnedd Llewelyn;* and between it and *Carnedd Dafydd* lies the little vale of *Cwm Penllafar*, fertile in grass. We proceeded on the sloping sides of the *Trwsgwl*, and near *Carnedd y Filiast* and *Carnedd y Lladron;* and passing over *Clogwyn yr Heliwr*, or the *rock of the Hunter*, and ascending the steep and stoney side of *Carnedd Llewelyn*, reached the broad and flat summit, and quickly decided its height to be far inferior to that of its rival

CARNEDD LLEWELYN.

Yr Wyddfa. The view is amazingly great. At some distance are *Yr Wyddfa*, and its neighboring alps. The *Glyders, Trevaen,* and *Carnedd y Filiast,* or *rock of the Bitch Gre-hound,* appear immediately beneath. The front of the last is an even slope of rock, smooth and uniform; and so slippery, that if the fox, in extreme danger, takes over it in wet weather, it falls down and perishes.

NANT FRANCON.

NANT FRANCON is a tremendous glen, or rather chasm, bounded by these and other lofty rocks. In the bottom is a narrow tract of meadow, watered by the *Ogwen,* which at the end tumbles out of *Llyn Ogwen* down the rude front of the *Benglog.* In one part it is called *Sarn yr Afangc,* or the *Beavers Dam,* another proof of the former existence of those animals in our country. Over part of this vale impends *Yr Oleu Wen,* with its front torn into amazing gullies, through which torrents of stones were some time before carried into the *Nant,* by the single collision of a cloud which burst against it, discharging an ocean of water. The ruins of the hill looked like a stream of *lava;* which providentially divided above a house, and by that means gave safety to the inhabitants. Among the ruins were stones filled with innumerable small brassy cubic *pyritæ.* I must not omit, that the passage through this dreary bottom was once defended by a fort, about a mile from the *Benglog,* called *Ty'n y Twr,* close to a

bridge called *Pont y Twr;* but at present there is not a vestige to be seen.

THE *Menai, Anglesey,* and the river *Conwy,* afforded a distinct and fine prospect. The high hills east of *Nant Conwy* appeared a mere undulated tract; a proof of our lofty situation. Our near view was very disagreeable, of dreary bottoms or moory hills, and of no waters of any consequence, except *Llyn Llyffant,* or the lake of the Frogs, distinguished only by a ridiculous tale. About the year 1542, says Dr. *Powel,* two vast stones, one of which a thousand yoke of oxen could not have moved, in a certain night marched out of the bottom of the lake, up part of the foot of *Carnedd Llewelyn,* the space of at lest a bow-shot; from whence they have not stirred to this day. *Henry* VIII. doubting the truth, sent a person to enquire into it; but was fully satisfied of the fact by the mouth of his messenger[k].

LLYN LLYFFANT.

CARNEDD DAFYDD.

CARNEDD DAFYDD, the companion summit, is connected to *Carnedd Llewelyn* by a semilunar isthmus, which, on the side above *Cwm Penllafar,* is called *Ysgolion Duon,* or the *black ladders;* and forms the most horrid precipice that thought can conceive. The height of *Carnedd Dafydd* equals that of *Llewelyn.* We descended through *Cwm Penllafar,* which signifies the Vale of Melody;

[k] *Powel's Notes on Girald. Cambr. Iter. Cambriæ,* lib. ii. c. 9.

perhaps that of the hounds, when in full cry over the *rock of the Hunter*. A few peasants, who have sufficient strength of head, sometimes attempt to pass the tremendous isthmus, as the shortest way to *Dyffryn Mymbyr* and *Llanrwst*. A safer way[1], through variety of bog and stoney tracts, may be found up the *Benglog* and along *Nant y Benglog* and *Bwlch Oleuni*, over which is a narrow path into *Dyffryn Mymbyr*.

In my return from this sublime ride, I called at *Coytmor*, or more properly *Coed Mawr*, seated in the midst of lofty trees[m], every now and then opening so as to admit a view of the exalted mountains and rocks soaring above with misty tops. This had long been the residence of a family of the same name; of late, by the marriage of the heiress, it became the property of the *Pughs* of *Penrhyn* in *Creuddyn*. In the house is a remarkable picture, by Sir *Peter Lely*, of the diminutive painter, *Richard Gibson*, and his fairy wife, hand in hand; neither of them exceeded three feet ten inches in height. He was distinguished for his skill in water-colours; and was excellent in his copies of the portraits of Sir *Peter Lely*. He had the ho-

COYTMOR.

PICTURE OF GIBSON THE PAINTER.

[1] See p. 313, of vol. ii. of this edition.

[m] *Coytmor* is at present in a state of sad dilapidation, the trees which surrounded and gave name to it, have been cut down, and the interesting portraits of *Gibson* and his wife destroyed in the general wreck. ED.

nor of being drawing-master to the princess of *Orange*, and her sister Queen *Anne*. He died in 1690, aged 75. His little widow survived him till 1709, when she quitted life at the great age of 89[n]. They had the honor of being married in the presence of *Charles* I. and his queen, and the still greater honor of having their *epithalamium* composed by Mr. *Waller*. It is so beautiful that I doubt not but the reader will excuse me for giving it at full length.

OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE DWARFS.

DESIGN, or chance, make others wive;
But Nature did this match contrive.
Eve might as well have *Adam* fled,
As she deny'd her little bed
To him; for whom Heav'n seem'd to frame
And measure out this only dame.
Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care!
Over whose heads those arrows fly
Of sad distrust and jealousy:
Secured in as high extreme,
As if the world held none but them.
To him the fairest nymphs do show
Like moving mountains top'd with snow:
And every man a POLYPHEME
Does to his GALATEA seem:
None may presume her faith to prove;
He proffers death who proffers love.—
Ah CHLORIS! that kind Nature thus
From all the world had sever'd us;
Creating for ourselves us two,
As love has me for only you!

[n] Mr. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, iii. 64.

CONTINUE my ride towards the shore, towards *Aber*, a small village with a church, in the gift of Lord *Bulkeley;* seated at the mouth of a deep glen, which runs straight a mile and a half between the mountains, and is bounded on one side by a magnificent rock, called *Maes y Gaer.* One part is hid with trees; on the other they only sprinkle its grey surface. At the extremity of this glen a mountain presents a concave front, in the center of which a vast cataract precipitates itself down a double fall. The lowest is of a very great height, and forms partly a broad white sheet, partly a snowy dew, not unlike the *Staubbach,* or *dusty* cascade, in *Switzerland*[a].

ABER.

CASCADE.

AT the entrance of the glen, close to the village, is a very large artificial mount, flat at top, and near sixty feet in diameter, widening towards the base. It was once the site of a castle belonging to *Llewelyn* the Great. Some foundations are yet to be seen round the summit, and in digging, traces of buildings have been discovered. In this place was detected the intrigue of *William de Breos* (son of *Reginald,* a potent baron in the reign of *Henry* III.) with the wife of *Llewelyn.* It seems that *William,* by chance of war, had before fallen

[a] "On a salt marsh north east of that torrent, as it continues its "course and is called *Aber River,*" that excellent botanist the reverend *Hugh Davies* informs the editor, "he found in the summer of "1808 for the first time the true *Festuca rubra.*" ED.

into the hands of our prince, at which time probably the familiarity with the princess commenced, but was not discovered till after he was released on a large ransom[p]. The vindictive *Llewelyn*, in the following year (1229), inveigled *Breos* into his power, by an invitation to celebrate the feast of *Easter;* when, after an elegant banquet, the prince reproached him with his crime, and caused him to be dragged from his presence[q], and hung on an adjacent hill. The tradition of the country is, that a Bard of the palace accidentally meeting with the princess (who was ignorant of the fate of her lover) accosted her in the following manner; and on receiving her answer, shewed him to her, hanging on a tree.

Diccyn doccyn, gwraig *Lhewelyn*,
Beth y roit'i am weled *Gwilim?*

The princess answers,

Cymru, Lloiger, a *Lhewelyn*
Y rown'i gyd, am weled *Gwilim.*

BARD.—Tell me, wife of *Llewelyn*, what would you give for a sight of your *William?*
PRINCESS.—*Wales, England*, and *Llewelyn* to boot,
I would give them all to see my *William.*

I CONTINUED my journey from *Aber* along the rich recess, enjoying a fine view of the entrance

[p] *Dugdale Baron.* i. 419.
[q] *Knyghton* in *Hist. Angl. Script.* ii. 1439. *Camden* in *Brecknockshire*, ii. 710.

into the *Menai*, with its wooded shores of *Anglesey* and *Priestholm* isle, and the great expanse of water between them and *Llandudno*, or *Ormshead:* the vast cape rising, like the rock of *Gibraltar*, high out of the waves. Before me soared the great promontory of PENMAEN MAWR, protruding itself into the sea, and exhibiting a fine contrast to the fertility which it interrupts, by a rude view of grey weather-beaten stone and precipice. I passed by *Bryn y Neuodd*, a house late the property of *Humphrey Roberts* esq; now of his daughter and sole heiress, relict of *Robert Wynne* esq; of *Plâsnewydd*, near *Denbigh*. A little farther is the small village and church of *Llanfair Vechan;* from whence is a very short ride to the once tremendous road over this celebrated rock.

PENMAEN MAWR.

IN past times it was justly the terror of the traveller; extremely narrow, bad, and stoney; and what added to his fears, for a considerable way the danger encreased with his progress, by reason of the precipice gaining additional height. Generally it was without the protection of a wall to secure him in case of a false step; which might in the loftiest place precipitate him some scores of yards, either on sharp rocks or into the sea, according to the state of the tide. A vein of a crumbling stratum, in one part so contracted the road as to excite new horrors. The *British* parlement eased the fears of the travellers by a gene-

I HAVE more than once visited the summit of this noted rock, to view the fortifications described by the editor of *Camden*, from some notes of that sensible old baronet Sir *John Wynn* of *Gwedir*, and have found his account very just[r]. The ascent is laborious. Soon after leaving the inn, I met with the ruins of St. *Seiriol's* chapel, or, as it is here called, his *Gweli*, or bed; and after passing a considerable way amidst small trees and brushwood, attained the bare and stoney part, or the *Braich y Ddinas* (i.e. the arm of the city), which rises in form of another hill out of this promontory. A Mr. *Caswel*, at the request of Mr. *Flamstead* the great astronomer, measured the height, and found it to be from the sands 1545 feet.

ITS HEIGHT.

AFTER climbing for some space among the loose stones, the fronts of three, if not four, walls presented themselves very distinctly one above the other. In most places the facings appeared very perfect; but all of dry work. I measured the height of one wall, which was at the time nine feet; the thickness seven feet and a half. Between these walls, in all parts were innumerable small buildings, mostly circular, and regularly faced within and without, but not disposed in any

AN ANTIENT FORTRESS.

[r] *Camden*, ii. 804, & seq. Before Sir *John Wynn*, a Sir *Thomas ap William*, medicus, M.A. had described it; but his account never appeared in print. He was eighth son of one of the family of *Cochwillan*. Lived in the year 1594, and is said to have resided at *Trefriw*.

certain order. These had been much higher, as is evident from the fall of stones, which lie scattered at their bottoms; and probably had once the form of towers, as Sir *John* asserts. Their diameter in general is from twelve to eighteen feet; but some were far less, not exceeding five feet. The walls were in certain places intersected with others equally strong. On the north-west and south-east sides are the plain marks of two roads, of a zig-zag form, with the remains of walls on both sides, which lead to the summit. On the small area of the top had been a group of towers, or cells, like the former; one in the center, and five others surrounding it. Three are still distinct; of the two others are only faint vestiges. Near this had been, I believe, a similar group; but at present reduced to a shapeless heap of stones. Near one of these groups is a well cut in the live rock, and always filled with water, supplied by the rains, and kept full by the frequent impending vapours.

THIS strong hold of the *Britons* is exactly of the same kind with those on *Carn Madryn*, *Carn Boduan*, and *Tre'r Caeri*, described in the preceding volume of this work. This was most judiciously chosen, to cover the passage into *Anglesey*, and the remoter part of their country; and must, from its vast strength, have been invincible, except by famine; being inaccessible by its natural

steepness towards the sea, and on the other parts fortified in the manner described[s].

ARIA THEOPHRASTI. THE white beam, or *Aria Theophrasti*[t], is frequent on the sides of this rock, and in many similar places in *Wales*. No use is made of it in our country. The *Swiss* procure from the berries a good spirit. The wood is very hard, and excellent for flutes: and from its great solidity, was esteemed to make the best charcoal.

I DESCENDED from the summit into a hollow between the *Penmaen* and an adjacent mountain; got upon my horse and directed my course on a good sheep-walk towards *Conwy*. In my way observed, above *Gwdhw Glâs*, in the parish of *Dwygyfylchi*, a long series of antiquities, some of which are mentioned in the account of *Penmaen Mawr* preserved in *Camden*. For a considerable length of way I saw circles of stones of various diameters, and great *Carneddau*. The principal circle consists at present of ten upright stones, at unequal distances from each other; the largest of which is eight feet three inches high: on the ground is another, eleven feet two. The circle is completed by a low bank of loose stones placed between the greater. The diameter of this circle is eighty feet.

CIRCLES AND CARNEDDAU.

[s] See a plan of the top and one side of this strong hold in the *Archæologia*, iii. plate xxix. p. 352.

[t] The *Cratægus*, or *Pyrus Aria* of modern botanists, *Smith* Fl. Br. p. 534. ED.

Near this are four other circles, far inferior in size. In the center of one is a flat stone, the remains of a Cromlech; probably the rest might have had those memorials before they were removed for walling, and other purposes. About a quarter of a mile from these is a large *Carnedd*, composed of small stones, and near it another of large stones; and not far from these, a circle composed of small ones[n]. Near the last is a great rude stone, standing upright, called *Maen y Campiau*, or *Stone of the Games;* and almost contiguous is a *Carnedd*, and a small circle of twelve stones. This tract had certainly been much inhabited; for all around are the foundations of small buildings made of rounded stones, suitable to the rudeness and simplicity of distant ages. Small upright stones, and numbers of small *Carnedds*, are scattered in various places; and the vestige of a formed road is to be seen pointing from hence towards the *Conwy*.

MAEN Y CAMPIAU.

WHATSOEVER purpose the lesser circles might have been designed for, there is great reason to suppose that the greater, especially that near to the *Maen y Campiau*, was the *British* circus for

[n] An assemblage of antiquities of this nature may be seen in plate ii. book iii. of Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT'S *Louthiana*. That book is a small specimen of his great abilities. The vast treasures he possesses of drawings of *Irish* antiquities, in the highest degree merit publication, and clame the assistance of some distinguished patron, to enable a person of his merit to enrich the literary world with more of his labors.

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the exhibition of antient games; probably the *Eisteddfods*, or sessions for deciding the merits of rivals in our *British Olympics*, might have been originally held here, or in similar places. Of *British* games, we had twenty-four, *Pedair* CAMP *ar hugain*, whose names, as preserved by Dr. *Davies* in his Dictionary, I shall give, with their explanation, as far as in my power. Of these, ten were called GWROL-GAMPAU, or manly games; of these, six depended on bodily strength alone, and were styled *Tadogion*, i. e. *Father games*, because no instrument whatsoever was necessary to perform them: for they depended on the man, naked as he was born. The *Greeks* had their *Pentathlon*. We had one more. I. Strength to raise weights; II. Running; III. Leaping; IV. Swimming; V. Wrestling; VI. Riding. I imagine that the word *Marchogaeth* extends farther than the common acceptation, and that the game intended was a contest between charioteers; for no people were more skilled in the use of chariots in war than the *Britons:* it is therefore improbable that they would not, in time of peace, exert their art in mimic combat, or in competitions of speed in the festive field. And these six were undoubtedly original games of this island, and from the earliest of times: of others, some doubt may be entertained.

THE ANTIENT GAMES.

THE remaining four manly games were, *O rym arfau*, or what depended on skill in arms. I.

Archery; II. Playing with the sword and buckler; III. Playing with the *Cleddyf Deuddwrn*, or the two-handed sword, the antient weapon of the *Britons*, as exemplified in a statue of a soldier, found in digging among the ruins of *London*, after the great fire of 1666[x]; IV. *Chwarau Ffon Ddwybig*, or playing with the two-end staff; which seems to correspond with the more modern quarter-staff.

AFTER there were the ten *Mabolgampau*, or JUVENILE games. Among them three species of the chace: I. Coursing with the gre-hound; II. Fishing; III. Fowling. The remaining seven were of the domestic kind: I. *Barddoniaeth*, or poetical competitions, of which I have before spoken[y]; II. Playing upon the harp; III. Reading *Welsh;* IV. Singing a *Cywydd* with music; V. Singing a *Cywydd* between four with accents; VI. Drawing coats of arms; VII. Heraldry. These two seem so congenial, as to be unnecessarily separated.

AFTER these were four *Go-gampiau*, or *Sub-games*. I. *Chwarau Gwydd-bwyll*, a game like that of Draughts, played with *men*, and probably the game of *Fox and Goose*, *Gŵydd* signifying a goose, and *Gwerin y Wyddbwyll* the men of that game. II. CHWARAU *Tawl Bwrdd*, is probably

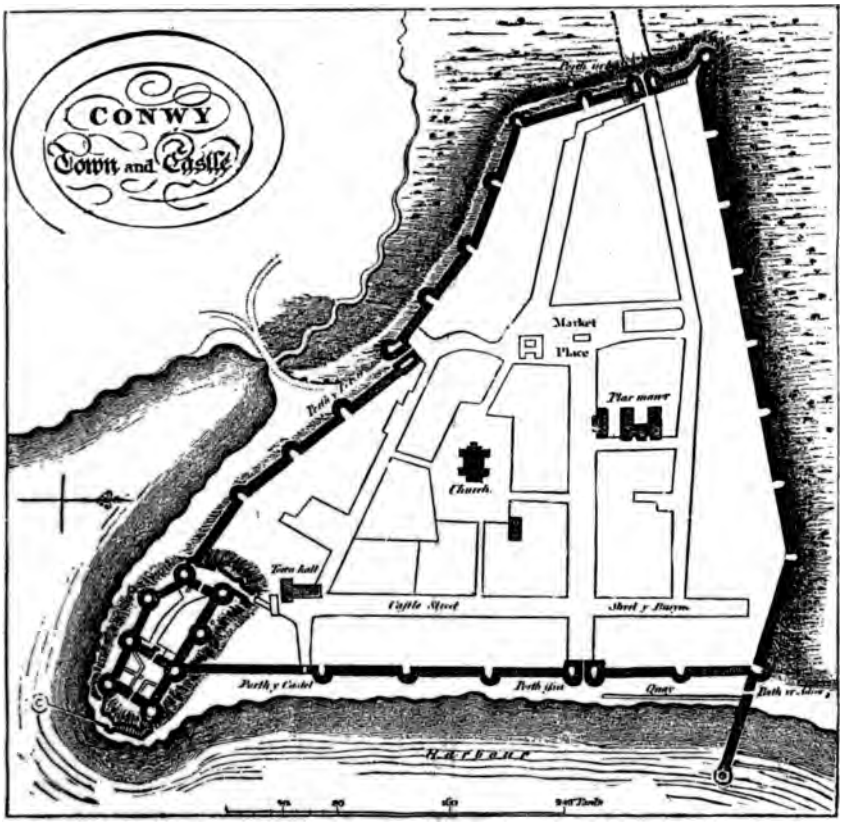
[x] *Montfaucon's Antiq.* iv. 16, tab. ix.

[y] In my account of the *Eisteddfod*, vol. ii. p. 79, of this work, some light is thrown on this and certain of the following articles.

Back gammon: words of *British* origin; *bach* little, and *gammon* a battle, the *strife of gamesters:* and *Tawl bwrdd* is literally the cast on the table. III. CHWARAU *Ffristial*, or the games of the dice-box, of which we know no more than that dice had a concern in it. And IVthly, *Cyweiriaw Telyn*, or the tuning of the harp.

AFTER leaving the antiquities of *Gwddw Glâs*, I joined the turnpike road above *Sychnant*. On the left, was pointed out to me a lofty hill, impending over *Conwy marsh*. On its summit is *Castell Caer Lleion*, a *British* post, surrounded with ditches, and strong ramparts of stones; an additional defence to the country, besides that of *Penmaen Mawr*. The view of part of *Conwy*, and a large bend of the river, with its rich and wooded banks, are seen from the descent to them to great advantage.

CONWY. I ENTERED CONWY at the upper gate. A more ragged town is scarcely to be seen, within; or a more beautiful one, without. The situation is on a steep slope to the verge of the river, here a mile broad at high-water. The form is nearly triangular, surrounded with lofty walls, guarded by twenty-four round towers. The lower face of the triangle borders on the river. A castle of matchless magnificence rises on a lofty rock, at one corner; and from near each end of the town-walls, fronting the *Conwy*, a curtain terminated with a round tower ran some way into the river, the more ef-


CONWY
Town and Castle
Market
Place
Church
Castle Street
Quay
HARBOUR

fectually to prevent the approach of an enemy from the water. Only one of these curtains exists; the other, with both the towers, have long since perished.

In front is an extensive quay, from which is a delightful view up and down the river. The opposite side is hilly, varied with woods and gentlemen's seats, and the bifurcated hill of *Diganwy*, a fortress. The ground near the town called *Arcadia*, laid out by my worthy friend and old schoolfellow[z] *Owen Holland* esq; and *Plâs-tirion*, the house of the reverend *Owen Jones*, well merit a visit from the traveller.

The castle was built by *Edward* I. in the year 1284(1); who, I believe, employed the architect who built *Caernarvon*. All his skill seems to have been exerted here. A more beautiful fortress never arose. Its form is oblong, placed on all parts on the verge of the precipitous rock. One side is bounded by the river; another by a creek full of water at every tide, and most beautifully shaded by hanging woods. The other two sides face the town. Within are two courts; and on the outside project eight vast towers, each with a slender one of amazing elegance issuing from its top, within

[z] Deceased. Ed.

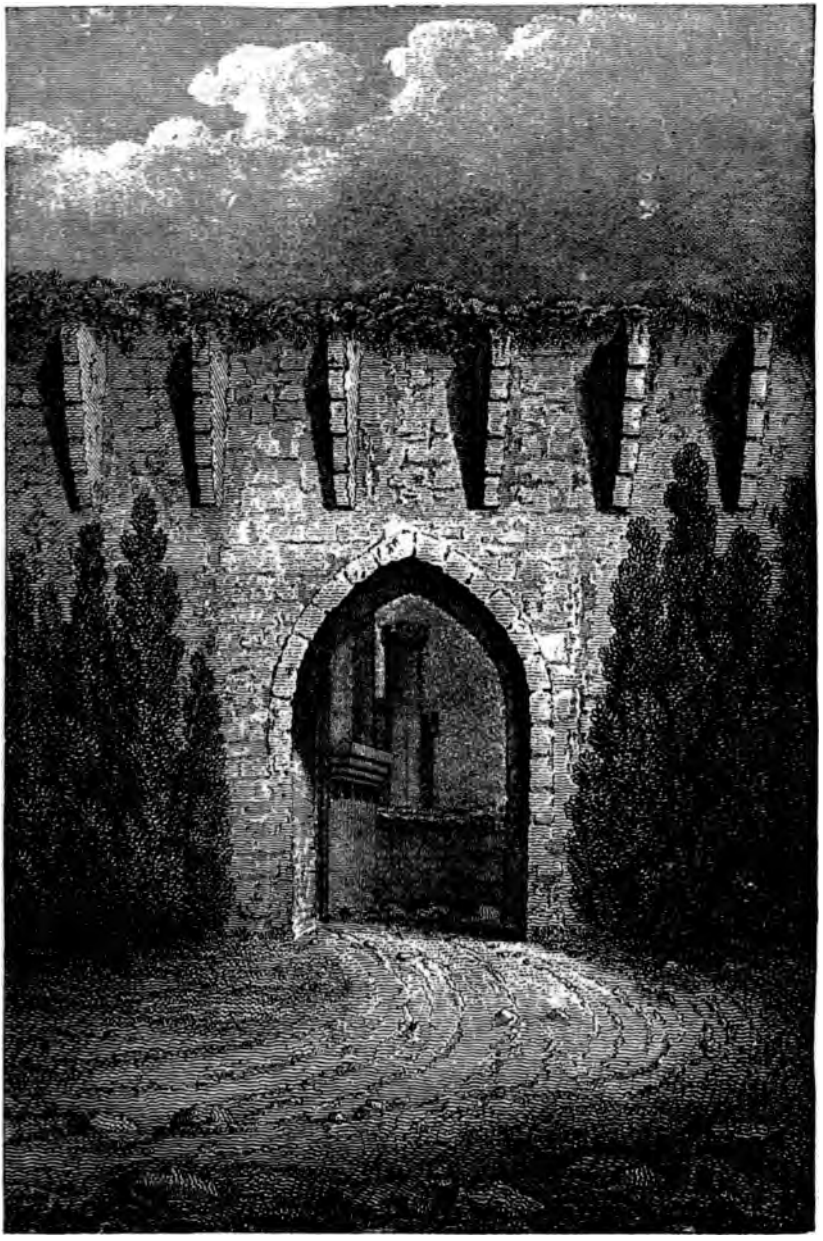
(1) Mr. *Hartshorne* has shewn that *Conwy* castle was commenced in 1283, a few months before *Caernarvon;* and that it was not completed for several years. See his paper in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vii. p. 237. T.P.

which had been a winding stair-case. In one of the great towers is a fine window, in form of an arched recess, or bow, ornamented with pillars. This, in antient times, was an elegant part of architecture, called the *oriel*, usual in the houses of people of rank; and appears, from a poem of the very age in which it was built, to have been the toilet of the ladies, and probably might have been that of Queen *Elinor*.

> In her ORYALL there she was,
> Closyd well with royal glas;
> Fulfullyd it was with ymagery,
> Every windowe by and by,
> On each side had ther a gynne
> Sperde with manie a dyvers pynne.[a]

HALL. THE great hall suited the magnificence of the founder. It is of a curved form, conformable to the bend of the outward walls, including one end with a large window, which seems to have been the private chapel. It extended a hundred and thirty feet in length, was thirty-two broad, and of a fine height. The roof once supported by eight noble arches, six of which still remain. A great fire placed at one end, and another on the side, warmed it: six windows to the country, and three to the court, gave light to this spacious apartment. Beneath were vast vaults, the magazines

[a] Part of the poem of the SQUIRE OF LOW DEGREE. See Mr. WARTON's *Hist. Poetry*, i. 175.——The *gynnes* were the fastenings of the casements, which were often secured with *pynnes of yvore*.



PART OF THE INTERIOR OF CONWY CASTLE.

of all that contributed to the convivial mirth above.

ENTRANCES TO THE CASTLE.

THERE were two entrances into this fortress, both contrived for security. The one from the *Conwy*, up a steep rock, once a winding narrow stairs, ending in a small advanced work before one of the gates of the castle, and protected by small round towers. At the other extremity is a similar work, from which had been a draw-bridge, occasionally dropped into the town, over a great foss.

TOWN.

THE town contains but few inhabitants, much of the ground within the walls being used for gardens. It has four entrances: the upper gate; the lower, or that next to the water; a portal between that and the castle; and another to the creek, called *Porth y Felin*, or the gate to the mill[a].

EDWARD I. made *Conwy* a free borough, and ordered that the mayor, who was the constable of the castle for the time being, should preserve its privileges. *William Sikun* was appointed first to that honor. At present it is governed by one alderman, a recorder, coroner, water-bailiff, and two serjeants at mace, chosen annually. The privileges extended from *Caernarvon* to the river *Clwyd:* for none could be convicted of any crime, within that district, but by a jury collected within that

[a] For an account of the export of Potatoes from *Conwy*, see Appendix, No. XX.

tract. Such was the case with all the other *English* garrisons in *North Wales.*

FERRY. THE ferry is at present the property of the owner of *Marle.* An order was issued by *Edward* II. for either the repairing the boat, or building a new one, for the use of which the inhabitants were to pay eight marks[b]. At low-water the river is not fifty yards broad, nor above eight feet deep. The spring-tides rise twelve feet; but the approach to this port is unsafe, on account of the sand-banks.

ABBEY. THERE are some remains of the *Cistercian* abbey, founded in 1185 by *Llewelyn ap Jorwerth,* prince of *North Wales,* in honor of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints[c]. A long vaulted room of good masonry, worked with clay, but plaistered with lime; and a *Saxon* door, are still to be seen. He endowed it with lands, to a vast extent, in *Caernarvonshire* and in *Anglesey*[d], and with privileges of great value: among the lands are mentioned *Caput Wedwa Vawr,* and *Caput Grybcoch,* and *Morva Dinllin*(1). It was exempted not only from the maintenance of all men, horses, dogs, and hawks, but even of those of the prince. No one was to interfere in the elections, or affairs of the

[b] *Sebright MSS.*

[c] *Dugdale's Monasticon,* i. 918. [d] The same, 918, 919.

(1) This is called *Morfa Dinlle,* and was formerly probably *Morfa Dinlleu.* J.R.

house. They were to enjoy all benefits of wrecks on the shores of their property, in the same manner as the prince did on his; no advantage was to be taken of similar misfortunes to the religious men, but all their goods, so wrecked, were to be restored. They and their servants were to be exempt, in all parts, from tolls, pontage, and the like; and their free passage over the *Menai*, *Conwy*, *Barmouth (Abermaw)* and *Dyni* (perhaps *Dyfi*) is particularly provided for. Numbers of other privileges are mentioned, the charter of which is dated from *Aberconwy*, and witnessed by *Yorwerth Gam*, *Gwin ap Ednewein Ydon*, the prince's chaplain, and by *Madog ap Cador*[e]. This shews that *Conwy* was a place of some note before the *English* conquest. It probably had some sort of fortress before the existence of the present, its antient name being *Caer Gyffin*, *Gyffin* being that of the stream that flows into the creek beneath the castle[f]. *Camden*, in vol. ii. p. 803, tells us that *Hugh Lupus* fortified this place, I suppose on his march into *Anglesey* in 1098.

EDWARD I. did not chuse to trust within his new walls religious of the principality, but immediately removed them to his new foundation at *Maynan*, a few miles higher up the river. He acted with tenderness towards the monks, and left

REMOVED TO MAYNAN.

[e] *Dugdale's Monasticon*, 920.

[f] MS. in possession of his grace the duke of *Beaufort*.

them all their lands and privileges, and preserved to them the presentation of their conventual church at *Conwy*, now made parochial, provided they found two able and worthy *Englishmen* as chaplains, and a third, a *Welshman*, for the benefit of those who did not understand *English*. One of the *English* was to be perpetual vicar, to be named by the convent on every vacancy, and presented by the diocesan[h].

TOMBS. AMONG the illustrious persons buried in the church, was *Cynan ap Owen Gwynedd*, who was interred in the year 1200, in a monk's cowl; because, says *Powel*, "it was then made to beleeve " by the moonks and friers, that that strange weed " was a sure defense betwixt their souls and hell, " howsoever they died[i]." Its great founder was also buried here; but on the dissolution his coffin was removed to *Llanrwst*, and is still to be seen.

A VERY rude figure, cut on stone, preserves the memory of *Mary*, mother to Archbishop *Williams*, who died in child-birth of twins, *October* 10, 1585; and a singular epitaph on a Mr. *Hookes*, proves the remarkable fecundity of the family. *Here lyeth the body of* NICHOLAS HOOKES *of* CONWAY, Gent. *who was the* 41st *child of his father* WILLIAM HOOKES esq; *by* ALICE *his wife, and the father of twenty-seven children; who died the* 20th *day of* MARCH 1637.

[h] *Dugdale Monast.* i. 921. [i] *Powel's Hist. Wales*, 252.

In the street not far from the abbey, is a very old house, with a singular window, with several coats of arms sculptured beneath; some relative to the *Stanleys*. This house is called the College. As it is said that *Edward* I. took this abbey into his hands, he possibly might establish here a place for the instruction of youth. COLLEGE.

The *Plas Mawr* is a vast house built by *Robert Wynne* esq; of the house of *Gwedir*. Over the gateway is inscribed Ανεχου, Απεχου, (1) *Sustine, abstine;* and on the house, the pious letters I. H. S. X. P. S. and the date 1585. Within is a great quantity of rude stucco, with various arms of the founder's allies or patrons. Scattered over the walls and ceilings are swans, owls, cranes, ostriches, and bears and ragged staves; the last, the badges of *Robert Dudley* earl of *Leicester;* a piece of flattery paid to him by the founder of the house. PLAS MAWR.

Over the gateway, is the court chamber; a long room with a timber roof, and ornamented with coarse stucco.

Few of the remarkable events which have befallen this place, are preserved in history. When *Henry* III. made his calamitous encampments under *Diganwy*, opposite to this town, he dispatched three hundred renegado *Welshmen* of the borders, with some other troops, to rescue a ship laden EVENTS.

(1) This is the great precept of *Epictetus*. T.P.

with provisions which had been stranded on this side. They succeeded; but, instigated by avarice, sacrilegiously plundered the abbey, and burnt several houses belonging to it. The loyal *Welsh* grew desperate, attacked the banditti loaden with spoils, slew numbers, and hung or beheaded every prisoner whom they took[k].

RICHARD II. before his return from *Ireland*, directed that the rendezvous of his forces, destined to oppose the usurping *Bolingbroke*, should be here. Forty thousand loyalists, out of *Cheshire* and *Wales*, had assembled under the banners of the earl of *Salisbury*. Wearied by the delays of their ill-fated prince, numbers disbanded themselves: yet sufficient remained animated against the usurper, and determined to follow their king through all his fortunes. *Richard*, seized with a panic, stole from *Conwy* in the night[l], was betrayed by the earl of *Northumberland*, and soon after perished in the hands of his enemy[m].

THE town was almost depopulated by the plague, in 1607, and numbers of people were buried in the streets. It was observed to break out within three weeks of the time it appeared in *London*, probably brought here by some fugitives.

AMONG the transactions in this place during the civil wars, the last active scene of the life of Arch-

[k] *Powel*, 311. [l] *Holinshed*, 499.

[m] In the first volume of this work, p. 62, is the sequel of his story.

bishop *Williams* must be related, especially as it was a part for which he underwent the greatest, but perhaps unjust, calumny. As soon as he retired into *Wales* in 1642, he was resorted to by all the loyalists, being the person on whose prudence and spirit they could fully rely. He had received in charge from his majesty all *North Wales*, and in particular the castle of *Conwy*.[n] He began with fortifying his house at *Penrhyn;* and was at considerable expence in strengthening this fortress. In the perilous state of those times, multitudes of the country gentlemen requested the archbishop to receive into the castle their writings, plate, and most valuable moveables. He undertook the charge, and gave to every owner a receipt, by which he made himself liable to the loss; and put his nephew, *William Hookes*, in possession of the place, in *January* 1643–4°. His grace, from that time, was the protector of the country, not only from the violence of the enemy, but from the oppression of his own party. In *May* 1645, Prince *Rupert* unfortunately superseded the prelate in his command, and caused Sir *John Owen* to take possession of the castle. This he did with most blameable violence, and with a constant evasion of giving the archbishop any security for the valuables which he had in charge[p].

[n] *Philips's* Life of Archbishop *Williams*, 287.
[o] *Philips*, 289. [p] The same, 295, 296.

AFFAIRS were in this state till *June* 1646; when *Williams*, foreseeing ruin to himself, irritated by injuries from those who had embarked in the same cause, and in the critical time (when the king's affairs were desperate) invited by General *Mytton* to put himself on the favor of parlement, accepted his offer, and assisted him in the reduction of the place[q].

MYTTON, by the advice of the archbishop, took the town by storm on *August* 15th: the latter assisted personally, and was wounded in the neck[r]. With the severity usual at that time towards the *Irish*, *Mytton* seized on all that were found, and caused them to be tied back to back, and flung into the river[s]. The castle surrendered on the 10th of *November;* and *Mytton*, who is represented as a generous character, more haughty than covetous[t], restored to every individual the property intrusted to *Williams*. For these services the parlement granted him a general pardon, and a release from all his sequestrations.

THE beauty and grandeur of this fortress seemed to have induced the governing powers to forbear offering any violence to its walls: that impiety was reserved for loyal hands. A grant had been made of it by the king to *Edward Conway*, earl of

[q] *General Mytton's* Letter, in *Drake's Parl. Hist.* xv. 3.
[r] *Rushworth*, iv. part i. 297. [s] *Whitelock*, 219.
[t] *Philips*, 300.

Conwy. In 1665, the earl employed his servant, *Milward,* to take down the iron, timber, and lead, and to transport it to *Ireland,* under pretence of its being for his majesty's service[a]. *Thomas Bulkely* esq; Colonel *Wynn,* and several of the principal gentlemen of the country, opposed the design; but their remonstrance was over-ruled, and this noble pile reduced to nearly its present condition. At present it is held from the crown by *Owen Holland* esq.

SEVERAL years ago, the folly of some of the inhabitants, by getting stones from the rock beneath one of the great towers, brought down a vast segment. The ruins are the most awful I ever beheld; lying in stupendous fragments on the shore, some so unbroken as to preserve both the grand external rotundity and inward concavity: a hardened cement of stone and mortar eleven feet thick. The upper part of the tower remains entire, suspended at a vast height above our heads, exhibiting in the breach such a strength of walling as might have given to the architect the most reasonable hope that his work would have endured to the end of time. When I image to myself the gay appearance of this fortress, filled by the festive court of *Edward,* his beloved *Eleanor,* and all the train of gallant nobility, who passed a *Christmas* here, ex-

[a] The earl's Letter in the Appendix, No. XXI.

ulting at the conquest of my hardy countrymen; and when I survey its present ruins, my mind naturally falls into melancholy reflections, suitable to the scene around me. Let me only change the rock on *Towy*'s flood for that of *Conwy*, and a favourite poet will express the ideas that must arise in the mind, of its past and present state.

Deep at its feet, in *Conwy*'s flood,
His sides are cloath'd with waving wood;
And antient towers crown his brow,
That cast an awful look below.
Whose ragged walls the Ivy creeps,
And with her arms from falling keeps:
So both a safety from the wind
On mutual dependence find.
'Tis now the Raven's blank abode:
'Tis now th' apartment of the Toad:
And there the Fox securely feeds,
And there the poisonous Adder breeds,
Conceal'd in ruins, moss, and weeds.
While ever and anon there falls
Huge heaps of hoary moulder'd walls.
Yet time has seen, that lifts the low,
And level lays the lofty brow,
Has seen this broken pile compleat,
Big with the vanity of state;
But transient is the smile of Fate!
A little rule, a little sway,
A sun-beam in a winter's day,
Is all the proud and mighty have,
Betwixt the cradle and the grave.

DYER'S *Grongar Hill.*

BATTLE OF CYMRYD.

FROM *Conwy* I took the road towards *Caer Hên*, the *Conovium* of the *Romans*. In my way passed near *Cymryd*, a place noted for a

bloody battle in 880, between *Anarawd* prince of *Wales*, and the *Saxons* under *Edred* duke of *Mercia*. The *Britons* were victorious, and drove the invaders back into their own country. *Anarawd* styled the battle *Dial Rodri*, or the *Revenge of Roderic;* for his father *Roderic* the Great had the year before been slain by the *Saxons*[x].

Passed by the ferry of *Tal y Cafn*. At a small distance from it is a large artificial mount, called *Bryn y Castell;* probably the site of a watch-tower belonging to *Conovium*, and judiciously placed in a very contracted part of the vale, to observe the approach of an enemy from this side.

Caer Hen, the old *Conovium*, lay in a low spot near the river. There are still to be seen remains of *Roman* bricks, and a sunk building divided into two parts, probably the remains of the hypocaust from which the hollow brick, or funnel, preserved at *Gloddaeth*, was taken. On one of the common bricks was inscribed Leg. X.—the *Legio Antoniana*—which served in these parts under *Ostorius*[y]. Here also was found the cake of copper mentioned in the 17th page of my first volume. Near the church are some remains of walls, which are all that are left of this once noted place[z]. The Itine- Caer Hen.

[x] *Camden*, ii. 802, 3. *Powel*, 38. [y] *Camden*.

[z] In 1801 the soil was removed from this antient building, when the foundation of a *Roman* villa was discovered, consisting of five rooms in front, including a sudatory. Ed.

rary places it twenty-four miles from *Segontium*, and nineteen from *Varis*.

I PROCEEDED a little farther, and turned up a very steep road, by the church of *Llanbedr*, to the summit of a very lofty hill, called *Pen Caer Helen*, to try to discover more of *Helen's* noted road; but my search was fruitless. Yet my pains were rewarded by the sight of a *British* post of great strength, and in some parts singularly guarded. It had the usual fosses, and vast ramparts of stones, with some remains of the facing of walls, and the foundations of three or four round buildings: but what struck me much, were two considerable spaces of ground thickly set with sharp-pointed stones, set upright in the earth, as if they had been to serve the use of *chevaux de frise*, to impede the approach of an enemy. From this hill is in one direction a wild and barren prospect of *Carnedd Llewelyn*, and of a long tract of rude hills and stoney bottoms; and in another is seen, the whole extent of the fertile *Nant Conwy*. Descended: returned the same road, and passed the river in the good ferry at *Tal y Cafn*.

PEN CAER HELEN.

FROM hence I continued my journey through the wooded parish of *Llansaintffraid*, beautifully sloped to the water's edge. The route I took was towards *Llandudno*, the grand boundary of the entrance of the *Conwy*. From the road, in many parts, are most august views of the vast expanse

of the river, and the majestic towers of *Conwy*. Similar views, and old fortified towns, I have seen frequent on the *Rhine*, but in magnificence far inferior to these, our *British* glory. After a ride of about three miles, descend to a flat. Pass by *Marle*, a house of fine appearance, but now little more than a case, having suffered by fire about forty years ago. It is picturesquely seated under a lofty rock, almost covered with wood; and opposite to the town of *Conwy*. It was originally the property of the *Hollands*. It fell afterwards to Sir *Hugh Williams*, second son of Sir *Gryffydd Williams*, of *Penrhyn;* and on the death of his grandson, Sir *Robert*, devolved to Sir *Thomas Prendergast* of the kingdom of *Ireland*, in right of his lady, *Anne*, sister to Sir *Robert*.

BODSCALLAN.

HIGH above *Marle*, is *Bodscallan*, the property of Sir *Roger Mostyn*, in right of his wife *Margaret*, daughter of the reverend *Hugh Wynn*. I find *Richard Mostyn*, second son of *Thomas ap Richard ap Howel*, in possession of it; and that he had one daughter, *Margaret*, married to *Gryffydd Wynn*, second son of *John Wynn ap Meredydd* of *Gwedir*, and who had his settlement at *Berth Du* near *Llanrwst*. It is a fine situation, environed with woods. From a neglected terrace is a most beautiful view, over the tops of trees, of *Conwy*, part of the river, and the vast mountains which form the back ground of the prospect. It is a place of

great antiquity, being mentioned in the record of *Caernarvon*; but was inhabited in far earlier times, as appears by the ruins of a small castlet, now hid in woods, on the top of a small hill near the present house. *Bodscallan* signifies the dwelling-place of *Scallan;* in all probability a word corrupted from *Caswallon*(1), the owner in some distant period. It was one of those townships called *Tre' Welyog*, not entirely free. The tenants were originally possessors of hereditary estates, which were divided and subdivided among their posterity to the fourth descent, after which they became possessed by branches independent of each other; every one of whom paid for their own land[a]. This possibly might have been one of the three *Gwelis*, or estates of children from a common stock, originally belonging to *Gloddaeth*[b]. In the present house is a good portrait of old Sir *John Wynn* of *Gwedir*. A small head, on board, of *Robert Wynn*, founder of the *Plas Mawr* in *Conwy*. He is painted in black, with a book in his hand, and with short grey hair and beard. But the most remarkable is that of Dr. *Ellis Pryse*, of *Plas Yolin* in *Denbighshire*, dated 1605; a creature of the earl of *Leicester*'s, and devoted to all his bad designs. *Pryse*'s dress is a white jacket, with a broad turn-over; his hair yellow, and his beard thin, and of

(1) See note p. 55. J.R.

[a] Record of *Cnernarvon, Bibl. Litt.* 19. [b] The same, 22.

the same color; his visage very long, lank, and hypocritical. He was the greatest of our knaves in the period in which he lived; the most dreaded oppressor in his neighborhood; and a true sycophant; for a common address of his letters to his patron was, O LORD, *in thee do I put my trust**!

FROM hence is a short walk to GLODDAETH, a seat of Sir *Roger Mostyn*'s, placed on the slope of a very extensive hill, or lime-stone rock, cloathed with flourishing plantations by Sir *Roger*, grandfather of the present possessor. Part of the plain below the house was planted, by the same gentleman, with forest-trees; and laid out, according to the taste of his time, in straight walks, intersecting each other, or radiating from a center, distinguished by a statue. The upper walks, having fortunately a steep and stubborn rock for their basis, checked the modish propensity to rectitude; so there was a necessity to deviate from it; but in no greater degree than the flexure of a zigzag would admit. Notwithstanding some blemishes, corrigible at an easy rate, these walks may be considered among those of the first rate of this island, for such beauties of view as nature can bestow; and, from those spots favored by the sight of *Conwy*, I may add the majestic ones of antient art. Every flight of path presents new and grand ob-

GLODDAETH. ITS WALKS. FINE VIEWS.

* *Bodscallan* has long been noted for its hospitality.—The bill of fare of a Christmas dinner is given in the Appendix, No. XXII. ED.

jects; first, the great windings of the river towards *Llanrwst*, the lofty towers of *Conwy*, and the venerable walls of the town; and beyond is a long extent of *alps*, with *Moel Siabod*, the *Drûm*, and *Carnedd Llewelyn* and *Dafydd*, towering with distinguished height. From a little higher ascent is opened to us the discharge of the *Conwy* into the sea, sublimely bounded by the lesser *Penmaen*, and the immense *Orm's Head*, or *Llandudno;* between which appear, a fine bay, the vast promontory of *Penmaen Mawr*, the isle of *Priestholm*, and the long extent of *Anglesey*. After gaining the summit, beneath is seen a considerable flat, with the estuary of the river *Conwy* falling into the *Irish* sea on one side, and the beautiful half-moon bay of *Llandudno* on the other: one of whose horns is the great head of the same name; the other, the lofty rock of *Rhiwleden*, or the little *Orm's Head*. A little farther progress brings us in sight of a great bay, sweeping semicircularly the shores; and beyond are the distant hills of *Flintshire*, and the entrances into the estuaries of the *Mersey* and *Dee*, frequently animated with shipping.

RARE PLANTS.

BESIDES the adventitious trees and shrubs, these walks afford great amusement to the botanists, by their variety of rare plants, all within a very small compass. Among them, that able botanist, my fellow voyager through the *Hebrides*, the reverend

Mr. *Lightfoot*, enumerated the *Veronica spicata*, or spiked speedwell, *Fl. Angl.* i. 3; *Geranium sanguineum*, or bloody cranesbill, *Fl. Angl.* i. 305. *Fl. Scot.* i. 372; *Cistus marifolius*[a], *Sp. Pl.* 741; *Sm. Fl. Br.* 572, or hoary thyme-leaved *Cistus; Silene nutans*, or *Nottingham* catchfly, *Fl. Angl.* i. 188; *Rubia Tinctorum*, or wild madder, *Sp. Pl.* i. 158; *Scilla verna*, or vernal hyacinth, *Fl. Angl.* 142; *Potentilla verna*, or vernal cinquefoil, *Fl. Scot.* 270. *Fl. Angl.* i.

[a] The reverend Mr. *Evans* in his Tour of *Botanical* Research, p. 272, faithfully transcribing an error of the former edition of this work, describes, the CISTUS *marifolius*, and the CISTUS *hirsutus*, long known to be the same plant, as distinct species—The same author asserts that he found the LYSIMACHIA *thyrsiflora* near *Gloddaeth*, but he has mistaken its Habitat. *Edward Llwyd* is said to have observed it in *Anglesey*, but the place is not ascertained—"Before him," says the reverend *Hugh Davies** "no person ever found "the CRITHMUM *maritimum* growing on the sands; for it certainly "has not changed its situation since *Shakespeare* described the "'dreadful trade' of gathering it.

"Half way down,
"Hangs one that gathers SAMPHIRE; dreadful trade!"

This gross error has originated in his injudicious spirit of copying. Mr. Pennant says, "The fields about *Porth Gwylan* were covered "with *Sampier y ddafad* or marsh Samphire," the SALICORNIA *herbacea* of *Smith*, *Fl. Br.* p. 2, which Mr. *E.*, following a mistake of *Withering's*, transforms into the CRITHMUM *maritimum*.

The editor would not have allotted so large a portion of his limited notes to Mr. *Evans*, had he not thought it a duty to expose the errors of one, who, in the course of his Tour sedulously seizes every opportunity of vilifying and depreciating Mr. *Pennant*, whose valuable pages he nevertheless condescends to copy without scruple, as without acknowledgement. ED.

* See his remarks on Mr. *Evans's* Tour, in an Appendix to Dr. *Williams's* Vindication of the Established Church.

224; *Thalictrum minus*, or lesser meadow rue, *Fl. Scot.* i. 285. *Fl. Angl.* i. 238; *Arenaria verna*, or vernal mountain chickweed, *Fl. Angl.* i. 191. *Fl. Scot.* i. 231; *Scrophularia vernalis*, or yellow figwort, *Fl. Scot.* i. 330. *Fl. Angl.* i. 275. And near the gate, in the lane leading to *Conwy*, the *Polypodium vulgare var. Cambricum*, or *Welsh* or jagged polypody, *Fl. Angl.* ii. 445. *Fl. Scot.* ii. 668.

GREAT part of the present house was built by *Thomas Mostyn*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. On the dais of the great hall are painted the arms of that princess, those of the house, and of the profligate earl of *Leicester*; the last, a proof of the general flattery paid to his power.

HERE is, in a poor room, an excellent collection of books and manuscripts: among the last is a most beautiful copy of the first and second books of *Froissart*, a manuscript on vellum, with most elegant illuminations. The frontispiece represents the author on his knees, in a blue mantle, presenting his book to *Edward* III. A king of *France*, distinguished by the *fleurs de lis* on his robes, holds a queen by the hand, who, from the arms of *England*, the lions on her robe, seems to be Queen *Philippa*, to whom *Froissart* was clerk of the closet. She holds by the hand a little boy, whose robe is also marked with the lions: This must have been *Richard* of *Bourdeaux*, her grandson,

afterwards *Richard* II. A lady, and several other figures, appear in the piece. This book was given by Lord *Buckhurst* to Sir *William Cecil*, and by him to his cotemporary of the house of *Mostyn*.

GLODDAETH came into possession of the family of Sir *Roger Mostyn* by the marriage of his ancestor *Howel ap Evan Fychan*, in 1460, with *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *Gryffydd ap Rhys ap Gryffydd ap Madoc Gloddaeth ap Madoc ap Jerwerth Goch* of *Creiddyn*, the hundred in which the house lies. The tenure of this place was perfectly free, and the tenants owed only suit and service to the county and hundred courts; and when they were to attend the prince in war, they went at his expence.

EGLWYS RHOS, the parish church, is in a flat, at a small distance from *Gloddaeth*, near a precipitous rock, cloathed with wood, called *Bryn Maelgwyn*. Painted in the east window is the figure of a man kneeling, dressed in a herald's mantle, with the arms of *Englefield*. From the maimed inscription I collect that he must have been *Howel ap Tudor* of *Mostyn*[a], and that he had bestowed this window on the church. EGLWYS RHOS.

BUT this church is celebrated for the death of the prince *Maelgwyn Gwynedd*, who had taken

[a] *Salisbury Pedigree*, 37.

shelter here to avoid the *Vâd felen*, or yellow pestilence, which at that time raged through *Europe*. The *Britons*, like the *Romans*, personified disease. In this instance, it was to assume either the form of a *Basilisc*, or the powers of one, under the form of a fair woman, who slew *Maelgwyn* with a glance, as he incautiously looked out of the window; according to the prophecy,

Pryf rhyfedd o Forfa Rhianedd
Hwnnw a fydd diwedd Maelgwyn Gwynedd.

"Whenever a strange creature arrives on the "marsh of *Rhianedd*, if *Maelgwyn Gwynedd* looks "at it, he will die."

DIGANWY. THE small remains of *Diganwy*, or, as it is called by the *English*, *Gannoc*, are on two small hills, near the shore of the *Conwy*, at a small distance from *Eglwys Rhos*. The walls crossed the space between the hills, and ran up their sides; on the summit of one is the vestige of a round tower, and here and there a few foundations of walls on the accessible parts. Dr. *Powel*, from the authority of the *Welsh* historians[t], says, there had been a city here, which, in 810, was destroyed by lightning; and *Camden* adds, that he believed it to have been the antient *Dictum*(1), from its hav-

[t] His notes on *Giraldus Cambr. Itin.* lib. ii. c. 10.

(1) *Camden* was very wide of the mark, and as *Diganwy* is the *ars Decantorum* of the *Annales Cambriæ*, so the people's name was *Decanti*, while the modern *Deganwy* points to another form, *Decantovii*, or the like. J. R.

ing been the station of a party of *Nervii Dictenses*, under the late emperors. I cannot discover the founder of this fortress, on whose ruins I contemplate. Possibly it might have been *Robert* of *Rhuddland*. We are told this country was parcel of the possessions of the earls of *Chester;* and that *Robert* was in it when he came to his fate. On *July* the 3d, 1088, our brave prince *Gryffydd ap Cynan*, with three ships, entered the *Conwy;* and landing under the castle at high-water, left the ships on shore at the recess of the tide. He ravaged the neighboring country, and drove towards his vessels a great booty of men and cattle. *Robert*, indignant at this, descended from his fortress, attended by a single soldier, *Osbern de Orgar*, and without any defensive armour except his shield. The *Welsh* attacked him with missile weapons, and, filling his shield so full of darts that it fell under their weight, the enemy rushed on him, cut off his head, and, fastening it to the mast, sailed off in savage triumph[g]. *Llewelyn* the Great destroyed this castle; but it was rebuilt, in 1210, by *Randle Blondevil*, earl of *Chester*[h]. King *John* lay for some time encamped under its walls, in the year 1211, and was reduced to great streights by the policy of *Llewelyn;* who got between him and *England*, and cut off his resources[i]. *Henry* III. fared even worse on the same spot, in 1245, at

[g] *Ordericus Vitalis*, lib. viii. p. 670. [h] *Powel*, 262. [i] The same.

which time *John de Grey* of *Wilton* was constable. One of his courtiers most pathetically describes their miseries[k]. At length *Diganwy* was, in 1260, totally dismantled by our last prince *Llewelyn ap Gryffydd.*

ANTIENT TOWER.

NOT far from hence, on the top of a low hill near *Bryniau,* is an antient tower. Its form is circular; its height about twenty feet, the diameter twelve. Its walls compose only two thirds of a circle, the rest is open to the top; and the finishing of the walls complete, without any appearance of there ever having been a door; and this opening is to the land. Within are the marks of two floors. Round the inside are three rows of square holes, none of which pass through the building. Its walls are of great thickness, and the mortar appears very antient. I cannot offer any conjecture about its use; but describe it in order to exercise the talents of others.

CONTINUED my ride along the shore by the flat isthmus which connects the high land of *Gloddaeth* with the great promontory *Llandudno.* Ride along part of the last, on a narrow road above the sea, having on the right steep hills and precipices.

GOGARTH.

Reach *Gogarth,* a long but narrow tract of great fertility. It was formerly an appendage to the abbey of *Conwy,* and part of a very strong building still remains.

[k] *Powel,* 311.

I ASCENDED by a very long and steep path to the top of *Llandudno*, a beautiful sheepwalk, consisting of a fine turf, except where the rock appears, extending near four miles in length, and one in breadth. It lies in the manor of *Gogarth*, belonging to the see of *Bangor*. The western extremity is a vast precipice, the haunt of various sea-fowls in the season of breeding. The Gulls possess the lowest part; above them the Razorbills and Guillemots have their quarters; over them croak the Corvorants; and Herons occupy the highest regions; and scattered in different parts are a few Puffins, and black Guillemots. The Peregrine Falcon builds in these rocks. This kind was in the days of falconry so esteemed, that the great minister *Burleigh* sent a letter of thanks to an ancestor of Sir *Roger Mostyn*, for a present of a cast of Hawks from this place.

LLANDUDNO, OR, ORM'S HEAD.

SEA-FOWLS.

FALCONS.

FALCONRY was in high esteem among the *Welsh*. Our prince had his chief falconer, who occupied the fourth rank among the officers of his court. He held his lands free; had a double portion of provender for his horse; the prince supplied him with woollen cloaths, the princess with linen. He brought his cup with him into the hall; but was not allowed to drink more than would quench his thirst, lest he should get fuddled, and neglect his Hawks. He was allowed the hearts and lungs of all the animals in the royal kitchen, and sometimes

ANTIENT FALCONRY.

a barren ewe to feed his birds. Whenever his Hawks killed any of the three most noble species of game, the Heron, the Bittern, or the Crane, he received from the prince three services; that of holding his stirrup when he descended from his horse, of holding his horse while he was taking the Hawks from the game, and of holding his stirrup again when he mounted his horse; and at night the prince honored him with serving him thrice at table with his own hands. In case the falconer took any of the royal birds in the prince's absence, he was to bring it into the hall, and shew it to him; on that the prince was to rise, or if he did not, he was to bestow on him the robe which he then wore. During the time that the Hawks were in their mew, the falconer was not bound to answer any suit. If he killed his horse in the exercise of his office, the prince was to find him another. The fine for an injury to the chief falconer was vi cows, and cxxvi pence. His slaughter was not to be atoned for less than cxxvi cows[l]. Let me conclude with saying, that there was a peculiar tax for the support of this office, called *Cylch Hebogyddion*[m], which fell on the vassals; for the prince contributed little or nothing to the expence of his amusements.

[l] *Leges Wallicæ*, 23 to 26.

[m] Record of *Caernarvon*, in *Bibliotheca Litteraria*, 25.

THE northern side of this promontory is broken into precipices of various heights; and the base of both these sides is washed by a very deep water. It is well worth the labor of ascending to the highest point, to view the extensive and various prospects.

ON the same side are the remains of several rude walls without mortar, called *Llety Fadog*, or the house of *Madoc*, a supposed ancestor of *Glodd-aeth:* and not far from it is a strait narrow path, with stones on each side, probably the remains of two walls; a watch-place for Deer, as the name *Gwylfa y Ceirw* signifies.

ON a great eminence, called *Dinas*, is a large enclosure. The edge of the hill is surrounded with a rude wall; and within are multitudes of small circular hollows, about twelve feet in diameter, environed with walls; such as are found on *Tre'r Caeri*, and similar places, the rough habitations of our distant ancestors. Near this place is a *Maen Sigl*, rocking-stone, a great one, whose point of contact with the ground is so small as to make it moveable with the lest touch. The country people call it *Crŷd Tudno, St. Tudno's Cradle.* This is surrounded with a foss, and has a formed road to it. It is the conjecture of the learned, that the *Druids* made these stones an instrument of imposition on their votaries; and in case of any judicial determinations, pretended that none but

their holy hands could move them: and probably they were surrounded with a foss, and had their prescribed road to keep off the vulgar, and give greater solemnity to the miraculous decision. The ingenious *Bernier* relates a superstition not very foreign from this. At *Sendbrary*, in the kingdom of *Cachemire*, the *Bramins*, the *Druids* of *India*, shewed him a stone which the strongest man could not lift, yet eleven of those holy men, with the tip of their finger, could effect it, on praying to their saint[n].

LLANDUDNO CHURCH.

FROM hence I passed by the church, on the bleakest of situations, above the sea, and remote from all dwellings. It is dedicated to St. *Tudno* of *Maes Gwyddno*, the country now overflowed by the sea, between *Meirioneddshire* and *Llyn*. In descending from this promontory I passed by several copper mines which at times are worked to advantage. The ride from hence along the side of *Llandudno* bay is extremely pleasant. I ascended to *Gloddaeth* near the foot of *Rhiwledin*, a vast rock, which swarms in the season with Razor-bills and Puffins; and with Rock Pigeons, abundance of which regularly breed here, in preference to the dove-houses, which they constantly quit at their laying-time.

I DESCENDED from *Gloddaeth* to the sea-side, about two miles distant. Saw, close to the shore,

[n] *Bernier's Voyage of Cachemire*, 112.

the singular little building called *St. Trillo's Chapel.* It is oblong; has a window on each side, and at the end; a small door; and a vaulted roof, paved with round stones, instead of being slated. Within is a well. The whole building is surrounded with a stone wall.

On a hill, about half a mile distant from this chapel, is the church of *Llandrillo,* dedicated to the same saint. Near it is a large ruined house, called *Bryn Euryn;* formerly called *Llys Maelgwyn Gwynedd,* who had a palace on this spot. About the twelfth century it was inhabited by the great *Ednyfed Fychan;* and some time in the last was possessed by a family of the name of *Conwy,* of *Welsh* descent, derived from *Gryffydd Goch,* lord of *Rhos* and *Rhyfoniog.* LLANDRILLO.

Keep along the shore, and pass by *Rhos Fynach,* or the Marsh of the Monks, having been the property of *Conwy* abbey. The church still shares in a considerable wear, which runs from this point; the bishop, and the vicar of *Llandrillo,* having the fish of every tenth tide between them. At times they have a good chance of a profitable capture; for in two successive tides forty pounds worth of mackrel have been taken. RHOS FYNACH.

From *Rhos Fynach* the land recedes inwards, and forms a pretty bay. The country slopes to the water edge, and is varied with woods and cultivation. *Penmaen Rhos,* a great lime-stone rock PENMAEN RHOS.

juts into the sea at the end of the bay. In my memory the traveller went along a narrow path cut on its front, like the road on *Penmaen Mawr*, but infinitely more terrible and dangerous; a fine coach-road has of late years been formed far behind this precipice. From thence I descended to *Llandulas*, a small village and church. In one of the deep bottoms of this neighborhood was betrayed the unfortunate prince *Richard* II. who had been deceitfully enticed by the earl of *Northumberland* to go along with him from *Conwy* to meet *Bolingbroke*, to settle amicably the quarrel between them. Hereabouts he suddenly found himself surrounded by a large band of armed men, placed there by the treacherous earl, who, seizing on *Richard*, delivered him captive to the usurper in *Flint* castle*.

CEFN OGO.

A LITTLE farther on the right hand, high above the road, is *Cefn Ogo*, a lofty precipice; white, unless where darkened by the ivy which spreads along the front. In the middle is the most magnificent entrance into a cave which *Britain* can boast. It seems like the portal of a noble cathedral, arched, and divided within by what has the appearance of a great column.

NEAR this place begins the rich arable flat, which extends over *Rhuddlan* Marsh, and beyond

* See the whole story, agreeably expressed by suitable prints from old illuminated MSS. in Mr. *Strutt's Regal Antiquities.*

Prestatyn in *Flintshire*. The small town of *Abergeleu* lies about a mile from *Cefn Ogo* near the clayey cliffs which impend over the sea. Tradition says, that in old times that element had overwhelmed a vast tract of inhabited country once extending at lest two miles northward; a dateless, nameless, epitaph on the church-yard wall is called in as evidence. *Yma mae'n gorwedd yn monwent Mihangel, gwr oedd ai annedd dair milltir i'r gogledd.* "In this church-yard lies a man who "lived three miles to the north of it." But, as a better proof, I have observed, at low-water, far from the clayey banks, a long tract of hard loam, filled with the bodies of oak trees, tolerably entire; but so soft as to be cut with a knife as easily as wax. ABERGELEU.

THE wood is collected by the poorer people, and, after being brought to dry upon the beach, is carried home and used as fuel; but, in burning, it emits a very bad smell.

THE church is a long awkward pile with a high tower steeple.

OF this parish was *Marchudd ap Cynan*, cotemporary with *Roderic* the Great, and one of the tribes of *North Wales* whose posterity gave princes to the *British* empire. His seat was *Brynffenigl*, where likewise his descendant, the great *Ednyfed Fychan*, sometimes resided. MARCHUDD AP CYNAN.

ABERGELEU is bounded to the right by high lime-stone hills, at times productive of lead ore.

COPPA YR WYLFA.

On one of them, projecting from the rest, called *Coppa yr Wylfa*, or the mount of the watch-tower, is a very strong *British* post. The front is a great precipice; out of its interstices grows the *Aria Theophrasti;* the accessible parts are defended by fosses of vast depth and mounds of stones along the inner sides, which give them considerable strength. In a glen beneath is a ditch, called *Ffôs y Bleiddiaid*, or the ditch of the Wolves; possibly from the frequency of those animals in these parts. Mr. *Llwyd*, in his Itinerary, speaks of a mount near *Abergeleu* divided in two, on which formerly stood a castle, called *Pen y Pîl*, possibly a residence of the antient lords.

PEN Y PIL.

FROM *Abergeleu* I ascended to the neighboring parish of *Cegidoc*, or, as the *English* call it, St. *George*. It was formerly annexed to St. *Asaph*, and the parishioners were obliged to repair the street wall of the church-yard.

CAMP OF OWEN GWYNEDD.

HIGH above this place, on the top of a hill called *Pen y Parc*, is a very strong post, said to have been occupied by *Owen Gwynedd* after his fine retreat before *Henry* II.; whom he kept here at bay, and politically secured his dominions from further invasion: for it was on this spot, not among the *Snowdon* hills, as lord *Lyttelton*[p] supposes, that our gallant prince made a most effec-

[p] Hist. of *Henry* II. ii. 385, 3d ed. octavo.

tual stand, and stopped all further progress of the invader. On the accessible sides are double and treble ditches and ramparts, the others are sufficiently guarded by precipices. The area is near three quarters of a mile round, and, near the edge of the steep part, facing *Rhuddlan*, is smoothed into the form of a terrace.

SUPERSTITIONS.

ST. GEORGE had in this parish his *Holy Well*, at which the *British Mars* had his offering of horses; for the rich were wont to offer one, to secure his blessing on all the rest. He was the tutelar saint of those animals; all that were distempered were brought, sprinkled with the water, and this blessing bestowed: *Rhad* DUW *a sant* SIOR *arnat*. "The blessing of GOD and St. *George* be "on thee."

WELL OF ST. ÆLIAN.

THE well of St. *Ælian*, a parish not far from *Llandrillo* in *Caernarvonshire*, has been in great repute for the cures of all diseases, by means of the intercession of the saint; who was first invoked by earnest prayers in the neighboring church. He was also applied to on less worthy occasions, and made the instrument of discovering thieves, and of recovering stolen goods. Some repair to him to imprecate their neighbors, and to request the saint to afflict with sudden death, or with some great misfortune, any persons who may have offended them. The belief in this is still strong; for three years have not elapsed since I was threatened by

a fellow (who imagined I had injured him) with the vengeance of St. *Ælian*, and a journey to his well to curse me with effect.

RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS.

I SHALL here bring into one point of view the several religious customs[1] used among us in former times, which have been gradually dropped, in proportion as the age grew enlightened. Several were local, several extended through the whole country: perhaps some, which were expressive of their hatred of vice, or which had a charitable end, might as well have been retained, notwithstanding the smack of folly that was often to be perceived in them.

IN church, at the name of the Devil, an universal spitting seized the congregation, as if in contempt of that evil spirit; and whenever *Judas* was mentioned, they expressed their abhorence of him by smiting their breasts.

IF there be a *Ffynnon Fair*, the well of our Lady, or any other saint, the water for baptism was always brought from thence; and after the ceremony was over, old women were very fond of washing their eyes in the water of the font.

PREVIOUS to a funeral, it was customary, when the corpse was brought out of the house and laid

(1) There is an article, by Mr. *Barnwell*, in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1872, "*on some ancient Welsh Customs and Furniture*," which may be referred to with advantage. T.P.

upon the bier, for the next of kin, be it widow, mother, sister, or daughter (for it must be a female) to give, over the coffin, a quantity of white loaves, in a great dish, and sometimes a cheese, with a piece of money stuck in it, to certain poor persons. After that they presented, in the same manner, a cup of drink, and required the person to drink a little of it immediately. When that was done, they kneeled down; and the minister, if present, said the Lord's Prayer: after which, they proceeded with the corpse; and at every cross-way, between the house and the church, they layed down the bier, knelt, and again repeated the Lord's Prayer; and did the same when they first entered the church-yard. It is also customary, in many places, to sing psalms on the way; by which the stillness of rural life is often broken into, in a manner finely productive of religious reflections.

To this hour, the bier is carried by the next of kin; a custom considered as the highest respect that filial piety can pay to the deceased. This was a usage frequent among the *Romans* of high rank; and it was thought a great continuance of the good fortune which had attended *Metellus Macedonicus* through his whole being, that when he had, in the fulness of years, passed out of life by a gentle decay, amidst the kisses and embraces of his nearest connections, he was carried to the funeral

pile on the shoulders of his four sons[q]; and, let me add, that each of them had enjoyed the greatest offices of the commonwealth[r].

Among the *Welsh* it was reckoned fortunate for the deceased if it should rain while they were carrying him to church, that his bier might be wet with the dew of heaven.

In some places it was customary for the friends of the dead to kneel, and say the Lord's Prayer over the grave, for several *Sundays* after the interment; and then to dress the grave with flowers.

> Manibus date lilia plenis.
> Purpureos spargam flores; animamque nepotis
> His saltèm accumulem donis, et fungar inani
> Munere.
>
> Bring fragrant flowers, the fairest lilies bring,
> With all the purple beauties of the spring.
> These gifts at least, these honors I'll bestow
> On the dear youth, to please his shade below.
>
> Warton.

It is still usual to stick, on the eve of St. *John* the *Baptist*, over the doors, sprigs of St. *John's wort*, or in lieu of it the common Mugwort. The intent was to purify the house from evil spirits; in the same manner as the *Druids* were wont to do with *Vervaine*, which still bears with the *Welsh* the significant title of *Cas gan Gythrael*, or *the Dæmons aversion*.

[q] *Valer. Max.* lib. vii. c. i. [r] *Plinii, Hist. Nat.* lib. vii. c. 74.

UPON *Christmas* day, about three o'clock in the morning, most of the parishioners assembled in church, and after prayers and a sermon, continued there singing psalms and hymns with great devotion till broad day; and if, through age or infirmity, any were disabled from attending, they never failed having prayers at home, and carols on our SAVIOUR'S nativity. The former part of the custom is still preserved; but too often perverted into intemperance. This act of devotion is called *Plygan*, or the *Crowing of the Cock*. It has been a general belief among the superstitious, that instantly, PLYGAN.

> at his warning,
> Whether in sea or fire, in earth or air,
> Th' extravagant and erring spirit hies
> To his confine.

But during the holy season, the Cock was supposed to exert his power throughout the night; from which, undoubtedly, originated the *Welsh* word *Plygan*, as applied to this custom. Accordingly, *Shakespeare* finely describes this old opinion:

> Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes
> Wherein our SAVIOUR'S birth is celebrated,
> The bird of dawning singeth all night long:
> And then, they say, no spirit walks abroad:
> The nights are wholesome: then no planets strike:
> No fairy takes: no witch hath power to charm,
> So hallowed and so gracious is the time.

SOON after leaving *St. George*, I passed by *Kin-*

KINMAEL. *mael* house and park, in a lofty situation on the left. This place had been, during four generations, the property of the *Hollands*, of a noble *English* descent, long settled in this part of *Britain*, and branched into several respectable families. The pedigrees derive them from a Sir *Thomas Holland*, who, tradition says, came, with another brother, into *Wales*, in troublesome times, I have reason to suppose them to have been *William* and *Thomas*, the two younger sons of *John Holland*, duke of *Exeter;* who died in 1446, and left to each of them an annuity of forty pounds[s]. They were of a most unpopular family, therefore probably retired to shun the miseries they might experience in that age of civil discord. *Pierce Holland*, eleventh in descent from Sir *Thomas*, made his settlement at *Kinmael* by his marriage with *Catherine*, daughter to *Richard ap Evan ap Dafydd Fychan* and *Alice* his wife, heiress of the place, daughter of *Gryffydd Lloyd*[t]. In the last century, one of his descendants had two daughters. Colonel *Carter*, an officer in the service of the parlement, made choice of *Catherine*, the youngest, and took the estate with her. A wag said, that he had chosen the best piece of *Holland* in the country. He left the eldest sister *Mary* to Colonel *Price* of *Rhiwlas*, a

[s] *Dugdale's Baron.* ii. 81.

[t] *Ap Evan ap Rhys ap Gryffydd Lloyd ap Robyn ap Rhys ap Robert.*

royalist. About fifty years ago, a descendant of his, *John Carter* esq; alienated the place to the late Sir *George Wynne* bart[x].

VAENOL.

In a very wet situation, beneath *Kinmael*, is *Vaenol;* one of the best old houses in the county of *Flint*. It was built in 1595, by *John Lloyd*, a younger son of *Wyg Fair*, and register of St. *Asaph* in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth;* a place extremely profitable, before the powers of the church were abridged. At this place, *Brinpolin*, and *Wyg Fair*, had been chapels of ease to St. *Asaph*, and three out of the four vicars did duty at them in turn. A fine stone coffin, from that of *Vaenol*, lies in the garden of this house.

BODLEWYDDAN.

In my way from *Kinmael*, see *Bodlewyddan*, the seat of *John Williams* esq[y]; a purchase of his grandfather, Sir *William*, speaker of the house of commons. Previous to that, it had been for many generations the property of the *Humphries*, descended from *Rhys Goch*, brother to *Gwerydd ap Rhys*, one of the fifteen tribes of *North Wales*, and cotemporary with *Owen Gwynedd*.

[x] *Kinmael* was sold by Sir *George Wynne* to *David Roberts* esq; from whom it was purchased by the reverend *Edward Hughes*. A handsome mansion has been erected in the park, after the design of Mr. *Samuel Wyatt*, at some distance from the old house. ED.

[y] His grandson Sir *John Williams*, the present worthy possessor of *Bodlewyddan*, was created a Baronet in 1798; he has considerably enlarged the house, and improved the grounds. ED.

PENGWERN. DESCEND to *Pengwern*, the seat of Sir *Edward Lloyd*[z] bart.; an excellent new house built by him on the site of the old one, which had been built by *Elen*, sister to Archbishop *Williams*, for the son of her first husband, *Evan Gryffydd*, owner of the place. Her second husband was Sir *Peter Mutton*. The portrait of her brother, in a clergyman's dress, with the seals and arms of *Lincoln*, of which see he was possessed during the time he was lord keeper, is preserved here. Another of Sir *Peter Mutton* in his scarlet robes, a ruff, and great hat; and another of lady *Mutton*, a handsome woman, in a black gown, high hat, and with a feather fan, and great kerchief, æt. 45, 1631. From hence I passed through *Rhuddlan* and *Newmarket* to the comforts of my fire-side.

[z] "Sir *Edward Lloyd* finished," says Mr. *Pennant*, in the *Hist. of Whiteford*, "his long and useful life on *May* 26th, 1795:" he was succeeded by his great nephew Sir *Edward Pryce Lloyd* bart. ED.

END OF THE SECOND PART.

PART III.

DOWNING,

MEIFOD, CAER SWS,

MONTGOMERY,

POWYS CASTLE, SHREWSBURY,

CAER CARADOC.

THE

TOUR IN NORTH WALES,

PART III.

ON *Wednesday, July* 4th, 1776, I left home: breakfasted with the reverend *John Lloyd* at *Caerwys*, and with him descended into the pretty little vale, which leads from *Mold* to *Denbigh;* and immediately on crossing it ascended the steep and lofty side of *Bwlch Coed y Mynydd*, a great hill, the last of the *Clwydian* chain, before it is broken by the streight of *Bodfari*. On the side of this hill, at *Llys Coed y Mynydd*, towards the left, lived *Ednowain Bendew*, or *Ednowain* the Strong-headed, lord of *Tegengl* in 1079, and one of the fifteen tribes of *North Wales*[a].

TRIBES OF NORTH WALES.

THESE *Llwythau*, or tribes, were the nobility of *North Wales*. They commenced extremely early; and, at different times, were lords of distinct districts, and called to that honor by several princes. The latest were about the time of *Dafydd ap Owen Gwynedd*, who began his reign in 1169. We are left ignorant of the form by which they were called to this rank. All we know is, that

[a] Hist. of *Whiteford*, p. 308. ED.

each of them enjoyed some office in the court of our princes, which seems to have been hereditary, and probably to be attendant on the honor.

AFTER reaching the summit of the hill, a rich and extensive view presented itself, of the fertile vale of *Clwyd* beneath, and the great range of our alpine country, at length jutting into the sea at the bold promontories of *Llandudno* and *Penmaen Mawr*. The descent into the vale is gradual, along a beautiful terrace, for a considerable space far above it. *Fron-yw*, the seat of *John Madocks*(1) esq; commands a delightful prospect. Its master[b] adds to the many illustrious proofs we have at this period, that the modern *Welsh* are as eminent in persuasive rhetoric as our *Gaulish* neighbors were in days of yore.

PASS by the small churches of *Llan-Gwifan*, *Llan-Dyrnog*, *Llan-Gynhafal*, and *Llan-Rhychan*, dedicated to the Saints *Gwyfan*, *Tyrnog*, *Cynhafal*, and *Rhychan*, all in the county of DENBIGH, and diocese of *Bangor*. Beneath the church of *Llanbeder*, reach nearly the bottom of the vale; and continue my journey through *Ruthin*, and along *Nantclwyd*, by a good old house of the same name.

(1) Mr. *Madocks* was a very eminent Chancery barrister, and M.P. for Westbury. T.P.

[b] Grandfather to the present possessor. ED

AFTER resting one night at *Corwen*, proceed as far as *Llandrillo*, on the road to *Bala;* and near that village turn to the left into a narrow glen, much wooded, watered by a rude torrent, and bounded by high hills. At this extremity, near a farm called *Blaen y Cwm*, begin to ascend *Milltir Gerrig*, or the *Stoney Mile;* a *Bwlch*, or pass amidst the *Berwyn* hills, about a mile in length, with the mountains, black with heath, soaring on each side to a stupendous height. It is the great pass in these parts from *Meirioneddshire* into

MILLTIR GERRIG.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

and divides the counties: the latter is called by the *Welsh, Sîr Tre Faldwyn*, or the shire of the town of *Baldwin*, lieutenant of the marches in the time of the Conqueror, who built the town; the name of which was afterwards changed to that of *Montgomery*, derived from *Roger de Montgomery*, the founder of the castle: which name it gave to the county when it was formed into one by *Henry* VIII. The first member who appears on record was *Edward Leech* esq; who sat in 1542. *Humphry Llwyd* justly celebrates the fertility of its vallies, the stature and beauty of its inhabitants; but stigmatises them with the character of idleness, and of being addicted to useless amusements[c].

[c] *Commentariolum*, 92.

THE descent from this pass is very steep; but a fine road was then forming, with the great view of giving the *Irish* a shorter way into their country, through *Oswestry*, and over the *Bwlch*, through the county of *Meirionedd*. This is one of the vast designs of the present age, which will effect communications with places before almost inaccessible.

ON arriving at the bottom, I again found myself in narrow vales, loftily bounded. After about
LLANGYNOG. three miles riding reached *Llangynog*, a small village in the parish of the same name, in the diocese of *St. Asaph*. The place was the source of short-lived wealth to the maternal relation of the present
LEAD MINE. earl of *Powys*. A lead mine was discovered here in the year 1692, which was in most parts a vein of three yards and a half thick, and was worked to the depth of a hundred yards, when the water became too powerful. It continued in a flourishing state during a period of near forty years; yielded about four thousand tons annually; was sold at 7*l*. a ton, and smelted on the spot; and brought in a clear revenue to the family of twenty thousand pounds a year.

A SLATE quarry has been discovered of late years in the parish. About 904,000 were sold from *November* 1, 1775, to *November* 1, 1776; at the rate of from 6*s*. to 20*s*. a thousand; but the want of water carriage is a great loss to the work.

At about two miles distant from *Llangynog* I turned up a small valley to the right, to pay my devotions to the shrines of St. *Monacella*, or, as the *Welsh* style her, *Melangell*. Her legend relates, that she was the daughter of an *Irish* monarch, who had determined to marry her to a nobleman of his court. The princess had vowed celibacy. She fled from her father's dominions, and took refuge in this place, where she lived fifteen years without seeing the face of man. *Brochwel Yscythrog*, prince of *Powys*, being one day a hare-hunting, pursued his game till he came to a great thicket; when he was amazed to find a virgin of surprising beauty, engaged in deep devotion, with the hare he had been pursuing under her robe, boldly facing the dogs who retired to a distance, howling, notwithstanding all the efforts of the sportsmen to make them sieze their prey. Even when the huntsman blew his horn, it stuck to his lips. *Brochwel* heard her story; and gave to God and her a parcel of lands, to be a sanctuary to all that fled there. He desired her to found an abbey on the spot. She did so, and died abbess, in a good old age. She was buried in the neighboring church, called *Pennant*, and from her distinguished by the addition of *Melangell*. Her hard bed is shewn in the cleft of a neighboring rock. Her tomb was in a little chapel, or oratory, adjoining to the church, and now used as a vestry-room.

ST. MONACELLA.

CHURCH OF PENNANT MELANGELL.

This room still is called *Cell-y-bedd*, or the *Cell of the Grave;* her reliques, as well as her image, have been long since removed: but I think the last is still to be seen in the church-yard. The legend is perpetuated by some rude wooden carvings of the saint, with numbers of hares scuttling to her for protection. She properly became their patroness. They were called *Wyn Melangell—St. Monacella's* Lambs. Till the last century, so strong a superstition prevaled, that no person would kill a hare in the parish; and even later, when a hare was pursued by dogs, it was firmly believed, that if any one cried "GOD *and St. Mo-* " *nacella be with thee,*" it was sure to escape[d].

TOMB OF JORWERTH DRWYNDWN.

IN the church-yard is a stone with the figure of an armed man, which now serves as a common grave-stone, but once covered the remains of the eldest son of *Owen Gwynedd, Jorwerth Drwyndwn*, or *Edward* with the *broken nose*, who was put aside from the succession on account of this blemish[e]. Hither he had fled for refuge from the cruelty of his brother *Dafydd ap Owen Gwynedd*, this place having been one of our most celebrated sanctuaries. On his shield is inscribed *Hic jacet Etwart.* Tradition says, he was killed not far from hence, at a place called *Bwlch Croes Jorwerth.*

THIS valley is exceedingly picturesque: inclosed

[d] See her life.

[e] *Powel's Hist. Wales*, 227.

by hills on all sides, except its entrance; watered by the *Tanat*, which springs not far off. The upper end is bounded by two vast precipices, down which, at times, fall two great cataracts; between them juts out the great and rude promontory of *Moel ddu Fawr*, which almost divides the precipices into equal parts: and all together formed a fine and solemn retreat for devotees. On the side of this valley is the house of *Llechweddgarth*, the property of *Thomas Thomas* esq. Continue my journey for some time along the valley, then ascend and descend a series of grassy hills of a moderate height, and observe in many parts the narrower passes crossed by entrenchments, in old times designed to interrupt the inroads of an invader. It is said, that a *Roman* road goes near this place towards *Aberystwyth*. Descend to *Bodfach*, the seat of *Bel Lloyd* esq; in right of his marriage with Miss *Price*, heiress of the place. This and several other estates, even as far as the borders of *Shropshire*, belonged to the *Kyffins*, so named from being *Kyffiniaid*, or borderers. They were descended from *Eneon Evell*, or *Eneon the Twin*, brother to *Cynric Evell*, illegitimate sons of *Madoc ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn*, prince of *Powys;* who gave *Eneon* his portion in this country, and *Cynric* his in *Molesdale* and its neighborhood. *Owen Brogyntyn*, eldest of his natural children, was settled in *Edeirnion*.

BODFACH.

THE valley about *Bodfach* expands, is admirably cultivated, watered by the *Cain*, and prettily bordered by low hills finely wooded. The town and church of *Llanfyllin* happily fill one angle, and vary the view.

LLWYDIARTH.

FROM *Bodfach* I made an excursion to *Llwydiarth*, a large old house in the parish of *Llanwddyn*, seated in a hilly naked country. It was formerly the property of the great family of the *Vaughans*, descended from *Aleth Hên*, king of *Dyfed*, or *Pembrokeshire*. The estate was conveyed to Sir *Watkin Williams Wynn*[1], by his first wife, daughter and heiress to the last owner. From one part of the ride had a view into *Cardiganshire*, and of the great naked mountain of *Plynlimmon*, covered with heath, or moory grass.

LLANRHAIADR YN MOCHNANT.

I CANNOT omit in this place mention of an excursion formerly made to *Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant*, a neighboring parish, partly in this county, partly in *Denbighshire*. The church is seated in the last, dedicated to St. *Dogvan*, son of *Brychan*. Dr. *William Morgan*, who first translated the Bible into *Welsh*, was its vicar. He was rewarded by Queen *Elizabeth* with the bishoprick of *Llandaff*, in 1595, and was removed to that of St. *Asaph* in 1601, where he died *September* 10th, 1604, and was interred in the cathedral.

[1] Grandfather to the present Sir *W. W. Wynn*. ED.

THE facetious but learned preacher Dr. *South*, was the last rector of the parish. On his decease, the rectorial tithes were appropriated by act of parlement to the maintenance of the choir and repair of the cathedral church of St. *Asaph*.

I MUST speak with due respect of the memory of the late worthy vicar, Dr. *Worthington;* to whose hospitable house I was indebted for a seasonable reception, the wet evening which fortunately preceded my visit to *Pistill Rhaiadr*. This celebrated cataract terminates the precipitous end of a very narrow valley, and, as it were, divides a bold front of the *Berwyn* mountains. After sliding for some time along a small declivity, it darts down at once two-thirds of the precipice, and, falling on a ledge, has, in process of time, worn itself a passage through the rock, and makes a second cataract beneath a noble arch which it has formed; on the slippery summit of which, a daring shepherd will sometimes terrify you with standing. The second fall reaches the bottom, and assumes the name of the *Rhaiadr*, or the cascade. The defect of this noble fall, is the want of wood. When I visited it, the approach was very bad; but that is not only effectually remedied by the late benevolent vicar, but, as I am informed, he has besides erected a cottage, as a retreat to the traveller from the fury of the storm.

PISTILL RHAIADR.

THE abundance of sheep, which enliven these hills, brought, at the time I visited the country, great wealth into it. The flannel manufacture, and that of a coarse cloth for the army, and for covering the poor negroes in the *West Indies*, is carried on in most parts of the county. It is sent and sold in the rough to *Shrewsbury;* a practice very contrary to the interest of the country.

LEAVE *Bodfach;* and, for the sake of a beautiful view, am led by Mr. *Lloyd*, a little out of my way to the top of a hill, from whence is a prospect of a rich expanded vale, with the church of *Llanfechan* in the midst. Part is bounded by low and fertile hills. The great rock of *Llan y Mynach*, the magazine of limestone for a vast tract of country, closes one side; beyond extends the great flat of *Shropshire*, with the *Wrekin* hill rising insu-
LLANFYLLIN. lated in the distance. I returned through *Llanfyllin*, a small town, which had a charter bestowed on it by *Llewelyn ap Gryffydd ap Gwynwynwyn*, in the reign of *Edward* II. and confirmed by *Edward de Charlton*, lord of *Powys*. This gave the burgesses exemption from tolls, *Theam* throughout his territories, *Gileam*, and *Hampsum*. They could take, imprison, and try, any thieves or malefactors; and, should such escape, they had liberty of pursuing them for a league round the town. Any stranger residing in it, and paying scot and lot for a year, became free. It is governed by two bail-

iffs, chosen annually; who, among other privileges granted it by *Charles* II. were made justices of the peace within the corporation, during the time of their office[s].

RIDE for some time on the *Oswestry* road. Ascend to the right; go near *Bryn Gwyn*, seat of *William Mostyn* esq; above which is a circular *British* post. Numbers of these posts front the low country, on the hills which jut into it, as if guards to protect the internal parts from invasion. Across the road, in one place, I met the vestiges of a very strong rampart, to defend a pass into the vale of *Meifod*, which soon after appeared in view. The church and village are situated in the middle of the valley, which is quite flat; extends in length more than five miles, and is about half a mile broad. Three parts are bounded by low hills, prettily wooded; one end opens into the plain, and is finely terminated by the *Freiddin* hills, a vast mass, and conspicuous feature in this county, and part of *Shropshire*. The *Vyrnyw*, called by Dr. *Powel*, *Marnovia*, a beautiful river, winds along the middle of the vale. Its borders rich in wheat, rye, and grass.

BRYN GWYN.

VALE OF MEIFOD.

THE church is dedicated to St. *Tyssilio*, a prince of *Powys*, the supporter of the *British* churches against *Austin* the Monk. In old times it be-

[s] *Camden*, ii. 783.

longed to the abbey of *Strata Marcella, Ystrat Marchell,* in this county. It is the mother church to *Pool* and *Guildsfield;* all which, in the 17th of *Henry* VII. the bishop of St. *Asaph* had licence to appropriate to himself[h]. The vicarage of *Meifod* is now appropriated to *Christ-church, Oxford.* It is a place of great ecclesiastical antiquity. There is reason to suppose, that it took its name from its having been, in the very early ages of Christianity, the residence of a hermit or recluse; for *Meudwyfod* implies a hermit's habitation, and *Lan* is frequently added to many *Welsh* words, to denote them to have been inclosed places; such as *Gwinllan,* a vineyard; *Corlan,* a sheepfold; *Ydlan,* a stackyard; so that *Meudwylan* would signify the precinct of the hermit, and by the assistance of a *Roman* termination, become *Meudwylanium*(1); and that, readily, more latinized into *Mediolanum,* the name we find it bears in the Itinerary[i], where it is placed between *Bovium, Bangor,* and *Rutunium, Rowton.* We find it again in the Chorography of the *Ravenna*'s, and in *Ptolemy*[k]. If those periods are supposed to have been too early for the institution of monastic life in this island, I must defend my opinion by that of the learned *Tanner,* who

[h] *Notitia* on *St. Asaph* diocese, *MS.*

(1) It is needless to say that this is impossible for several reasons. J.R.

[i] *Iter Britanniarum.* [k] *Horsely,* 374. 492.

reasonably supposes it to have been nearly coeval with Christianity in *Great Britain*[l].

THE *Roman* antiquity rests upon the authority of one of our older writers[m]; who mentions that in his time there were considerable remains of *venerable antiquity;* that several foundations, floors, and causeways, have been dug up; but whether any coins, arms, or inscriptions, have been met with, does not appear. *Camden* also mentions a field, called *Erw'r Porth,* or the field of the gate, where he concludes might have stood one of the *Portæ,* or gates[n].

To revert to the Christian antiquities: *Meifod* is said to have been the archdeaconry of all *Powysland,* and to have had two churches besides the present. Whether the chapel, whose ruins were standing in no very remote period, and was called *Eglwys Gwyddfarch,* from a *British* saint of this country, might not have been one, I cannot say; the other was named *Eglwys Fair,* or the church of the Virgin, which was built in 1155°.

IN the chief church were interred the princes and great men of *Powys*; among whom may be enumerated *Madoc ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn,* prince of *Powys,* who died in 1160, at *Winchester,* and was conveyed here; and the noble

[l] Preface.
[m] *Girald. Cambr. Itin.* Dr. *Powel's* note, c. iv. lib. ii.
[n] *Camden,* ii. 781, 782. [o] *Powel,* 205.

Gryffydd Maelor, lord of *Bromefield*, who died in 1188[p].

CHURCH-YARD. THE present church-yard consists of not less than nine acres, and yields to the minister as many pounds, as a pasture.

NOT far above *Meifod* is an union of two rivers, both of the name of *Vyrnyw*, which diverge considerably, and take their rise remote from one another. The poetical topographer *Drayton* therefore very justly styles the river

> FORET *Vurnway*, bringing *Tur* and *Tanot:* growing rank,
> She plies her towards the *pool*[q].

Both are large streams, in many places black and deep. Soon beyond their junction the ground rises. On a steep bank, above one of the rivers, MATHRAFAL. stood *Mathrafal*, once the seat of the princes of *Powys;* the name at present preserved only by a farm-house. I could easily trace the site of the antient castle: it occupied the space of about two acres. One side was guarded by the steep over the river; the other three sides by a vast rampart of stone and earth, and a very deep foss; a high exploratory mount, on which perhaps had been a castelet, fills one corner; from which is a clear view of all that passes up and down the vale.

AFTER this place was deserted by its princes,

[p] *Powel*, 210. 242. [q] Canto vi.

the castle was possessed, or, as Dr. *Powel* says, built by *Robert de Vepont*, a potent baron, high in favor with king *John*. It is most probable that he only restored, and strengthened it with new works. In 1112, *Llewelyn ap Jorwerth* laid siege to it; but the king coming with a potent army, obliged *Llewelyn* to retire, and after that caused the castle to be demolished[r].

In *Gwern Ddu*, a wood opposite to *Mathrafal*, beyond the river, is a circular entrenchment; and in a field, beyond the other branch, is a round mount; both which certainly had respect, in early times, to the fortress at *Mathrafal*. I must therefore agree with the learned *Burton*'s conjecture, that this might have been the *Mediolanum* of the *Romans;* it having been customary with *British* as well as *Saxon* princes, to have their palaces where formerly *Roman* stations had their situation and being[s]. Let me add also, that this might have been the winter station; and the low *Meifod*, subject to overflowings from the river, the summer station.

The country beyond *Mathrafal* grows hilly, clayey, and barren. Pass by the church of *Llangyniw;* to the left is *Dolarddyn*, where *Henry* VII. is said to have lodged a night. LLANGYNIW.

A few miles farther I rode through the village of *Castell Caereneon*, seated on the *Vyrnyw*. A

[r] *Hist. Wales*, 267. [s] *Burton's Com.* 132.

castle was built here in 1155, by *Madoc ap Meredydd*, prince of *Powys*[t]. I had not leisure to enquire whether there were any remains.

CREGYNNOG.

THE country for seven miles more continued hilly, and full of unpleasant commons. Reach *Cregynnog*[u], the seat of *Arthur Blayney* esq; whose hospitality I experienced for two or three days. Under his conduct I saw every thing in the neighborhood which merited attention. The very worthy owner is descended from *Brochwel Yscythrog*. The elder branch of the family has been ennobled in *Ireland*, since the year 1620, bythe title of Lord *Blayney* of *Monaghan;* an honor well earned by the services of Sir *Edward Blayney* knight, in *Ireland*, in the reigns of Queen *Elizabeth* and her successor.

CASTELL DOLFORWYN.

ONE evening I was conducted to *Castell Dolforwyn*, a castle on a high ridge of a hill, very steep, and almost surrounded by a wooded dingle. At the bottom runs a small brook, which falls into the *Severn* about a mile distant. This fortress is very ruinous, being built with the small shattery stone of the country, and resembles much, in its masonry, *Castell Dinas Bran*. On the two more accessible sides are deep trenches, cut through the rock. It commands a fine view ef the rich vale of

[t] *Powel*, 205.

[u] *Cregynnog* became the property of *Charles Hanbury* esq; by his marriage with Miss *Tracy*, niece to the late *Arthur Blayney* esq. ED.

Severn. According to *Dugdale*[u], it was built by *Dafydd ap Llewelyn*, a prince who reigned from 1240 to 1246; but I prefer the authority of *John Dafydd Rhys*, quoted by the reverend *Evan Evans*[x]; which assures us it was founded by that worthy prince *Bleddyn ap Cynfyn*, between the years 1065 and 1073. *Roger de Mortimer* obtained a grant of it, together with the castles of *Kedewen* and *Keri*, from *Edward* I. in 1278, to hold to himself and his heirs, by the service of three knights fees[y].

WHAT is the origin of the name of *Dolforwyn*, or the Meadow of the Maiden, I cannot with any certainty pronounce; but from some legendary tradition of the country, I suspect that it has allusion to the story of *Sabra*, or *Sabrina*, of which our poets have made so beautiful an use. She was (says *Jeffry* of *Monmouth*) daughter of *Locrine* king of *Britain*, by *Estrildis*, one of the three captive virgins of *matchless* charms, which he took after he had defeated *Humber* king of the *Huns*, to whom they belonged. *Locrine* had divorced his former queen *Guendolen* in her favor. On the death of the *British* monarch, *Guendolen* assumed the government, pursued *Estrildis*, and *Sabra* her daughter, with unrelenting cruelty, and

SABRINA, HER STORY.

[u] *Monast.* ii. 223. [x] *Dissertatio de Bardis*, 92.
[y] *Dugdale Baron.* i. 142.

caused them to be drowned in the river; which, with a slight alteration, assumed the name of the innocent victim. *Milton*, in his brief and elegant description of our rivers, speaks of

> The *Severn* swift, guilty of maiden's death.

But in his incomparable mask of *Comus*, he enters fully into her sad story, and makes her the goddess of Chastity, and calls her from the deep

> To undo the charmed band
> Of true virgin, here distrest,
> Through the force, and through the wile
> Of unblest inchanter vile.

No reader of taste will, I am sure, be displeased with me for relating the history of the goddess in the beautiful numbers of our poet.

> SABRINA is her name, a virgin pure:
> Whilome she was the daughter of *Locrine*,
> That had the sceptre from his father *Brute*.
> She, guiltless damsel, flying the mad pursuit
> Of her enraged stepdame *Guendolen*,
> Commended her fair innocence to the flood,
> That stayed her flight with his cross-flowing course.
> The water-nymphs, that in the bottom play'd,
> Held up their pearled wrists, and took her in,
> Bearing her straight to aged *Nereus'* hall;
> Who piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
> And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
> In nectar'd lavers, strow'd with asphodil;
> And, through the porch and inlet of each sense,
> Dropt in ambrosial oils, till she revived,
> And underwent a quick immortal change,
> Made Goddess of the river. Still she retains
> Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eve

Visits the herds along the twilight meadows,
Helping all urchin blasts, and ill-luck signs,
That the shrewd meddling elf delights to make,
Which she with precious vial'd liquors heals.
For which the shepherds, at their festivals,
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays;
And throw sweet garland wreaths into her stream
Of pansies, pinks, and gaudy daffodils.
And, as the old swain said, she can unlock
The clasping charm, and thaw the numbing spell,
If she be right invok'd in warbled song;
For maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
To aid a virgin, such as was herself,
In hard besetting need.

ABERFECHAN.

NOT far from *Dolforwyn* is *Aberfechan*, an old house; which, after being owned by the *Blayneys*, the *Prices*, and the *Lloyds*, is now possessed by Sir *Gervase Clifton* baronet, by virtue of his marriage with the heiress of the place, daughter of *Richard Lloyd* esq.

FROM hence we descended into the vale of the *Severn*, and crossed the river on a wooden bridge. It is the misfortune of this part of the county[a] to be destitute of several most necessary materials. The rich are obliged to burn wood instead of coal; and the poor, a wretched turf. Lime is extremely remote; and stone fit for masonry at a vast distance. From the head of the *Severn*, as low as *Llandreinio*, there is not a stone bridge. Should it happen,

[a] A beneficial communication into the heart of *Montgomeryshire* is now opened by means of a branch of the canal called "the *Ellesmere*," which connects the *Dee* and the *Severn*. ED.

in any remote period, that timber should fail, the better sort of people must probably be reduced to distress for want of fuel; and at times one part of the county becomes inaccessible to the other for want of bridges. The moral of this is, PLANT, and PRESERVE YOUR WOODS!

NEWTOWN. VISIT *Tre' Newydd,* or *Newtown,* a neat small town with a good market, on the banks of the *Severn.* In a pretty park, near to the town, is the seat of the *Pryses.* The family derives itself from *Elystan Glodrydd,* one of the five royal tribes of *Wales,* prince of all the country between *Wye* and *Severn,* and earl of *Hereford* in right of his mother *Rhiengar,* daughter of *Grono ap Tudor Trevor.* It became possessed of this place about the time of *Henry* VI. The late owner, Sir *John Pryse,* was a gentleman of worth, but of strange singularities. He married three wives; and kept the two first who died, in his room, one on each side of his bed; his third declined the honor of his hand till her defunct rivals were committed to their proper place.

SIR JOHN PRYSE.

DURING the season of miracles worked by *Bridget Bostock* of *Cheshire,* who healed all diseases by prayer, faith, and an embrocation of fasting-spittle, multitudes resorted to her from all parts, and kept her salival glands in full employ. Sir *John,* with a high spirit of enthusiasm, wrote to

this wonderful woman to make him a visit at *Newtown Hall*, in order to restore to him his third and favorite wife. His letter will best tell the foundation on which he built his strange hope, and very uncommon request.

EURYDICES oro properata retexite fila.

Purport of Sir JOHN PRYCE's Letter to Mrs. BRIDGET BOSTOCK. 1748.

" MADAM,

" HAVING received imformation by repeated " advices, both public and private, that you have " of late performed many wonderful cures, even " where the best physicians have failed; and that " the means used appear to be very inadequate to " the effects produced; I cannot but look upon " you as an extraordinary and highly favored per- " son. And why may not the same most merci- " ful God, who enables you to restore sight to the " blind, hearing to the deaf, and strength to the " lame, also enable you to raise the dead to life? " Now, having lately lost a wife, whom I most ten- " derly loved, my children an excellent step-mother, " and our acquaintances a very dear and valuable " friend, you will lay us all under the highest ob- " ligations: and I earnestly entreat you, for God " Almighty's sake, that you will put up your peti- " tions to the Throne of Grace on our behalf, that

" the deceased may be restored to us, and the late " Dame *Eleanor Pryce*[a] be raised from the dead. " —If your personal attendance appears to you to " be necessary, I will send my coach and six, with " proper servants, to wait on you hither, whenever " you please to appoint.—Recompence of any kind, " that you could propose, would be made with the " utmost gratitude; but I wish the bare mention " of it is not offensive to both God and you.

" I am, Madam,

" Your most obedient, and very

" much afflicted humble servant,

" JOHN PRYCE."

ROMAN ROAD.

THE following day our ride was directed towards *Caer Sws*, a place of *Roman* antiquity. Our way lay over some high grassy lands. On *Gwyn Fynydd* was easily traced the *Roman* road, called *Sarn Swsan*. It runs from *Caer Sws*, points towards *Meifod*, and is distinctly traced as far as the banks of the *Vyrnyw*, near *Llyssin*. I am not able to pursue it either to or from *Meifod;* but the late Dr. *Worthington* assured me, that it was met with in his parish, at *Street Fawr*, near *Coed y Clawdd;* that it crossed *Rhôs y Brithdir* to *Pen y Street*, and from thence to *Llam-jworch*, to *Caerfach*, which is supposed to have been a

[a] Widow of ——— *Jones* esq; of *Buckland, Brecknockshire.*

small *Roman* camp. Dr. *Worthington* supposed, that this road tends to *Chester*.

NOTWITHSTANDING it is rather out of its place, let me speak of another road in the same parish, and mentioned to me by the same gentleman. This seems to lead from *Rutunium*, *Rowton* in *Shropshire*. It crosses the *Tanat* at *Gartheryr;* from whence it passes through *Street y Planirau* to *Maen-gwynedd*, and winds up *Bwlch Maen Gwynedd*, and retains the name of *Ffordd Gam Elen*, or the winding road of *Helen*[b].

To return to *Gwyn-fynydd*. I observed on the side of the *Roman* road, a small sub-oval camp. The road conducts us to *Caer Sws*, a hamlet with a few houses, on the side of the *Severn*. The adjacent fields are divided, to this day, from each other by lanes, which intersect each other, as it were to point the very places which had formed the antient streets. On the north-west sides are hollows, which possibly were part of the fosses of the old precincts. Bricks have been found: one was presented to me, with letters that baffle my guess. As to coins, I have only heard of one being met with; and the owner could not ascertain the emperor. This station is unnoticed by every *Roman* writer. CAER SWS.

OPPOSITE to it, at some distance from the

[b] Dr. *Worthington's* Letter, on his parish, addressed to me, *Nov.* 29th 1774.

RHOS DDIARBED.

river, is *Rhos Ddiarbed*, or the common where *no quarter was given*. The reason is now lost. In an adjacent field is a camp of a very uncommon form. At the south is a vast exploratory mount, of a conic shape, surrounded with a foss of a great depth. On the north part of the foss is an oblong area, about seventy yards wide in the greatest diameter; guarded by a very high rampart, and on the outside by a ditch. In the lower part is a *porta*, opening into a great rectangular camp, about two hundred yards long, and above one hundred broad. Opposite to the other *porta* is a second, placed at the extremity; but there are no others, as usual in *Roman* camps, which this certainly was, but an eccentric one, *prout loci qualitas aut necessitas postulaverat*. The whole is encompassed with a rampart and ditch. In a field opposite to *Caer Sws* are some trenches, perhaps appertaining to the camp. The former I suppose to have been the winter, this the summer station.

FROM hence I returned into the road. On the right opens another vale, watered by the *Carno*. The mountains of *Carno*, like the mountains of *Gilboa*, were celebrated for the fall of the mighty.

BATTLE OF CARNO.

The fiercest battle in our annals happened, in 1077, amidst these hills; when *Gryffydd ap Cynan*, supported by *Rhys ap Tudor*, prince of *South Wales*, disputed the sovereignty of *North Wales* with *Trahaern ap Caradoc*, the reigning prince,

followed by *Caradoc ap Gryffydd* and *Meilir*, sons of *Rhywallon ap Gwyn*, his cousin-germains. After a most bloody contest, victory declared itself in favor of the first; *Trahaern* and his kinsmen, disdaining flight, fell on the spot; and *Gryffydd ap Cynan* was put into possession of his rightful throne, which he filled during fifty-seven years with great dignity.

CHURCH. THE church of *Carno* belonged to the knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, who are said to have had a house near it, As one part of their business was the protection of their fellow creatures from violence, it is very possible that they might have had a station in these parts, which were long filled with a lawless banditti.

IN view is *Park*, the residence of —— *Herbert* esq. I have been informed that Queen *Elizabeth* kept here a stud of horses. Possibly the famous breed of *Spanish* horses, introduced into the country by *Robert* earl of *Shrewsbury*[a], might render these parts distinguished for an excellent kind, even so late as the reign of that great princess.

LLANDDINAM. REACH *Llanddinam*, a church prettily seated on a little head-land jutting into the vale. This is a vicarage belonging to the chapter of *Bangor;* and the comportions were vested in the dean and chapter in 1685, for repairing the cathedral, and

[a] *Girald. Itin.* lib. ii. c. 12. Sir *Richard Hoare's* Ed. vol. ii.. p. 173.

augmenting the vicarages thereof[d]. Opposite to *Llanddinam*, on the summit of a high mountain, is

Y GAER FECHAN.

a *British* post, called *Y Gaer Fechan*, or the Little Fortress, surrounded with a number of fosses, from one to five, according as the strength or weakness of the parts required.

MY journey was continued along a most beautiful road. The vale grows narrow, is bounded by lofty hills, whose bottoms are in many places skirted with beautiful hanging woods; those of

BERTH-LWYD.

Berth-Lwyd are far the most considerable. The poor remains of the antient house of that name stand in the valley; its masters were the old family of the *Llwyds*, descended from *Dyngad*, second son of *Tudor Trevor*. *Dafydd*, seventeenth in descent from *Dyngad*, first took the name of *Llwyd*, and probably gave the additional title to the house. It continued in the family several generations after; and of late years passed, by purchase, to Sir *Edward Lloyd* baronet.

LLANIDLOS.

ABOUT a mile farther is *Llanidlos*, a small town, with a great market for yarn, which is manufactured into fine flannels; and sent weekly, by waggon-loads, to *Welsh Pool*. The church is dedicated to St. *Idlos*. Within are six arches: the columns surrounded with neat round pillars, ending in capitals of palm-leaves. The inhabit-

[d] *Willis's Bangor*, 291.

ants assert, that they were brought from the abbey of *Cwm Hîr* in *Radnorshire*. A date on the roof is 1542, which soon followed the period of monastic ruin in this kingdom.

THIS is a country of sheep-walks. The flocks, like those of *Spain*, are driven to them from distant parts to feed on the summer herbage. The farms in the vallies are only appendages, for winter habitations and provisions. A coarse slate is found in the neighboring hills; but there still remains, in many parts, the antient covering of the country, shingles, heart of oak split and cut into form of slates. These were introduced by the *Saxons*, as the word is derived from *Schindel*, which signifies the same thing. SLATE.

A LITTLE beyond *Llanidlos* the vale closes. The *Severn* here dwindles into an inconsiderable stream. By wonderful instinct, Salmon force their way from the ocean, higher up even than this distant spot, for the sake of depositing their spawn. The other fish are Trouts, Samlets, Graylings, and Pike. The river runs in a hollow to its source, fifteen miles distant, in

Plynlimmonis ardua moles,

the vast hill of *Plynlimmon*. I was dissuaded from making it a visit, being informed that it was an uninteresting object: the base most extensive, the top boggy, and the view from it over a dreary PLYNLIMMON.

and an almost uninhabited country. Part lies in the county of *Montgomery*, and part in *Cardiganshire;* besides the *Severn*, it gives rise to the *Ridal*(1), which flows to the sea near *Aberystwyth*; and the *Wye*, which, precipitating from its fountains down some most romantic rocks, continues its course till it falls into the *Severn* below *Chepstow*[a].

AFTER a most pleasing ride, return to *Cregynnog* with my good host, the best shower of a country I ever had the good fortune of meeting.

ON the morning I took leave of *Cregynnog*, and attended by Mr. *Blayney*(2), skirted the hilly country. Our ride was chiefly through narrow lanes. Stopped to see the church of *Bettws*, seated in a bottom, dedicated to St. *Beuno*, and formerly belonging to the nunnery of *Llanlugan*, in this county. The steeple makes a figure in these parts. It was built by one of its ministers, whose figure, in priestly vestments, carved on a

BETTWS CHURCH.

(1) The river meant is the *Rheidol*, as it is there called: it reaches the sea at Aberystwyth, though the town takes its name from the Ystwyth which meets it. The latter is mentioned in *Ptolemy's* Geography, though that is not usually known, since it is there spelled Στρουκία, which has to be corrected into Στρούκτα or Στρουκτία, τ and κ being frequently confounded in Greek manuscripts, Στρουκτία could not become anything but *Ystwyth* in Welsh. J.R.

[a] I was told, that the road to it from *Cregynnog* was by *Caer Sws*, *Park*, and *Trefeglys;* and that from the last it is necessary to procure a guide to conduct the traveller over the mountains.

(2) There is an interesting account of Mr. *Blayney* in an appendix to *Yorke's Royal Tribes.* T.P.

brass plate, is fastened to one of the walls. He thus relates his story:

orate pro anima
Johannis ap Meredyth de *Powisia*
Quondam vicarii hujus ecclesiæ de *Bettws* I.
In cujus tempore ædificatum est campanile:
Ibidem sicut emptæ sunt tres campanæ,
Et facta sunt in dictâ ecclesiâ multa alia
Bona opera. Ipso vicario pro posse auxiliante.
Cujus animæ propitietur DEUS. Amen.
Dat ipso vivente, A.D. 1531.

This brass was originally fixed on a great slab of oak, still in its place on the floor, which also is covered with oak: so scarce was stone, so plentiful wood! The great chest is made of a single trunk of oak.

A LITTLE further, on the top of a hill on the left, is a great exploratory mount; and I was informed that on the same range is a post, called *Pen y Gaer*, surrounded by three trenches. PEN Y GAER.

FROM a hill, called *Cefn Uppol*, is a most delightful view of the vale of *Severn*, the river; and beyond appear the long extent of *Cerri* hills, even on the top, *Corndon* hill, *Longment*, the *Stiperstones*, and the rugged mass of *Freiddin*.

ON the left is the house of *Vaynor*, once the property of the *Prices;* but, by the marriage of the heiress, in the last century, to *George Devereux* esq; was transferred to the Viscounts *Hereford*. But on the death of *Price Devereux*, tenth VAYNOR.

of that honor, was, by will, alienated to persons foreign to the name and blood.

ROMAN CAMP.

DESCEND into the vale. Cross the *Severn*. Ride along the road through the midst of a *Roman* camp, called the *Gaer*, seated in the parish, or rather chapelry, of *Fordin*. It is of the usual rectangular form. A little beyond, near the house of *Nantcribba*, the seat of Lord Viscount *Hereford*, rises a great conoid rock. A few years ago, on taking away the top, were discovered the

A SMALL FORT.

remains of a little fort; and on paring away the rubbish, it appeared to have been square, with a round tower probably at each corner: one is tolerably entire, and is only nine feet diameter within; the wall seven feet seven inches thick. There had been some small square rooms, with door-cases of good free-stone: the rest of the building is of rough stone, cemented with clay. This place was probably ruined by fire: for I observed some melted lead, mixed with charcoal, and several traces of vitrification. There is no history relative to it. It must be very antient, for on the top is the stool of a vast oak. The base of the rock is surrounded with a ditch, cut through it, leaving only a narrow pass to the fort. At a distance is another trench. *Offa*'s ditch lies about two hundred yards from the rock. Enter a part of

SHROPSHIRE,

at *Walcot;* and, keeping southerly, soon reach *Chirbury*, a church and village, which gave name to the hundred, and title to the celebrated flower of chivalry *Edward* lord *Herbert*, in whom madness and abilities kept equal pace. This hundred did, in old times, belong to the castle of *Montgomery*, which was then reputed to be in it. In the 7th of *Edward* VI. *Chirbury* hundred was given by the crown to *Edward Herbert* and his heirs; but *Charles* I. in the third year of his reign, permitted Sir *Edward Herbert* to alienate it to *William Neye* and *Thomas Gardiner* esqrs. CHIRBURY.

NEAR this village stood a priory of *Benedictines*, founded in the reign of King *John*. The church was given to the priory, with all the lands along the road side, as far as *Merebroc*. By a composition between Prior *Philip* and the parson of *Montgomery*, the right of burials and christening was reserved to the church of *Chirbury*. The same year the Prior had a grant of the tithes of *Montgomery* wood, and the mill. *Hubert de Burgh* was a benefactor to this house. In 1280 the prior and convent removed to *Snede*, the place of their first constitution and abode, it being represented that *Chirbury* was not so proper a place for celebrating divine mysteries; but this removal PRIORY.

was not to affect the souls of those buried at *Chirbury*, to whom they were bound to do the same services as before the removal, neither were the religious to lose any of their rights at *Chirbury*[f].

THIS house maintained a prior and five or six monks. Its revenues 66*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* according to *Dugdale;* and 87*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* according to *Speed*[g]. The last prior was *Oliver Middleton* (probably of the old family of *Middleton Hall* in this parish) who had a pension for life of 8*l. per annum*[h].

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERY. TWO miles farther is *Montgomery*, a small neat town, partly built on the slope, partly on the summit of a hill, beneath the shadow of one much higher. It owes its foundation to *Baldwyn*, lieutenant of the marches to *William* the Conqueror, from whom the *Welsh* called it *Tre Faldwyn.* That he also built a castle here, or some kind of defence, is probable; for we are informed, that in the year 1092, *Roger de Montgomery*, earl of *Shrewsbury*, entered *Powysland*, and won the town and castle of *Baldwyn;* I suppose at that time possessed by the *Welsh. Roger* fortified the place, and called it after his own name *Montgomery;* but in 1094, the *Welsh* took the castle, put the garrison to the sword, and carried destruction through

[f] *Halston MSS.* [g] *Tanner.* [h] *Willis*, ii. 190.

the neighboring parts. The king, *William Rufus*, assembled a vast army, and repossessed himself of the low parts of the country. The earl of *Shrewsbury* rebuilt the castle, which the *Welsh* had destroyed. It was again ruined; but we are not informed of the period: only we are told that *Henry* III. built a new castle there in 1221[l]. *Henry* granted it to his great justiciary *Hubert de Burgh*, with two hundred marks annually, and a greater salary in case of war[k]. During the time it was possessed by *Hubert*, it was beseiged by the *Welsh;* but speedily relieved by the *English*. Many bloody skirmishes happened about this time in the neighborhood; in one of which was taken *William de Breose*, a potent baron, who was obliged to pay a considerable sum for his ransom. In 1231, *Llewelyn* assembled a great army, and so terrified *Hubert* that he evacuated the castle, which was seized and burnt by the exasperated prince[l].

On an inquisition taken on the reversal of the attainder of the famous *Roger Mortimer*, earl of *March*, in 1354[m], he was found to have been possessed of it at his death, and also of the hundred of *Chirbury;* in which, at that time, the castle and manor of *Montgomery* were reputed to lie. It continued in the family at the time of the death of his grandson *Roger;* for it formed part of

[l] *Powel*, 280.
[l] *Powel*, 287.
[k] *Dugdale Baron.* i. 695.
[m] *Dugdale Baron.* i. 147.

the jointure of his widow[n], and probably remained in his descendant *Edmund*, who died without issue.

A LONG interval elapses before I discover any thing more of this place. Lord *Herbert* speaks of it as the habitation of some of his ancestors[o]; I suppose, holding it from the crown, as steward of the castle, and of the hundred of *Chirbury*.

SIEGE IN 1644.

IN the civil wars in 1644 it was seized for the use of the parlement, by Sir *Thomas Middleton;* who, on the appearance of the king's army, was obliged to make a sudden retreat to *Oswestry*, and leave it ill provided both with garrison and provisions. The royal forces, under Lord *Biron*, laid siege to it; but Sir *Thomas* being joined by Sir *William Brereton*, Sir *John Meldrum*, and Sir *William Fairfax*, returned, under the command of *Brereton*, with about three thousand men, to its relief. The king's army was five thousand strong; which, on the approach of the enemy, took possession of the hill above the castle. The castle was relieved, and a most bloody battle ensued. The king's army descended from their post, and making a most vigorous attack on the forces of the parlement, at first gained considerable advantage; but the last, actuated by despair, made the most violent efforts, and at length obtained a most complete victory. The pursuit was continued

BATTLE, SEPTEMBER 18th.

[n] *Dugdale Baron.* i. 147. [o] His life, p. 5.

near twenty miles. About five hundred were slain, and fourteen hundred taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the parlement only forty slain, and about sixty wounded[p]. The castle met with the fate of all others, being dismantled by order of the commons.

CASTLE DESCRIBED.

THE remains impend over the town. They stand on a projecting ridge, of a great height and steepness, and, towards the end, quite precipitous. The reliques of this fortress are very small. It had been divided by four fosses cut in the rock; each perhaps had its draw-bridge. Between the end of the buildings and the precipice is a level spot, the yard or parade of the place.

AT the bottom of the hill, in the vale, is a small fortification, of the same kind with those used by the *Saxons*, and by the *Welsh* also, having in it a high mount.

BRITISH POST.

ON a hill, not far from the castle, is a stupendous *British* post. The approach is guarded by four great ditches, with two or three entrances towards the main work; where a few fosses run across the hill, the end of which is sufficiently guarded by its steepness.

THIS, and the preceding pieces of military antiquity, shew the importance of this place in early times: the first was probably in being when *Bald-*

[p] *Drake's Parl. Hist.* xiii. 285. *Whitelock*, 104.

wyn made himself master of this country, notwithstanding the original name has totally perished.

FROM the summit of the *British* post is a fine view of the vale of *Montgomery*, which is very extensive, and bounded by the hills of *Shropshire*.

TOWN. THE town was once defended by walls, strengthened by towers. It had also four gates; *Chirbury*, *Arthur's*, *Keri*, and *Kedewen* gate[q]. There was a grant of *Edward* I. to *Bogo de Knouill*, constable of the castle, giving him leave to sell certain wood on *Corndon* forest, for repairing the walls and fosses round the town and castle; and another for the same purpose, from *Edward* III. permitting a toll for seven years on several articles which were brought there to be sold: among others, are enumerated Squirrel skins[r].

HENRY III. granted by charter, that the borough of *Montgomery* should have the privilege of a free borough, with other liberties[s]. The first burgess that was summoned to parlement was in the 27th of *Henry* VIII. The first who appears to have sat was *William Herbert*, in the year 1542. The town is governed by two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, or common-council men. The member is elected by the burgesses, and returned by the bailiffs. The electors are about eighty[t].

[q] [illegible] [r] [illegible] [s] [illegible], ii. 780.
[t] [illegible] and part ii. 9.

Llanidlos, Welsh Pool, and *Llanfyllin,* were contributory; but are now excluded from any share in the election.

WHETHER, in old times, this town abounded, more than is usual, with ladies of free lives and conversation, I do not pretend to say: but very early the free burgesses had the privileges of the *Gogingstoole, Cuckingstool,* or *Cokestool,* or what the *Saxons,* called the *Scealfing-stole. Quia,* says my authority, *per objurgatrices et meretrices multa mala in villa oriuntur:* and these were to have the judgment *de la Goginstoole;* and therein to be placed, with naked feet and disheveled hair, as an example to all beholders[n]. Probably this was not found to answer the end intended; therefore immersion, or ducking, was in after times added, as an improvement, and to effect a radical cure. GOGING-STOOLE.

THE church dedicated to St. *Nicholas,* is in the diocese of *Hereford,* in the gift of the king; and was formerly a chapel to *Chirbury.* Within is a handsome monument of *Richard Herbert* esq; father to the famous lord *Herbert.* He is represented in armour; and by him lies his lady, *Magdalene,* daughter of Sir *Richard Newport* of *High Arcol.* In front are their numerous progeny. He died in 1597. The monument was erected by his lady, who survived him several CHURCH.

[n] *Blount's Tenures,* 282.

years; and, after discharging, with exemplary care, her duty to their children, married, at the end of twelve years, Sir *John Danvers*, brother to *Henry* earl of *Danby;* and died in 1627.

BLACKHALL. THE house called *Blackhall*, once the hospitable residence of the family, stood at the bottom: a foss marks the spot; for it was consumed by fire. The lodge in *Limore Park*, at a small distance from the town, was enlarged on this occasion; is still kept up, and shews a venerable wooden front.

ON leaving *Montgomery*, I took, for four or five miles, nearly the same road as I did in coming to it. Passed under *Mynydd Digoll.* On this mountain may be said to have expired the liberties of *Wales;* for here was the last contest against the power of our conqueror. After the death of *Llewelyn*, the northern *Welshmen* set up *Madoc*, cousin to our slain prince; who assembled a great army, and, after several eminent victories, at *Caernarvon*, near *Denbigh*, *Knockin*, and again on the *marches*, was here overthrown, in 1294, by the collected power of the lord marchers, after a well-fought and long-contested engagement[x].

MYNYDD DIGOLL.

BATTLE.

I MUST add, that on this mountain *Henry* VII. mustered the friends who promised to join him from *North Wales* and *Shropshire*, and did not find one who had failed of his appointment. On

[x] *Powel*, 380, 381.

after their long lapse to heresy. The politic pope saw the folly of the design, and never received the embassador without being seized with a most seasonable fit of coughing, which always interrupted the subject of his errand. At length, wearied with delay, he was advised to take pet, and threaten to leave *Rome*. His holiness, with great *sang froid*, told him, that since such was his resolution, he affectionately recommended him to *travel early in the morning, and to rest at noon, least he should endanger his health*: and so ended this ridiculous business[y].

THE great staircase is adorned with paintings, by *Lanscroon*, complimentary to Queen *Anne*.

THERE are two large rooms, above stairs, hung with old tapestry. The ceiling of one is stuccoed with most ridiculous paintings of the zodiac.

NEXT is a long narrow gallery, filled with bad portraits. The (titular) duke of *Powys*, a post-abdication creation, is represented in his great wig and robes. He followed the fortune of *James* II. and died at St. *Germain's* in 1696. His wife, *Elizabeth*, daughter to the marquis of *Worcester*, is painted in blue and ermine.

IN one ceiling is much incense to the ladies of the family, daughters to *William*, second marquis of *Powys*. One is represented as TRUTH; Lady

[y] A full account is given by *Misson*, iii. p. 176 to 207.

Throgmorton appears as another Virtue; Lady *Mary* as *Minerva;* and Justice is seen driving away Envy, Malice, and other Vices. Few ladies have made so conspicuous a figure as Lady *Mary.* She was engaged deeply in the *Missisippi* scheme, and dreamt of millions; aimed at being royal consort to the late Pretender: failed in her plans, and, with another noble adventurer, retired to *Spain,* in search of the gold in the mines of *Asturias.*

> The crown of *Poland,* venal twice an age,
> To just three millions stinted modest *Gage:*
> But nobler scenes *Maria's* dreams unfold;
> Hereditary realms, and worlds of gold.
> Congenial souls! whose life one av'rice joins,
> And one fate buries in th' *Asturian* mines.

THE views from this height, of *Welsh Pool,* the vale, and *Freiddin* hills, are very fine; but, from the situation, the horrible vicissitudes of cold and heat are experienced. The gardens are to be descended to by terraces below terraces, a laborious series of flights of steps, covering rock, which one *De Valle* had blasted away in former days. The gardens were filled with waterworks: the whole in imitation of the wretched taste of St. *Germain en Laye,* which the late family had a most unfortunate opportunity of copying. GARDENS.

THE first notice I find of this place is about the year 1110; when the renowned *Briton, Cadwgan*

ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, sought here an asylum from the persecution of his kindred, and began a castle. At that time it was called *Y Trellawng*. While he was intent on the business, his nephew *Madoc* came on him unawares and slew him[a]. The building was continued, perhaps by *Gwenwynwyn;* for in 1191 it was besieged by *Hubert* archbishop of *Canterbury:* who met at first with a most vigorous resistance. At length, the prelate sent for a company of miners, and proceeded so successfully, that the besiegers, seeing the walls undermined, and the enemy three to one, surrendered on the most honorable terms. The archbishop fortified it more strongly, and placed a strong garrison in it; but soon after *Gwenwynwyn* attacked it in his turn, and had the good fortune to reduce it on the very terms which his own garrison had received. At this time it was called the castle of *Gwenwynwyn at the Pool*[a].

SIEGES IN 1191.

SUCCESSION. HIS son *Gryffydd* probably took part with the *English;* for in 1233 *Llewelyn ap Jorwerth* overthrew this fortress; which now assumed the name of *Castell Goch*, or *Red Castle*, from the color of the stones[b].

HIS grandson, *Owen ap Gryffydd ap Gwenwynwyn*, remained in possession of the place. He left a daughter, called *Hawys Gadarn*, or *Hawys*

[a] *Powel*, 170. [a] The same, 248. [b] The same, 288.

the hardy[c]. Four of her uncles disputed her title to her father's land, alleging, that a female was incapable of inheriting. *Hawys* wisely made a friend of *Edward* II; who married her to *John de Charlton*, born near *Wellington* in *Shropshire*, in 1268, and styled *Valectus Domini Regis*[d]. It continued in their posterity several generations. The barony and title were afterwards conveyed to Sir *John Grey* of *Northumberland*, by his marriage with *Jane*, eldest daughter of *Edward* lord *Powys*[e]. It remained in their descendants till the reign of *Henry* VIII; the title became then extinct by the death of *Edward Grey*. I cannot trace the succession of the estate, till I find it in possession of Sir *William Herbert*, second son of the earl of *Pembroke;* who got it by purchase in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. He was created lord *Powys*, and was ancestor to the marquisses of *Powys*. In 1644, in the time of *Piercy* lord *Powys*, the castle was taken by Sir *Thomas Middleton*, his lordship made prisoner, and the place pillaged[f]. *George* earl of *Powys*[g] is the present owner, in right of his mother, *Barbara*, daughter and sole heiress of lord *Edward Herbert*, brother of the

[c] *Powel*, 215. [d] The same, 217.
[e] *Dugdale Baron.* ii. p. 283. [f] *Whitelock*, 106.
[g] On the death of lord *Powys* in 1800 the title became extinct. It was revived in 1804 in the person of his brother-in-law *Edward* lord *Clive*, whose son is now owner of *Powys* castle. Ed.

last marquis of *Powys*. Seventeen manors are still dependent in the county on this castle.

WELSH POOL.

WELSH POOL, a good town, is seated in the bottom, not far from the castle. Great quantities of flannel, brought from the upper country, are sent from hence to *Shrewsbury*. The *Severn* begins to be navigable at the *Poole* stake, about three qnarters of a mile from the town. This place owned the same lord as the castle. *Gryffydd* did homage for the lordship of *Powys* at *Chester*, in 1355, to *Edward* prince of *Wales*, by the title of Lord of *Poole*[h]: his title was also frenchified into *de la Pole*[i].

GOLDEN CHALICE.

BELONGING to the church is a very fine chalice of pure gold, containing a wine quart. The following inscription on this rich donation, fully confutes the vulgar story of its having been the penitential gift of a successful transport, and sets the relation in the true light.

THO[s] DAVIES Anglorum in *Africa* plagâ
Occidentali procurator generalis
Ob vitam multifariâ DEI misericordiâ ibidem conservatam
Calicem hunc è purissimo auro *Guiniano* conflatum
C.LX.VIII. minis valentem, DEI honori et ecclesiæ
de *Welsh Pool* ministerio, perpetuò sacrum voluit.
A quo usu S. S. si quis facinorosus eundem calicem
In posterum alienaret (quod avertat DEUS) DEI vindicis
Supremo tribunali pœnas luat.
Cal. Ap[r] ix. M.DC.LXII.

ALMOST opposite to *Pool*, on the other side of

[h] *Powel*, 382. [i] *Ayloffe's Calendar*, 102.

the *Severn*, is *Buttington*, the *Butdigingtune* of the *Saxons;* where, in 894, the *Danes*, under *Hesten*, after traversing great part of *England*, took their station. The generals of king *Alfred* instantly blocked them up, and that so closely, that the Pagans were obliged to eat their horses for want of subsistence. At length, actuated by despair and famine, attempting to force their way through the *Saxon* army, they were defeated with such slaughter, that a very few escaped to their own country[k]. BUTTINGTON.

THE country from *Pool* towards *Llanymynach* is most beautifully broken into gentle and well wooded risings. *Gilesfield* church and village are prettily situated under the hills. The church is dedicated to St. *Giles;* formerly it belonged to the *Cistertian* abbey of *Ystrat Marchell*, or *Strata Marcella, Alba domus de Marcella, vall. crucis*, or *Pola*, seated between this place and *Pool*. There is no doubt but it was founded by *Owen Cyfeiliog*, and, as *Tanner* says, in 1170[l]. His son *Gwenwynwyn*, in 1201, gave to GOD, the glorious Virgin his mother, and the monks of *Strathmarchel*, for the repose of his soul, all the pasturage in the province of *Cyfeiliog*[m]. *Tanner* suspects that *Madoc ap Gryffydd Maelor* refounded this monastery; GILESFIELD. ABBEY OF STRATA MARCELLA.

[k] *Sax. Chr.* 94, 95. [l] *Tanner*, 716.

[m] A copy of the charter is in my possession. As it escaped Sir *W. Dugdale*, I print it in the Appendix.

but by his charter it should seem, that he only gave to it a piece of land, on which to found a cell, or some appendage to it: and this, he says, was done at the request of four abbots; among whom is mentioned *Philip* himself, actual abbot of *Strathmarchel*[n]; a proof that the house was then existent. In the beginning of the reign of *Edward* III. the *Welsh* monks were removed to *English* abbies, and replaced by *English* monks; and this monastery made subject to the visitation of that of *Buildwas*, in *Shropshire*. Its revenues at the dissolution, according to *Dugdale*, were 64*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; to *Speed*, 73*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *Rowland Hayward* and *Thomas Dixon*.

LLANDYSILIO. PASS by *Garth*, the seat of *Devereux Mytton* esq. Go by the small church of *Llandysilio*, a chapel in *Llandrinio* parish; and soon after ford the *Vyrnyw*, and deviate a little from my intended route along the banks of the *Severn*, to visit the public-spirited Mr. *Evans*, of *Llwyn y Groes*, near *Llanymynach*, who, in a most disinterested manner, at his own hazard, is undertaking a beautiful map of *North Wales*[o]. Continue at his house till morning, and in his company, visit *Llanymynach*. The church and village stand in a pretty situation, on a bank above the *Vyrnyw;* and very advantageously for trade. It lies at the opening

LLANYMYNACH.

[n] *Dugdale Monast.* i. 396.

[o] This map was published in 1795. ED.

of three vallies, at the intersection of two great public roads, and on a river navigable into the *Severn* (which runs only three miles from the place,) for some months in the year, for barges of fifty tons. Great quantities of slates are sent from hence to *Bristol;* and, of late years, up the *Stourport* canal, to *Birmingham*, and other places.

HILL. ASCEND *Llanymynach* hill, a vast rock, with the surface covered with a verdant turf; beneath which is a pearl-colored marble, beautifully veined with red, and streaked with white, and capable of a good polish. This is the limestone of the place.

GREAT LIME-WORKS. The quantity burnt on this hill is inconceivable, and the increase is ten times greater since the improvement of the *Montgomeryshire* roads; for it is carried even for manure thirty miles into that county. The season of carriage begins in *March*, and ends in *October*. The hill is of a considerable length and breadth: slopes upwards from the side next to the village, and on the upper part ends in a vast and long precipice. Its bowels are probably

MINERALS. replete with minerals. Copper, lead, ore, and calamine, have been found there of late years; and there are undeniable proofs of its having been

WORKED BY THE ROMANS. worked by the *Romans*. In a great artificial cave, formed into several meanders in search of the ores, have been discovered *Roman* coins; among them, an *Antoninus* and a *Faustina*. Near the coins were found the skeleton of a man at full length:

on his left arm a bracelet, and by his side a battle-ax. Burnt bones and ashes are often found on the hill; and near the north-west part of the precipice are numbers of large pits, in form of inverted cones, supposed to have been the work of the *Romans.*

ANTIENT DIKES AND FOSSES.

ON the slope of the hill, in the more accessible part, runs, from top to bottom, a stupendous rampart of loose stones, with a foss at the foot of it; and at certain distances beyond are two other parallel fosses, in many places cut through the rock with vast labor. It has been thought that the *Romans* were the people who made these works: but I rather think them to have been *British,* as they are so similar to those which constitute the strength of the *British* post. *Offa's* dike may be traced on this hill; but it is plainly different from the others. The wall of the church-yard is placed on the former.

FROM the summit of the hill is a most delightful view, in one direction, of the vast flat of *Shropshire,* with its various rising boundaries. The *Freiddin* hills form a noble group opposite to this eminence; which together rise most magnificently, like two great capes, at the entrance into the vale of *Severn*; which, from hence to *Llanidlos,* is between thirty and forty miles in length.

THE view to the south is into *Montgomeryshire;*

and is a series of little vales, lodged between small wooded risings. A plain lies immediately beneath the precipice of the hill, finely watered by the *Tanat* and the *Vyrnyw*, there uniting. Immediately beneath the rock is *Blodwell Hall*, a deserted seat, once the property of the *Tanats;* conveyed to the *Matthews* by the marriage of *Jane*, daughter and heiress of *Maurice Tanat*. The property was again transferred, by the marriage of *Ursula*, daughter and heiress of *Roger Matthew*, to Sir *John Bridgeman* baronet, grandfather to the present owner.

BLODWELL HALL.

Not far from hence stood the castle of *Carreg Hwva*, a place of which I know nothing more, than that it was taken and pillaged, in 1162, by *Owen Cyfeiliog* and *Owen ap Madoc ap Meredydd*[p]. It was soon restored; for in the year 1187, the last was slain here in the night, by *Gwenwynwyn* and *Cadwallon*, the sons of his former colleague[q].

CARREG HWVA CASTLE.

FROM *Llanymynach* I rode to the *New Bridge*, a bridge of seven arches, over the *Vyrnyw*, about three miles above the ford. The river is confined by a dam, for the sake of a mill, and forms a fine reach. The overflowing makes a pretty cascade; and the views upwards, of small vallies and hanging woods, are exceedingly beautiful.

NEW BRIDGE.

THE river merits the title of *Piscosus Amnis*, as

[p] *Powel*, 219. [q] The same, 241.

WITHIN sight of the vast mountains I have just mentioned, *Gwalchmai*, the son of *Meilir*, composed a most beautiful poem. His genius was equally formed for poetry and war. After being under arms the whole night, charmed with the approach of day, and the beauty of the surrounding prospect, the melody of birds, and the murmurs of the waters, he forgets all care, and, despising the danger of the imminent foe, thus bursts out into the ode called *Gorhoffed* GWALCHMAI, or the *Favorite* of GWALCHMAI; beginning

Mochddwyreawg huan dyffestist
Maws, &c[r].

Rise, Orb of Day! the eastern gates unfold,
And shew thy crimson mantle fring'd with gold.
Contending birds sing sweet on ev'ry spray;
The skies are bright:—arise, thou Orb of Day!
I, *Gwalchmai*, call: in song, in war renown'd,
Who, Lion-like, confusion spread around.
The live-long night, the Hero and the Bard
Near *Freiddin*'s rocks have kept a constant guard;
Where cool transparent streams in murmurs glide,
And springing grass adorns the mountain's side:
Where snow-white Sea-mews in the current play,
Spread their gay plumes, and frolic through the day.
R.W.

RAINALDUS *Warin Comes* held *Meverlei* in the manner in which every thing was held in these parts, from the lord paramount, *Roger* earl of

[r] A fragment preserved in the reverend Mr. *Evan Evans*'s ingenious *Dissertatio de Bardis*, p. 83. The hero was of the house of *Trefeilir* in *Anglesey*.

Of these, only the species marked * frequent the *Tanat*, which falls into the *Vyrnyw* near the spot where this enumeration was made: such preference do fish give to certain waters.

Pass again by *Llandysilio*. Go over *Dongay* common; and, near the seat of *Francis Lloyd* esq; ride through the village of *Llandrinio*, and by the church of the same name. Cross *Llandrinio* bridge, of three arches, a new and handsome structure. Near it is the seat of *Clopton Price*[q] esq; an useful and active promoter of all public designs within his sphere. Dongay.

After crossing the *Severn*, my road lay at the foot of that great mass of rocky mountains, distinguished by the names of *Freiddin*, *Moel y Gollfa*, and *Cefn y Castell*. Their bases are prettily skirted with woods; above which the mountains suddenly present a most tremendous and precipitous front. On *Crew* green, far to the left, starts up *Belin Mount*, a round insulated rock, remote from its congenial hills. See beneath me a vast extent of flat and wet country, the great plain of part of *Shropshire*. The village and parish of *Melverly* lie on the opposite side of the *Severn*, near the place where the *Vyrnyw* is discharged into it. The spot is called, from that circumstance *Cymmerau*, or the Conflux.

[q] Deceased; his daughter and sole heiress married the reverend Mr. *Wingfield*, vicar of *Rhiwabon*. Ed.

FISH OF THE VYRNYW AND TANAT.

much as any I know. The number of fish which inhabit it, animate the waters, and add greatly to its beauty. *Ausonius* does not neglect that remark, in his elegant poem on the *Moselle*.

> Intentos tamen usque oculos errore fatigant
> Interludentes examina lubrica pisces.

I have not examined whether the *Moselle* affords more than is contained in the following list.

Fish.	When in season.
Salmon,	*Christmas* to *July*.
* Trout,	*March* to *September*.
* Samlet,	Ditto.
Grayling,	*March* to *November*.
* Minnow,	*April* to *September*.
Perch,	*May* to end of *September*.
Ruffe, or Pope,	*April* to *September*.
Carp,	*April* to *July*.
Tench,	
Roach,	*April* to *September*.
* Dace,	Ditto.
Gudgeon,	Ditto.
Bleak,	*June*, *July*, *August*.
* Chub,	*April* to *June*.
* Loche,	*March* to *September*.
Bullhead, or Miller's Thumb,	*April* to *September*.
Shad,	*March* and *April*.
* Eel,	*June*, *July*, *August*.
Lamprey,	
Flounder,	*May* to *September*.

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AFTER crossing the *Severn*, my road lay at the foot of that great mass of rocky mountains, distinguished by the names of *Freiddin*, *Moel y Gollfa*, and *Cefn y Castell*. Their bases are prettily skirted with woods; above which the mountains suddenly present a most tremendous and precipitous front. On *Crew* green, far to the left, starts up *Belin Mount*, a round insulated rock, remote from its congenial hills. See beneath me a vast extent of flat and wet country, the great plain of part of *Shropshire*. The village and parish of *Melverly* lie on the opposite side of the *Severn*, near the place where the *Vyrnyw* is discharged into it. The spot is called, from that circumstance *Cymmerau*, or the Conflux.

[q] Deceased; his daughter and sole heiress married the reverend Mr. *Wingfield*, vicar of *Rhiwabon*. ED.

WITHIN sight of the vast mountains I have just mentioned, *Gwalchmai*, the son of *Meilir*, composed a most beautiful poem. His genius was equally formed for poetry and war. After being under arms the whole night, charmed with the approach of day, and the beauty of the surrounding prospect, the melody of birds, and the murmurs of the waters, he forgets all care, and, despising the danger of the imminent foe, thus bursts out into the ode called *Gorhoffed* GWALCHMAI, or the *Favorite* of GWALCHMAI; beginning

Mochddwyreawg huan dyffestist
Maws, &c[r].

Rise, Orb of Day! the eastern gates unfold,
And shew thy crimson mantle fring'd with gold.
Contending birds sing sweet on ev'ry spray;
The skies are bright:—arise, thou Orb of Day!
I, *Gwalchmai*, call: in song, in war renown'd,
Who, Lion-like, confusion spread around.
The live-long night, the Hero and the Bard
Near *Freiddin's* rocks have kept a constant guard;
Where cool transparent streams in murmurs glide,
And springing grass adorns the mountain's side:
Where snow-white Sea-mews in the current play,
Spread their gay plumes, and frolic through the day.
R.W.

RAINALDUS *Warin Comes* held *Meverlei* in the manner in which every thing was held in these parts, from the lord paramount, *Roger* earl of

[r] A fragment preserved in the reverend Mr. *Evan Evans*'s ingenious *Dissertatio de Bardis*, p. 83. The hero was of the house of *Trefeilir* in *Anglesey*.

Shrewsbury. In the time of the Confessor it was held by one *Edric.* Soon after the conquest it was possessed by the *Fitz-alans,* till the 9th of Queen *Elizabeth;* when it was alienated, by *Henry* earl of *Arundel,* to *Thomas Younge,* archbishop of *York;* who sold it to —— *Willaston*[s].

NEAR a small brook, quit *Montgomeryshire,* and enter the county of

SALOP, OR SHROPSHIRE.

Visit, a little to the right, *Wattleburg* castle, an old house with a square tower of far more antient date. It lies on the *Roman* road from *Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant*[t]. Mr. *William Mytton* conjectures that the site might have been a station of a party of the *Vandals,* sent into *Britain* by the emperor *Probus;* and that the word is corrupted from *Vandlesburgh,* a name given it by the *Saxons;* there being a rampart of that name in *Lincolnshire,* and derived, as is supposed, from the same cause. At the time of the conquest, *Edric* possessed it. *Roger Corbet,* son of *Corbet* a noble *Norman,* succeeded him. Afterwards it was given to a younger son of the *Corbets* of *Caux* castle. It continued long in that family. At length fell WATTLEBURG CASTLE.

[s] *Halston MSS.* The *Warin* here mentioned, was of a different race from the family of the *Fitz-warrens.*

[t] See page 166 of the present volume.

into the line of *Gwenwynwyn*, lord of *Powys*, and his descendant, called *Fulk Mowddwy*, died in possession of it, but without children, in the second of *Henry* V. Sir *Hugh de Burgh* succeeded by virtue of his marriage with *Elizabeth*, sister to *Fulk*. By the marriage of *Angharad*, one of *de Burgh's* four grand-daughters, it devolved to the *Leightons;* and is now the property of their descendant, Sir *Charlton Leighton*[u] baronet.

LOTON HALL. A LITTLE farther is *Loton*, the seat of the family; which is of *Saxon* origin, and takes its name from *Leighton*, a parish in this county. Not far from the house are the remains of the antient man-

ALBERBURY. sion or castle of *Alberbury;* small, but very strong: a square tower, and some walls, yet exist. *Leland* says, it was the castle of *Fulk Fitzwarine* (on whose father, *Guarine de Metz*, a noble *Lorrainer*, *William* the Conqueror had bestowed this manor),

ABBEY. founder of the abbey of *Alberbury*, which stood at a small distance from hence, on the banks of the *Severn*. It was founded in the time of *Henry* I. and was a cell of the *Benedictines* of *Grammont* in *France*. Being an alien priory, *Henry Chichley*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, begged it of *Henry* VI. towards the endowment of his new college of *All Souls*[x]; to which it has ever since belonged, toge-

[u] At present (1809) of Sir *Robert Leighton*. ED.

[x] *Godwin Præsul. Angl.* 181.

ther with the presentation to the vicarage. This religious house was also called *Album Monasterium*[y].

A LITTLE to the east of *Alberbury* is *Routon*, the seat of the *Listers*, a family long resident here. Prior to their possession, it belonged to the lords *Strange* of *Knockin*, who had here a castle; which was demolished in 1266, by Prince *Llewelyn ap Gryffydd;* but was rebuilt very soon after by *John* lord *Strange*[z]. Near this spot is supposed to have stood the *Roman Rutunium:* but not a trace of it is to be seen. The modern name preserves part of the antient. ROUTON.

FROM hence I turned towards the *Severn;* and on a lofty bank above the river, at *Little Shrawardine*, saw a vast artificial mount, the former site of some castelet. From this place I descended to the *Severn*, and, crossing the river, at this time fordable, I visited this castle and village of *Great Shrawardine*, seated on the opposite bank. *Rainaldus* held it at the conquest. It fell afterwards to the *Fitzalans*, and continued many centuries in their family; excepting for a short time, on the attainder of *Edmund* earl of *Arundel*, in the reign of *Richard* II. when it was given to *Roger de Mortimer* earl of *March;* and again, in the same reign, when it was bestowed on *William* earl of *Wilt-* SHRAWARDINE.

[y] *Leland Itin.* v. 89. [z] *Dugdale Baron.* i. 665.

shire, after the cruel execution of *Richard* earl of *Arundel*. But in the next reign his attainder was reversed, and his fortunes restored to his son. *Henry*, last earl of the family, sold it to Sir *Thomas Bromley*, lord chancellor of *England;* who, in 1582, with the queen's licence, settled it on Sir *George Bromley* knight, and his heirs. He was of an antient family in this county. *John*, an ancestor of his, had the hospital of *Molay Bacon*, in the county of *Bayeux*, in *France*, bestowed on him by *Henry* V. on what was called the rebellion of *Alan de Beaumont*, the prior possessor. *John*, and his lawful descendants, were to hold it of the crown by the tenure of doing homage, and presenting to the king and his successors a girdle, in the castle of *Bayeux*, annually, on the feast of St. *John* the *Baptist*[a]. By another grant of his kinsman *Hugh de Stafford, Dominus de Bourghchier*, he had forty pounds a year, during life, charged on his lands in *Staffordshire* and *Warwickshire*, for his gallant behaviour in a skirmish near *Corbie*, in *Normandy*, where he rescued the royal standard of *Guienne*[b], which had been committed to the care of *Hugh de Stafford*. The grant is dated from *Madely*, on *March* 10th, in the fourth year of *Henry* V.

CASTLE. ONLY three or four fragments of the castle remain. It had never been considerable; was

[a] *Herald's Visitation of Shropshire*, 1584, &c. in HALSTON library, p. 44. [b] The same.

placed on a low mount, and destitute of outworks. The property of the castle, and the estates belonging to it, were of late years sold to Lord *Clive.*

THE river, from the neighborhood of *Shrawardine,* begins to grow very beautiful. The banks are elevated, and often cloathed with hanging woods. In places, they recede from the verge of the channel, and leave a verdant space of intervening meadow.

REPASS the river, and go through the village of *Forde.* Leave on the right, *Dintle,* the property of *Leighton Delamore Griffith* esq; and *Onslow,* the property of *Rowland Wingfield* esq. The last gave name to the noble family of *Onslow,* which was settled here as early as the time of *Henry* III. On the north side of the river, on a delightful bank, are situated the church and village of *Montford;* which gave title, in 1741, to *Henry Bromley* esq. A little farther is *Montford* bridge, consisting of four arches. There had been one at this place before the year 1291; for at that time the sheriff of the county summoned the executors of *John de Hegerwas* to appear at the assizes, to give an account of what materials had been gotten, and what money was in the testator's hands, who had died before it was finished. In 1374, or the 48th of *Edward* III. it was found to be out of repair; which induced the king to grant it pontage,

ONSLOW.

MONTFORD.

BRIDGE.

or a toll for three years[c], to effect the reparation.

SHREWSBURY is four miles, in almost a direct line, from this place; but I preferred following the course of the river, tempted by the extreme beauty of the ride. I crossed *Montford* bridge, turned to the right, and went over the *Perry*, not far above its junction with the *Severn*. The hamlet of *Mitton*, i. e. *Middle Town*, lies in the midst of the narrow neck of land between the two rivers. The *Severn* here makes a great bend, and forms, on the opposite side, a peninsula, with so very narrow an isthmus, as to occasion it to be called the *Isle* of *Up Rossal;* being encompassed by the river for the space of five miles, except at the entrance, which forms a neck of only three hundred and eighty yards in breadth. The isle is a most com-

MITTON.

THE ISLE.

[c] Parochial antiquities of *Shropshire*, by Mr. *William Mytton*, *MS.* in folio.——I beg here to give some account of my worthy uncle, to whose labors I am so much indebted. He was a younger brother of the house of *Halston*, see vol. i. p. 302, of this Tour. He was designed for the church; but, by reason of certain political scruples, declined the pursuit of the profession. He then totally gave himself up to the study of antiquity, chiefly that of his own county; consulted all the records he could get access to; and, with vast pains and accuracy, formed the volume I refer to. But his designs extended to the giving a most complete history of *Shropshire*: for which purpose he had made immense collections, which he left behind undigested; besides a numerous and elegant collection of drawings of monuments, &c. done by an artist he kept for that purpose. Death prevented the execution of his plans. He died on the 8th of *September* 1746, aged 51, at *Habberly*, an antient estate of his elder brother's, where he had retired for some years, to enjoy, at leisure, the pursuit of his favorite studies.

pact estate of *Humphrey Sandford* esq; and lies in the parish of *St. Chad.* This place formerly belonged to Sir *Francis Englefield,* knight, a gentleman zealous for the old religion at the time of the Reformation, and a principal officer about the person of the Princess *Mary,* afterwards queen. At the accession of *Edward* VI. he was sent for (with others of her household), by the Protector and council, to forbid them hearing mass in the princess's house. They refused obedience, and, in consequence, were imprisoned for several months. On the accession of *Mary,* he received the strongest proofs of her gratitude for his fidelity. In the very first year of the following reign, he quitted the kingdom, with many other zealots, and was indefatigable in promoting the interests of *Mary* queen of *Scots.* He was attainted in the year 1585, and all his estates confiscated; but some legal difficulties arising, in 1593 a new act was passed, which fully confirmed the former[d]. Sir *Francis* died in 1592, at *Valladolid,* and his body was interred there in the *English* college. This estate of his was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to *Richard Sandford* esq; an officer of the crown, and ancestor to the present owner; a family long before possessed of other estates in the neighborhood.

FITTES, the parish church of *Mitton,* is seated FITTES.

[d] *Ruffhead's* Statutes at Large, ii. 653. 676.

at a small distance, on an eminence, with a large exploratory mount not remote from it. From a field, not far from the church-yard, is a most beautiful view of the *Severn*, which lies far beneath, at the foot of the steep banks, cloathed with hanging woods, or darkened with yews of enormous size. The river is seen winding round the isle; and the isle itself, a tract of rich land mixed with trees, slopes gracefully to the margin of the water. A long and narrow wooded island diversifies the view, by dividing the river into two channels; which reunite, and run under *Leighton* shelf, a high cliff, which forms a noble finishing on that part. Above the fore-ground of this rich prospect are numberless mountains of different forms; all together forming the finest view this country can boast.

SHREWSBURY. IN the course of my ride, pass by the upper and lower *Berwick;* one the seat of —— *Betton* esq; the other of *Thomas Powis* esq; both commanding most delicious views of the river and town of SHREWSBURY. They are both in the parish of *St. Mary, Shrewsbury.* My entrance into the town was through the *North Gate;* which, for greater security, in reality consists of two gates, at a small distance from one another, with a round tower on each side.

CASTLE. THE castle stands on an eminence on the left. Only one part with two rounders remain, and the walls of the north and eastern sides. The

keep was on a large artificial mount; which shews this fortress to have been of *Saxon* or *British* origin, notwithstanding the foundation is ascribed to the great earl of *Shrewsbury, Roger de Montgomery*. The inside is cleared from buildings, excepting one house. The whole castle-yard is a garden; and the mount is at present admirable only for its beautiful view.

THE town of *Shrewsbury* is seated within a peninsula, with the ground finely sloping, in most parts, to the river. The castle was judiciously placed on a narrow isthmus, two hundred yards wide, which connects it with the main land. *Roger de Montgomery*, on whom almost the whole county was bestowed by the Conqueror, besides a hundred and fifty eight manors in other parts of the kingdom, made this his principal seat. In order to extend his fortifications, he demolished forty-one houses; for this part of the town, at that period, was very populous. These houses paid taxes; yet no remittance was made to the owners, notwithstanding the greatness of their loss. The first constable was *Warine de Bald*, a man of small stature, but great courage. This place continued in the possession of the two sons of *Roger de Montgomery: Hugh*, who was slain in *Anglesey*, and that monster of cruelty[a] *Robert* surnamed *de Belesme;* who, after various struggles, was at length

FOUNDED BY ROGER DE MONTGOMERY.

[a] See *Dugdale Baron.* i. 31.

obliged to surrender this place, his honors, and all his mighty possessions, into the hands of his sovereign, *Henry* I. As soon as it became a royal fortress, the lands and demesnes, which followed it, were parcelled out into serjeanties for its defence. Thus *Robert*, the son of *Adam de Leyton*, was obliged by his tenure to continue in this castle fifteen days, *cum una balista*, with one cross-bow; and *William de Wichard* held the manor of *Cold Hatton*, to keep ward in this castle, at his own expence, twenty-days, in time of war, *cum uno equo, lorica, cappello ferreo, et lancea*. The constables were usually men of the first note; and very often it was committed to the care of the sheriff of the county. After it had been dismantled in the civil wars, it was granted by *Charles* II. to *Francis* lord viscount *Newport*, afterwards earl of *Bradford*. In our times it got into the hands of *Pulteney* earl of *Bath*, and is now in those of *William Pulteney* esq[1].

WALLS. THE first attempt towards erecting the walls of this town, was made by *Robert de Belesme;* who, to defend it against the king's forces, then marching against him, drew a wall from each side of the castle across the isthmus to the water-side. One is still remaining, and, as I have been informed,

[1] Created a Baronet: on the decease of his sole daughter and heiress *Laura* countess of *Bath* in 1808, the great property in *Shrewsbury* devolved on the earl of *Darlington*. ED.

terminated with a square tower: both these walls are preserved in *Speed's* plan of the place. The town was not defended by walls till the year 1219; when *Henry* III. strongly urged the inhabitants to consider of some means of defence against an enemy. At first he made them a grant of various small tolls; but at length, finding those insufficient, was obliged to assist them: but the works went on so slowly, that they were not completed in less than thirty-two years. The town was paved in the next reign, by the assistance of certain customs granted for that purpose.

In almost every part, the original walls were at a distance from the river. Those on the south-east side of the town are kept in good repair, and form pleasant but interrupted walks, by reason of flights of steps. Those on the north-west side are entirely covered with houses. Beneath them is a narrow field, extending from the School to the *Welsh Bridge;* along the verge of which, close to the river, in 1645, was built another wall, called *Rowshill* wall: the materials of which are said to have been brought from *Shrawardine* castle. ROWSHILL WALL.

There are many historical evidences of the antiquity of the town. It had been, for many ages, the capital of *Powys-land,* and the seat of the princes. *Brochwel Yscithrog,* who lived about the year 607, is said to have had his palace on the TOWN.

spot where St. *Chad*'s church now stands[g]. The *Welsh* called it *Pen-Gwern*, or the Head of the Alder-groves; and *Ymwithig*, or the *Delight*, I suppose of our princes. The period in which the town arose, is not certainly known; but it is supposed to have been on the ruin of the *Roman Uriconium*, the *Vreken Ceaster* of the *Saxons*, and the modern *Wroxeter*, a small village, about four miles from hence, upon the *Severn;* where may be still seen a large fragment of the antient wall.

IN SAXON TIMES.

IN the time of *Edward* the Confessor, *Scrobbes Byrig*, as the *Saxons* called it, was a considerable place. At that period there were two hundred and fifty-two houses, and the burgesses paid yearly 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in excise. Whenever the king lay in the town, twelve of the chief inhabitants kept watch about his person; and if he came there to hunt, the better sort of burgesses, who kept horses, rode armed as his guard, and the sheriff sent thirty-six footmen for their support, while the king was resident among them. When the king left the town, the sheriff sent twenty-four horses to *Lenteurde*, to conduct him to the first stage in *Staffordshire*.

WHEN the sheriff went against the *Welsh*, which he had frequent occasion of doing, it was customary to summon thirty-six men at *Marsetely* park,

[g] *Powel*, 22.

to give their service for eight days. Those who neglected to go, forfeited forty shillings.

THE king had here three masters of the mint, who, like the other coiners of the county, were obliged to pay him twenty shillings at the end of fifteen days, while the money was out of the mint, and while it was current. The town paid in all twenty pounds yearly: the king had two thirds, the sheriff one. As soon as the *Norman* reign commenced, it paid to its new earl forty pounds.

CHARTERS.

THE first charter extant (for that of *Henry* I. is lost) was one in 1189, from *Richard* I. It confirms all its antient customs and privileges; for which the town was to pay forty marks in silver, including ten for the purpose of providing a brace of hunters for the royal personage. It likewise grants to the burgesses the town and all its appurtenances, which had been seized by *Henry* I. on the forfeiture of Earl *Robert*. King *John*, in 1199, enlarged their charter, permitting the citizens to elect two substantial discreet persons of their body as bailiffs for the government of the town; and the common-council might chuse four others, to determine all pleas of the crown in the corporation, and to be a check on the bailiffs themselves. Various other charters, with additional privileges, were granted by succeeding princes, till Queen *Elizabeth* made it a body corporate; and *Charles* I. confirmed and enlarged her royal charter. It now

consists of a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, and forty-eight assistants, who are called the common-council. They have also a recorder; two chamberlains, annually chosen by the mayor, aldermen, and assistants; a steward, a sword-bearer, and three sergeants at mace.

THIS town sent members from the beginning. The right of voting rests in burgesses living in the town, and paying to church and poor, according to a resolution of the house in 1709; but in 1714, it was resolved that foreign burgesses had a right to vote.

THERE is in this town no manufacture considerable enough to merit mention; but it draws very great profit from those of *Montgomeryshire*. This place is the chief mart for them. About 700,000 yards of *Welsh* webbs, a coarse kind of woollen cloth, are brought here annually, to the *Thursday* market; and bought up and dressed, that is, the wool is raised on one side, by a set of people called *Shearmen*. At this time only forty are employed; but in the time of Queen *Elizabeth* the trade was so great, that no fewer than six hundred[h] maintained themselves by this occupation. The cloth is sent chiefly to *America*, to clothe the Negroes; or to *Flanders*, where it is used by the peasants.

FLANNELS, both coarse and fine, are brought

[h] *Anderson's Dict.* i. 405.

every other *Monday* (except when fairs intervene) to *Welsh Pool;* and are chiefly consumed in *England,* to the amount of about 7 or 800,000 yards. The *Shrewsbury* drapers go every market to *Welsh Pool,* for the sake of this commerce.

STREETS. The disposition of the streets in *Shrewsbury* is extremely irregular, as is the case with all antient towns not of *Roman* origin. Many of the buildings are old; but the modern buildings are in general scattered in various places.

FREE-SCHOOL. THE free-school stands near the castle, in a broad handsome street. It was founded by *Edward* VI. in 1552; who endowed it with tithes, at that time amounting to 20*l.* 8*s.* and empowered the bailiffs, burgesses, and their successors, to appoint one schoolmaster, and one under-schoolmaster; and, with the consent of the bishop of *Lichfield,* to frame statutes for its government. Queen *Elizabeth* added considerably to the endowments, so that at present the revenues are very large. The building was originally of wood; but in 1595, a beautiful and extensive edifice of stone arose in its place, which contains the school, houses for the masters, and a library filled with a valuable collection of books, and several curiosities; among them are three large sepulchral stones, discovered by ploughing at *Wroxeter.*

THE first has on its summit a pine-cone between two lions, and beneath the pediment, a rose.

The first is taken from the *Picea*, what *Pliny* calls *Feralis Arbor*[i], expressive of the melancholy subject, and not infrequent on memorials of this kind. Such was the great brass cone, five yards high, which stood on the top of the mausoleum of *Adrian*, now the castle of St. *Angelo*, and is still preserved in the garden of the *Belvedere*[k]. The inscription denotes the death of C. MANNIVS SECUNDUS, of the town of *Pollentia*, a *Beneficiarius* or veteran in the xxth legion, who had served his time, and was called again into service by the entreaties of a chief legate.

THE second stone has on the upper part a human face, two dolphins, and two serpents. Beneath are three pannels. In the first is commemorated, by her husband, *Placida*, aged fifty-five, and thirty years his wife. In the next is an inscription to *Deuccus*, a boy fifteen years old, son to the same person: *Curam agente patre.* The third pannel is a blank; so it is probable (as was hinted to me by a most ingenious friend) that the man, who had erected this monument, designed to have been buried in the same place with his wife and son; but dying elsewhere, this pannel remains unfilled.

[i] *Picea*—Feralis Arbor, et funebri indicio ad fores posita, ac rogis virens. *Hist. Nat.* lib. xvi. c. 10.

[k] *Flaminius Vacca*, in *Montfaucon's Travels, Engl.* ed. 223. *Wright's Travels*, i. 273.

THE third stone is inscribed to *M. Petronius, signifer*, or standard-bearer to the *Legio quatuor decima gemina*, or the fourteenth double legion; or a legion in which two had been converted into one. As this legion never was in *Britain*, the learned Dr. *Ward*[1] guesses, that *Petronius* only came for his health, and died here.

A PRETTY wooden model of a hypocaust, discovered at the same place with the stones, is also preserved here.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE public buildings of this town are not of note sufficient to be mentioned. Among the hotels of the great men of past time, *Charlton*-house, now the theatre, was the residence of the *Charltons*, lords of *Powys*. This was probably founded by *John de Charlton* in 1326, when he fortified it by the permission of *Edward* II[m]. *Vaughan Place* is another antient house, the property of *John Mytton* of *Halston* esq; derived from the marriage of his ancestor *Reginald Mytton*, about the year 1376, with *Elinor*, sole heiress of *Haymon*, son of Sir *Thomas Vaughan*[n] of this town.

INFIRMARY.

THE infirmary was, within my memory, a private house. It was opened on *April* 25th, 1747. Since that time, to *June* 24th, 1782, have been admitted

[1] See his account of these three stones in the *Ph. Tr.* xlix. part i. 196.

[m] *Philips*, 145. [n] *Mytton Pedigree.*

14,040 in-patients; of which
8,453 were cured,
1,459 relieved.
17,693 out-patients; of which
13,234 were cured,
864 relieved.

The annual subscription of the last year amounted to £909[o].

WELSH BRIDGE.

Two bridges connect this peninsula with the country. The *Welsh Bridge* is a very antient structure of six arches; with a very handsome embattled gateway[p] at one end. On each side is a round tower, and over the entrance a statue of a prince in armour, generally supposed to be intended for *Richard* duke of *York;* for beneath his feet is a rose-sprig, a device usual on the seals of that great prince[q]. This probably was a favorite town of the *Plantagenets:* for *Elizabeth,* queen to *Edward* IV. found an asylum here during her husband's

[o] From 1747 to Midsummer 1804 have been admitted,

24,363 in-patients; of which	29,694 out-patients; of which
13,559 were cured,	21,697 were cured,
2,665 relieved.	2,606 relieved.

The income for the year 1804 was 1683*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.** ED.

[p] "This beautiful and curious gate was," says the author of the Account of the state of *Shrewsbury*, p. 83, "demolished by order of "the corporation in 1791, to the regret of every person of taste. The "destruction of the bridge itself soon followed." The new *Welsh Bridge* which consists of five arches, was completed in 1795. ED.

[q] *Sandford's Geneal.* p. 386, tab. 374.

* Account of Shrewsbury, p. 331.

OLD WELCH BRIDGE AT SHREWSBURY.

contests for the crown; and here was delivered of her second son, *Richard* duke of *York*, and her third, *George* duke of *Bedford*[r]. This was not the original site of the statue; it having been fixed here after it had been removed from another place in 1695[s]. At the *Welsh* end of the bridge formerly stood another tower of great strength, calculated to repel the inroads of my countrymen.

MILLINGTON'S HOSPITAL.

ON an eminence above *Frankwel*, a suburb beyond the bridge, stands *Millington*'s hospital, a handsome brick building, founded in 1734, by the will of Mr. *James Millington* of this town, *Drapier*. It maintains twelve poor housekeepers of *Frankwel* (single persons), and a charity-school for twenty boys and twenty girls of the same district, if to be found there; and if not, to be taken out of the nearest part of the parish of St. *Chad:* there to be instructed, and fitted for trades suitable to their stations; to have prayers constantly read, morning and evening, on school-days (for which the chaplain is to have twenty pounds a year); and finally, they are to be decently cloathed twice a year. The poor housekeepers are to receive 3*l.* 10*s.* a year apiece, a load of coal, and a new coat, or gown, annually. These poor people are to be, on vacancy, elected out of ten others, properly qualified; who, till their election, are to receive like-

[r] *Sandford's Geneal.* pp. 415, 417. [s] *Philips*, 148.

wise, annually, a new coat, or gown, apiece. Mr. *Millington*, besides, founded in *Magdalen* college, *Cambridge*, two exhibitions of forty pounds a year for two scholars, to be elected from his grammar-school; and when in orders, one of them is to be elected chaplain of the school, in the room of the clergyman who happens not to be so qualified, and who must, in that case, resign. The founder was a true churchman; for all dissenters, and all persons not truly orthodox, are to be excluded.

NEW BRIDGE. THE new bridge is on the east side of the town, and is a very handsome building, of seven arches. It was began, in 1769, and built by subscription, under the direction of Mr. *Gwyn*, architect, a native of *Shrewsbury*. This succeeded a very antient and incommodious narrow bridge, with the usual obstruction, a gateway. It consisted, in the time of *Leland*, of four arches, besides the drawbridge[t]. It formerly was called the East bridge, and the Stone bridge.

ABBEY. Not far from hence, on the side of the river, stood the great mitred abbey of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, founded in 1083 by *Roger* earl of *Shrewsbury*, and his countess *Adelissa*. It was built on the site of a timber church, erected by *Siward*; who exchanged it, and probably the ground about it, with the earl for the village of *Langafielda*;

[t] *Leland, Itin.* iv. 99.

which *Siward*, at his death, bequeathed to the new foundation. It was peopled with *Benedictine* monks from *Seez*, in *Normandy*, who arrived hungry and naked. *Roger* himself, with the permission of his lady, was shorn, and became a monk of his own abbey, and enriched it with the coat of St. *Hugh*, of the monastery of *Cluni;* which he sometimes wore himself as a most precious relique. He endowed the house largely, and encouraged every body who held under him to do the same. Among the after endowments, I smile at these good men receiving from earl *Hugh* the tithe of all the venison in *Shropshire*, except such which ranged in the woods of *Wenlock*. The founder died in 1094, and was interred here, as was his son *Hugh*, slain in *Anglesey*. *Fulcheredus*, a man of great eloquence, was first abbot. *Robert*, the fourth abbot, whom Mr. *William Mytton* names *Pennant*, procured with infinite difficulty, and, as I have already related[n], enriched the abbey with the reliques of St. *Wenefrede*, and enshrined them, much to the emolument of his house. *William Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick*, by will dated *August* 8, 1437, ordered "foure images of gold, everich of " them of the weight of twenty pounds of gold, to " be made after my similitude, with myn arms, " holding an ancre between his hands," to be pre-

[n] Vol. ii. p. 174.

sented to the shrines of four different churches; one of which was to be that of St. *Wenefrede in Shrewsbury*[x]. I have, in vol. i. p. 47, of my Tour, given an account of the fraternity established here in honor of the saint, about the year 1396. *Thomas Butler* was last abbot. At the dissolution, Dr. *Lee*, and Master *Henly*, were sent down. They convened the abbot and monks to the chapter-house; caused some deeds to be signed with the common seal of the house, then ordered an officer to break it, and declared the convent to be dissolved[y]. *Butler* was allowed a pension of eighty pounds a year, and lesser sums were given to the monks[z]. The revenues at the dissolution are reckoned by *Dugdale* at only 132*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* *Speed*, with more probability, says they were 515*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The site was granted by *Henry* VIII. to *Edward Watson*, and *Henry Herdson*[a]. Queen *Elizabeth* made the church parochial. This church was called *St. Crux*, or the *Holy Cross*, in the abbey of *Shrewsbury*, and still retains the name.

In such a length of time the church underwent great alterations. Some of the round arches are to be seen within, and some of the doors are of the same species of architecture; most of the other parts are more modern[b]. The west window is an

[x] *Hearne's Collections.* The Earl's Will.
[y] Mr. *W. Mytton.* [z] *Willis*, i. 171. [a] *Tanner*, 445.
[b] The church has recently been ornamented by a handsome east

ORATORY AT SHREWSBURY.

elegant piece of sharp-pointed Gothic, and above is a statue. The tomb of the founder is preserved in the church; on which is represented his figure in mail and a mantle, and in the attitude of drawing his sword.

In the garden is a most beautiful stone pulpit, open on all sides. I refer the reader to the print as the best description.

FRANCISCANS.

The *Grey Friers*, or *Franciscans*, had a house a little to the south of the new bridge, not far from the town-walls. It was founded on the motion of *Hawyse*, daughter of *Owen ap Gryffydd*, prince of *Powys*, and wife to *John Charleton*, lord of *Powys*[c]. *Charleton* died in the year 1353; *Hawyse* before him, and was interred in this convent. At the dissolution it was granted to *Richard Andrews* and *Nicholas Temple*. The remains are fitted up into a private house.

QUARRY.

A little farther is that beautiful walk the *Quarry*, bordering on the river, and planted with rows of trees. It is the property of the corporation, and the pasturage part let to the inhabitants, and the profits distributed to the burgesses. In 1569 this ground was let to three persons for ten years, for the annual acknowledgement of a red rose, on condition they brought water in leaden

window of painted glass, the gift of lord *Berwick*.—An organ, and rich gothic screen, have also been erected, and the interior of the building much improved. Ed.

[c] *Leland Itin.*

pipes, as high as it would run, for the use of the town, from *Brodwel*, near *Crow Meole;* which was effected in 1579.

ORPHAN-HOUSE. ON a lofty bank, opposite to these walks, is seated the Orphan-house[d], a fine brick building, with thirteen windows in front, and two small wings. It was begun in 1670, and designed to receive part of the foundlings from the great hospital in *London.* They were first to have been put out to nurse in the neighborhood, and at a proper age to have been brought into the house, and under proper masters and mistresses to be taught such arts as would make them useful members of society. On the decline of the capital hospital, this great building became useless; and is at present no more than a place of confinement for prisoners of war.

AUGUSTINE. BEYOND the quarry, close to the river, stood the house of *Augustine* friers. *Leland*[e] says, it was founded by one of the *Staffords;* and that several persons of note, slain in the battle of *Shrewsbury,* were interred here, and in the church of the *Black* friers. The friers of this house lay under a very bad fame; it is even said, that a neighboring lane took its name from their nocturnal amours. Dr. *Powel* seems to think, that the celebrated *In-*

[d] In 1784 this building was converted into a House of Industry, for the reception of the poor of *Shrewsbury*, and of the adjacent parish of *Meole Brace.* ED.

[e] *Itin.* iv. 100.

cubi were nothing more than mendicant friers; who might encourage the notion, in order to remove scandal from themselves, and their religious paramours. *Hi*, says the zealous annotator, *Incubi dæmones ita religiosas virgines illis diebus opprimebant, ut nulla eos crucis signatio, nec aqua benedicta, nec ipsum corporis* CHRISTI *sacramentum, abigere valeret*[t].

THE house of the *Black* friers, or *Dominicans*, stood near St. *Mary's*, *Water Lane*. It is said that *Richard*, a burgess of this town, by the king's licence, built them a church in 1264; but the foundation of the friery is ascribed to *Maud* lady *Genevil*, wife of *Jeffry*, lord *Genevil*, who lived in the reigns of *Henry* III. and *Edward* I. They had confirmation of what they held here from *Edward* III. and likewise were permitted to make an aqueduct in the ground belonging to their house. DOMINICANS.

MOST of the parochial churches are of great antiquity. That of St. *Chad*[s] was probably founded by the *Saxons* soon after the expulsion of the *Welsh*. At the conquest it was found to be collegiate, and to have a dean and ten prebendaries. CHURCHES

[t] *Girald. Cambr. Itin.* lib. ii. c. 8.

[s] The tower of St. *Chad's* fell down in 1788, and destroyed the body of the church; when a beautiful situation near the *Quarry* was selected for the new place of worship, which was erected after the design of Mr. *Stewart*:—its architecture has been much and perhaps not undeservedly criticised. ED.

In 1393 the old church was burnt down by the carelessness of a workman. The fellow seeing the mischief he had done, ran home, put some money in his pocket, and attempting to escape, was drowned in fording the river, near the stone bridge. In this church is the monument of *Richard Onslow*, and his wife, with their figures recumbent: he dressed in a bonnet and gown. This gentleman was of the law; was twice member for *Steyning* in *Sussex*, and was ancestor to the honorable *Arthur Onslow*, speaker of the house of commons, and the present lord *Onslow*. The former, in 1742, paid such respect to his memory as to cause this memorial of him to be repaired. *Richard Onslow* died of a pestilential fever in 1571.

St. Mary's, and St. *Alcmund's*[h], are remarkable for their handsome spire steeples. The first is said to have been founded by King *Edgar*[i]; the last, by the heroine *Elfleda*[k]: each of them had been collegiate. But the church which is said to

St. Giles. be the most antient, is that of St. *Giles*, seated at the skirt of the suburbs, beyond the abbey. It is small, and only remarkable for the vast size of one side of the roof. It had the honor of receiving the bones of St. *Wenefrede* before they were deposited in the shrine in the abbey. It is called in Dooms-

[h] The body of this church has been taken down, and a new one erected of far inferior beauty. Ed.

[i] *Philips*, 90. [k] *Tanner*, 445.

day book, the parish of the city[l]; which gives it stronger clame to antiquity than any of the others. It is now annexed to the church of the Holy Cross, or the abbey.

AMONG the more remarkable civil transactions may be reckoned the parlements held in this town. By the first writ, the lords were formally summoned to appear on *September* 13th, 1283; the second writ was directed to the commonalty of every county to chuse two knights; the third, to the cities and boroughs; the fourth, to the judges. At this august assembly was tried and condemned *David*, brother to *Llewelyn*, last prince of *Wales:* his perfidy to *Edward*, and his treasons to his country, before his reconciliation with his brother, rendered him an object of detestation. Eleven earls, and an hundred barons, were commissioned to try him[m], as a subject of *England;* for he had received from *Edward* a barony, and a considerable pension. He was the first who suffered the death of a traitor, in the form of the sentence now in use, which he underwent in its full extent.

ANOTHER parlement was held here in 1397; it was called the *Great Parlement*, on account of the number of people assembled in it. Here the unfortunate *Richard*, from this obsequious senate, obtained a stretch of authority unknown before;

[l] *Philips*, 84. [m] *Drake's Parl. Hist.* i. 89.

and, by a strange concession, obtained that the whole power of the nation should devolve on the king, twelve peers, and six commoners. The Pope's bull was thought necessary to confirm so irregular a proceeding[n].

BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

THE military transactions relative to this place have been numerous; but so brief, and so rapid, that I shun mention of all, except three. The first was the important battle on St. *Magdalen's* eve, *July* 22d, 1403, which is best known by the name of that of *Shrewsbury*, between *Henry* IV. and the brave *Henry Percy*, surnamed *Hotspur*. It was the design of the northern insurgents to make themselves masters of this town, and here to strengthen their forces by a junction with the great *Glyndwr* and his countrymen. They made rapid marches through *Lichfield* and *Stafford;* but the active *Henry*, stimulated by the advice of the earl of *Dunbar*, a *Scotch* nobleman, then in his army, advanced with a speed which saved his crown, and proved the destruction of his enemies. He flung himself into *Shrewsbury* as some assert[o], at the instant that the insurgents were going to scale the walls. He immediately quitted the town, and encamped before the gates. The high spirit of *Percy* would not suffer him to wait till the arrival of *Glyndwr*, who was no farther distant than *Oswes-*

[n] *Rapin*, i. 469. [o] *Stow*, 329.

try: so that only four thousand of the *Welsh* were able to join the northern forces. *Percy* sent that night *Thomas Kaiton* and *Thomas Sulvaigne*, two of his esquires, with a most reproachful manifesto, concluding, in the romantic manner of the times, with hurling defiance in his teeth. "We defy "thee, thy fautoures and compliers, as common "traytours, and destroyers of the realme, and the "invadours, oppressours, and confounders of the "verie true and right heyres to the crowne of *En-*"*glande;* which thing we entende with our handes "to prove this daie, Almyghty God helpyng us.[p]" DEFIANCE.

THE fight began early in the morning, and very near to the town; for the spirited *Percy* had made his advances much sooner and nearer than the king expected. The onset was made in *Oldfield*, or *Bulfield*, at a small distance beyond a little brook, north of the north-gate; and the battle raged towards *Berwick*[q], and as far as what is now called *Battlefield*. Let the old historians paint the conflict in their plain but animated language.

"THE kyng perceivyng that the battayll was "nerer than he either thoughte or looked for, "leaste that long tarryinge mighte be a minishyng "of his strength, set his battayles in good ordre; "likewyse did his enemies, whiche bothe in puiss-"aunce and courage were nothing to hym inferior.

[p] *Halle*, fol. xxii. [q] *Carte*, ii. 659.

" Then sodaynly the trumpets blewe; the kynges
" parte cried St. *George* upon them; the adversa-
" ries cried *Esperaunce Percie;* and so furiously
" the armies joined. The *Scottes,* whiche had the
" forwarde on the lordes side, intending to bee re-
" venged of their old displeasures done to them by
" the *Englishe* nation, set so fiersely on the kynges
" forward, that they made them drawe backe, and
" had almoste broken their arraie. The *Welshe-*
" *men* also, whiche sithe the kynges departure out
" of *Wales,* had lurked and lien in wooddes,
" mountaignes, and marshes, heringe of this bat-
" tayl towarde, came to the aid of the earles,
" and refreshed the wery people with new suc-
" cours. When a fearful messenger had declared
" to the kinge that his people were beaten doune
" on every side, it was no nede to bid him stirre;
" for sodaynly he approched with his freshe bat-
" taill, and comforted, hartened, and encouraged
" his part so, that they toke their hartes to theim,
" and manly fought with their enemies. The
" Prince *Henry* that daie holpe muche his father;
" for thoughe he were sore wounded in the face
" with an arowe, yet he never ceased, either to
" fyghte where the battaill was moste strongest, or
" to courage his men where their hartes was most
" danted. This greate battaill continued thre
" longe houres with indifferent fortune on bothe
" partes. That at last the kyng, crying SAINCT

" GEORGE, VICTORY! brake the arraie, and en-
" tered into the battaill of his enemies; and fought
" fiersely, and adventured so farre into the battaill,
" that the Earl *Douglas* strake him downe, and
" slewe Sir *Walter Blonte*, and three other, appa-
" reled in the kynges suite and clothyng, saying, I
" marvaill to see so many kynges so sodainly arise
" again. Others say, that the earl of *Dunbar*
" withdrew the kynge from the place that hee
" stood in; which was a good turne for him; for
" the aforesaid *Henry Percy*, and E. *Douglas*
" (then whom was never man more stout) raged
" so that the K. standert was overthrowne, and
" those about it slaine; among whom was slaine
" *Edmund* E. of *Stafford*, Sir *Walter Blunt*, the
" K. standert-bearer, Sir *Nicholas Langford*, Sir
" *John Cokayne*, Sir *John Calverley*, Sir *John*
" *Massy*, baron of *Podington*, with manie other
" knights and gentlemen[r]." According to *Halle*'s account, the kynge hymself slewe with his hande, that day, xxxvii persones of his enemies. " The
" other of his parte, encouraged by his doynges,
" foughte valiauntly, and slewe the Lord *Percie*,
" called Sir *Henry Hotspurre*, the best capetain on
" the parte adverse. When his death was knowen,
" the *Scottes* fled, the *Welshmen* rann, the trai-
" tours were overcome. Then neither woodes
" letted, nor hilles stopped the fearfull hartes of

[r] *Stow*, 329.

" them that were vanquished to flie; and in that " flighte the Erle *Douglas*, which for hast falling " from the cragge of a mountaigne *(Haghmond* " *Hill)* was taken; and, for his valiauntness, of " the kynge frely and frankely delivered. On the " kynges part were slain xvi c. persones, and above " v thousand on the other; and as to the *Scottes*, " few or none escaped alive[s]."

THE body of the gallant *Percy* was found among the slain, and delivered to *Thomas Nevil*, lord *Furnival*, to be interred; but the next day the king ungenerously ordered it to be taken up, placed between two mill-stones in *Shrewsbury*, and guarded by armed men; after which he caused it to be beheaded and quartered, and hung in different parts of the kingdom[t].

HENRY, after slaughtering five thousand people in his bad cause, most piously returned thanks to the Giver of all victories; and erected, or permitted to be erected, on the spot probably stained with most blood, the collegiate church of *Battlefield*, in the parish of *Albrighton*, about three miles from *Shrewsbury*. The royal licence permits *Roger Ive*, rector of the chapel of *Albright-Husee*, to erect on a piece of ground he had obtained from *Richard Husee*, a chapel, to be dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene;* of which the said *Ive* and his heirs were to be master. There were

BATTLEFIELD CHURCH.

[s] *Halle*, fol. xxii. [t] *Stow*, 329.

also to be five chaplains, who were to pray for the good state of the king while he lived, and after death, for his soul, and those of *Richard Husee* and *Isolda* his wife, and those of their heirs, and finally, for the souls of all that fell in battle on that fatal spot[u]. Its clear revenues at the dissolution were 54*l.* 1*s.* 10*d*[x].

THE church had been a small but handsome building of stone, with a tower steeple. The west part is unroofed; but the chancel is neatly fitted up, and serves as a chapel to the parish of *Albrighton.* Over the outside of the east window is the statue of *Henry* IV. armed, and crowned. In the windows is some painted glass with several arms, chiefly of the *Corbets*, to whom the place belongs; among them are those of *Richard Corbet*, who died bishop of *Norwich* in 1635. It appears by the arms of the see of *Oxford* joined with his own, that he enjoyed that see when they were painted. He was a celebrated poet[y], as well as an eloquent preacher; which recommended him so greatly to *James* I. that he made him one of his chaplains, and in 1620 bestowed on him the deanery of *Christ-church.*

IN *August* 1485 the town made some shew of resisting the passage of the earl of *Richmond*, af-

[u] *Dugdale Monast.* iii. pars ii. 185. [x] *Tanner*, 456.

[y] Two editions of his poems were published after his death. See his life in the *British Biography*, ii. 1472.

EARL OF RICHMOND'S PASSAGE THROUGH IN 1485.

terwards *Henry* VII. in his way to meet *Richard* III. and give him battle. My authority says, that "The head bailey, Maister *Myttoon*, being stoute "royste gentilman, on demand being made of en- "trance, answered, sayinge, that he knew no "kynge but only Kynge *Richard*, whose lyffete- "nants he and hys fellows were; and before he "should entir there, he should go over hys belly, "meaninge thereby, that he would be slayne to "the ground, and that he protested vehementlye "on the othe he had tacken; but on better advice, "Maister *Myttoon* permitted the kynge to pass; "but to save hys othe, the sayd *Myttoon* lay "alonge the grounde, and hys belly upwardes, and "soe the sayd erle stepped over hym, and saved "his othe[z]."

BRINGS THE SWEATING SICKNESS.

IT is affirmed that *Henry* brought with the army which landed in *Wales*, that dreadful pestilence, the sweating sickness, or *Sudor Anglicanus*, which for above sixty years after infested this kingdom, at different periods. In many places it swept away a third of the people. It began with a sweat which never left the patient till it destroyed him, or till he recovered. It had many of the symptoms of the plague; restlessness, anxiety, sickness, ravings, drowsiness, faintness, palpitations; but it never was attended with eruptive spots, buboes, or carbuncles, attendant on the other scourge of hea-

[z] *Philips*, 41.

ven. It always began with the affection of one part, the sense of a hot vapour running through the whole limb. The crisis never exceeded twenty-four hours (Dr. *Caius*, on that account, calls it *Ephemera Britannica*), but oftener death ensued in three or ten. There were places in which scarce one in a hundred escaped infection. Towards the latter end of the visitation the malignancy abated: for in 1528, out of forty thousand who were seized in *London*, only two thousand died. The patient was to wait the event, just as he happened to be seized, whether in bed or in his cloaths. It is a mistake to suppose, as many have done, that it was a disease peculiar to *England*, and that *Englishmen* only, let them have been where they would, were seized with it. It certainly originated neither in *England*, nor among *Englishmen;* but among the foreign levies of the duke of *Richmond*, raked out of hospitals and jails, and buried in filth, and crowded on board the transports, so as naturally to generate a distemper among subjects so admirably pre-disposed[a]. Let me add, that it ended in this town in 1551; but not with that mildness which was observed in the later visitations in other places; for not fewer than nine hundred and ninety died in a few days[b].

[a] See the ingenious and pleasing Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in *Great Britain*, by Mr. *John Aikin* of *Warrington*, p. 119 to 127.

[b] The same.

helmets, cuirasses, and broad swords. Here is preserved a portrait of my respected predecessor in the line of natural history, FRANCIS WILLUGHBY esq; painted in 1659, at the early age of thirteen, when he was a member of *Trinity* college, *Cambridge*. His complexion is very fair, his hair very long and flaxen; he has a book in his hand; is dressed in the academic habit, and has on a very large turnover. He was heir to the magnificent house of *Wollaton* near *Nottingham*. After passing his short but amiable life in instructive travels, and the study of nature, and at the time of meditating a voyage to explore the productions of the new world, he was attacked, in 1672, at the age of thirty-seven, by a fatal pleurisy.

NEAR the house is a most remarkable pond, which flings up in hot weather a vast quantity of strong bitumen, greatly resembling pitch, which gives name to the place. It serves all the uses of that commodity; and an oil, most efficacious in many disorders, has been for a considerable time past extracted from it.

NEAR the eight mile-stone from *Shrewsbury*, I
LONGNOR. reached *Longnor*, the house of my respected old friend *Joseph Plymley* esq. Near it is *Longnor Hall*, the seat of *Robert Corbett** esq; bequeath-

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ed to him by his relation, the late Sir *Richard Corbett* bart. It is a good brick house, built in 1670 by Sir *Richard*, a predecessor of the late owner. It is seated in a pretty vale, and commands a fine view of *Caer Caradoc*, and *Lawly Hill*. The portrait of the founder is in the house. He had been chairman of the committee of elections in the reign of *Charles* II. and died aged 43, in 1683.

HERE is an admirable portrait of *Margaret*, widow of *James* earl of *Salisbury*, and daughter of *John* earl of *Rutland;* the countenance dejected, but extremely beautiful. She is dressed in very picturesque weeds; a three-quarters, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

HER daughter, Lady *Margaret*, first married to Lord *Stawel*, afterwards to Lord *Ranelagh:* extremely beautiful; an half-length, by the same hand. A portrait of this lady is among the beauties at *Hampton Court:* a picture of her husband is in this house.

LADY *Mildred*, youngest daughter of *Margaret* countess of *Salisbury*, and wife to Sir *Uvedale Corbett*, son of Sir *Richard*, is painted in half-length; a fine spirited figure. Here is also a very pleasing picture of her daughter *Elizabeth*, painted in *France*, by *Le Garde*. She died unmarried, of a cancer in her breast, in 1724, and was buried in St. *Margaret's, Westminster;* and had the honor

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of an epitaph by Mr. *Pope* inscribed on her tomb.

AMONG other pictures, is a most exquisite one, by an unknown hand, of our SAVIOUR raising *Lazarus*. Two persons support the body; one is exerting all his strength, the other seems at the moment sensible of the returning life of the object of the miracle. Amazement appears in various forms in the spectators: in some is a fullness of conviction mixed with wonder and thanksgiving; in others, surprise unmixed with any other passion; but in a high-priest appears a high degree of vexation. The body is a fine composition, of the re-animation of putridity.

A LARGE picture of St. *Peter* denying our Lord, is a fine performance, by *Gerard Honthurst:* confusion of face, fear, and consciousness of falsehood, are strongly expressed in the visage of the frail apostle; which seems perceived by a girl, who is (with a candle in her hand) questioning him, and in whose countenance are the strongest marks of her being convinced of the falseness of his asseverations.

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CURIOUS TRIAL ABOUT A COAT OF ARMS.

arms. Sir *Peter Corbet*, then in his retinue, offered to combat with *Robert de Morley* in support of the right which his master had to the arms; but the duel never took place, probably because the king denied his assent. The suit was then referred to the court of chivalry, held on the sands near *Calais*, before *William Bohun*, earl of *Northampton*, high constable of *England*, and *Thomas Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick*, earl marshal. The trial lasted several days; when *Robert*, apprehending that the cause would go against him, took an opportunity, in presence of the king, to swear by God's flesh, that if the arms in question were adjudged from him, he never more would arm himself in the king's service. On this the king, out of personal regard for the signal services he had performed in those arms, and considering the right of *Nicholas* lord *Burnel*, was desirous to put an end to the contest with as little offence as possible. He therefore sent the earl of *Lancaster*, and other lords, to *Nicholas*, to request that he would permit *Robert de Morley* to bear the arms in dispute for the term of his life only: which *Nicholas*, out of respect to the king, assented to. The king then directed the high constable, and earl marshal, to give judgement accordingly. This they performed in the church of St. *Peter*, near *Calais;* and their sentence was immediately proclamed by a herald, in the presence of the whole army there assembled.

ROBERT *de Morley* was seized with his last illness in *Burgundy*, in the year 1360, when the *English* army was on its return from the blockade of *Paris*. Feeling the approach of death, he directed that his banner, with the arms of *Burnel*, should, upon his decease, be delivered to *Nicholas* lord *Burnel*, in persuance of the judgment before passed in the court of chivalry; and accordingly his banner-bearer, having in his hands the banner rolled up, delivered it to lord *Burnel*, in presence of numbers of the nobility, convened as witnesses of the ceremony. Lord *Burnel* died in the year 1382, and was interred in *Acton Burnel* church, under an altar tomb, with a brass inlaid in it of the figure of an armed man, and a brass label, inscribed, *Hic jacet Dominus Nich' Burnel, miles, dominus de Holgot, qui ob.* 12° *die Jan. A. D.* 1382. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.*

AMONG the witnesses in this cause were several lord and knights, and many very antient people, some of them above a hundred years of age; one of a hundred and forty, and one of a hundred and twenty, probably of *Shropshire*, as may be collected from their names, and the testimony they gave relative to the descents of the *Burnels*, and several private affairs of the family, which were likely to be best known in the neighborhood of their residence[h].

[h] This account is from a curious MS. I had the pleasure of receiving from Sir *Edward Smythe*.

FROM *Longnor* I visited *Caer Caradoc*. After a ride of about three miles, I fell accidentally on the steepest ascent, and, after a laborious clamber up a green and smooth ascent, now and then mixed with small fragments of a porous stone[1](1), I reached the summit, impeded a little by the first ditch and rampart, in a place where, from the exceeding steepness, they seemed totally unnecessary. A little higher is the second ditch, with a vast agger of stones, now sodded over. The area is irregular, of pretty considerable extent. On the more accessible side are three fosses and ramparts. The en-

[1] The Editor, in this as in two other instances, has taken the liberty of substituting "a porous stone," for "*lava:*" there being good ground to believe that no traces of the effect of volcanic fire are to be found either in the mountains of *North Wales*, or of the adjacent *English* counties. In the vast circle of knowledge which Mr. *Pennant* possessed, an acquaintance with the modern improvements in mineralogy and geology was not included. A dark colored stone, rendered cellular by the decomposition of *feltopath*, frequently resembles, and might easily be mistaken for a substance acted upon by subterraneous heat.—Into this error the admirable author of the Tour in Wales appears occasionally to have fallen—a venial error which disappears amidst the mass of varied and amusing information which renders these pages so truly valuable. ED.

(1) The text of *Pennant* was altered from "lava" to "porous stone" in the edition of 1810. *Pennant's* expression was perfectly correct, and is abundantly justified by the observations of modern geologists. The note of the editor is instructive, as it shews the ignorance of geology which existed in the early part of the present century, and as it furnishes a striking illustration of the danger of meddling with an author's text. T.P.

trance and approach are very conspicuous, and may even at present be easily travelled on horseback. The area slopes upwards, and ends in a peak.

NOTWITHSTANDING this place is styled *Caer Caradoc*, it certainly was not that which was attacked by *Ostorius*, and so admirably described by *Tacitus*. It agrees only in this part of the description, which is common to most *British* posts, *Hinc montibus arduis, & si qua clementer accedi poterunt modum valli saxa præstruit;* but it wants the following, *Et præfluebat amnis vado incerto.* The learned editor of *Camden*[k] places it at *Gair Ditches*, about three miles south of *Clun*, on the left of the road to *Knighton;* and gives, as I am informed, a faithful description of the trenches and ramparts. I never saw the place, therefore am uncertain on what river it stood, the fords of which were so difficult. No such river is to be seen near the post I ascended; it therefore could not have been the spot on which our hero was defeated: yet it is highly probable that it had been a post occupied by him, and that it was named from that circumstance. It has from very remote times been traditionally considered as a strong hold of his; and, within no great number of years, a society of gen-

[k] *Camden*, i. 646, 647. In *Rocque's* map of *Shropshire* it is called *Caer Caradoc.*

tlemen, struck with admiration of his virtue, met annually on the hill to celebrate his name in prose or verse. In one year a gentleman[l], distinguished as much by his modesty as his great ingenuity, inspired with the subject, almost instantly delivered the most brilliant part of the history of *Caractacus*[m] in the following lines; which, I flatter myself, will relieve my long-suffering readers after the satiety of my *Welsh* pen, now hung up for ever.

ALL ROME was still, and nations stood at gaze;
Forth came the mighty Chief august in chains,
Unbroken, unsubdued; his dauntless brow
Lost not its conscious grandeur: round he look'd
With steady glare, a lion in the toils;
Yet, mindful of his fate, to *Cæsar*'s throne
He bow'd majestic, and thus calmly spake:
" Had moderation sway'd my prosp'rous days,
" *Rome* had beheld me *Cæsar*'s guest and friend,
" Nor blush'd; descended from a scepter'd race
" That rul'd *Britannia*'s independent isle
" Beyond all annals of recording fame.
" If *Rome* commands, must vassal worlds obey?
" What, not resist! Who not defend their rights
" Deserve not. Cowards only should be slaves.
" Yes, I had arms, and wealth, and friends, and fame.
" What tamely give them up? Disgrace indeed!
" That I so long withstood your baffled pow'rs,
" Forgive me, *Roman* Virtue, that offence.
" Had I a cheap and easy conquest prov'd,
" My ruin and your glory had been less.

[l] The reverend SNEYD DAVIES.

[m] *Taciti Annal.* lib. xii.

" Oblivion soon had veil'd my dastard name,
" Unworthy *Cæsar's* pity. Death or life
" Are at his dread disposal. That, or This,
" I neither fear to meet, nor scorn to ask."

" Yes, noble Captive," said the lord of *Rome*,
" Thy life is sacred, and thy freedom seal'd.
" My sole ambition, soaring high requires,
" Amid my banners and triumphal cars,
" To bear thy valiant country's glorious name."
He spake, loud thund'ring acclamations rung,
And shouts that tore the Capitol, proclam'd
Imperial mercy to the gallant foe.
All eyes are fixed in wonder! Some admire
His front erect, broad limbs, and martial port;
All praise the unwearied valour that durst cope
With *Roman* prowess, and well-nigh prevail'd.
Not bold *Jugurtha*, nor the *Syrian* king,
Nor *Persius* reft of *Alexander's* crown,
Attracted more regard and gazing awe.
E'en *Claudius*, in his radiant seat sublime,
The world's great master, with his legions fierce,
His glitt'ring eagles, all his trophied pomp
And pride begirt, look'd little on his throne.

Brave CARADOC, applauded by thy foes,
What shall thy friends, thy grateful *Britons* say?
What columns, and what altars rear of fame?
Thrice told five hundred courses of the sun,
Thy age is green, thy laurels freshly bloom.
Yet on thy well-fought hill, whose stony brow
O'erlooks the subject plains, the gen'rous youth
Gladsome repair with annual flow'rs and song,
And festal music, to record thy praise.
O for more sparks of thy heroic fire!

If aught regarding this dull orb of earth,
Boils not thy rage, and thy great spirit chafes,
To see the rivals of all-conquering *Rome*,
Thy hardy *Britons*, foil'd by tinsel *France?*
Imagination, frowning, pictures thee
With featur'd variations, scorn and shame.
Henries and *Edwards*, thunderbolts of war,
Where is the lion-heart, the sweeping sword,
That purpled *Agincourt*'s and *Cressy*'s fields?
Assist, inspire our host! But chiefly thou,
The champion, guardian-genius of this isle,
Hover around our tents; thy airy lance
Direct, and spread thy visionary shield!
Call, rouse thy countrymen! To arms, To arms.
Ye antient Bards, ye mystic Druids, hail!
Prophetic transport seizes me; I see,
Tho' dim the prospect, from this craggy height
Unrolling clouds that ope a beauteous scene
Of joy and triumph. Hark! they shout. I see
Britannia's Lion *Gallia*'s ensign seize;
Britannia's Trident vindicate the main,
Her colours waving in *Columbian* skies
Victorious. Peace returns, and *Albion* smiles.
Proceed, ye *Britons;* lo! the kindled fire
In this unwarlike breast! My veteran Muse
Shall march along; in spirit-breathing strains
Sound her *Pierian* trumpet, to awake
Her sleeping country; in her laurel'd hand
A chaplet bear to grace the victor's brow.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

N° I.

Basingwerk Abbey, Vol. i. p. 35.

In an out-house is lodged a stone with the following inscription:

IESUS * * MARIA.

HERE . LYETH . TH . Y . BODY . OF . GEORGE . PE=
TRE . LATE . OF . GREENFIELD . IN . FLINT
SHIRE, Esq. SONE TO . W . LORD . PETRE
BARON . OF . INGLESTON . IN . ESSEX . &
MARRIED ANE . $\overline{\text{E}}$Y . RELICT . OF . IOHN
MOSTOIN . Esq. . BEING . $\overline{\text{E}}$Y DAUGHTER
OF . HENRY . FOX . Esq. . WHO . FOR . $\overline{\text{E}}$Y . RO=
MANE . CATHOLIQUE . FAITH . & . LOYAL=
TY . TO . HIS . $\overline{\text{TIE}}$MA . LEFT HIS . COUNTRY .
& . SPENDING HIS . TIME . $\overline{\text{T}}$W . GREAT .
EDIFICATION . OF . HIS . NEIGHBOVRS .
DIED . AT . WEXFORD $\overline{\text{E}}$Y 26 DAY OF SEP.
AN . $\overline{\text{DO}}$ 1647 AGED 34.

N° II.(1)

TABLE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF CHESTER.

Vol. i. p. 248.

			1771	1776	1786	1796	1806
Coasting vessels entered inwards			297	208	241	206	149
Ditto		outwards	526	619	454	402	350
Ireland	considered foreign	inwards	95	140	48	32	195
Ditto	considered foreign	outwards	216	104	103	51	329
America	considered foreign	inwards	71	2			
Ditto	considered foreign	outwards		5	2		
Isle of Man	considered foreign	outwards		4	13	1	9
Ditto	considered foreign	inwards		3	23	15	1
EXPORTED TO FOREIGN PARTS.							
Chaldrons of coals			6000	2877	2616	272	16519
Tons of lead			1000	1184	1410	160	11
Ore			300	168	245		
Bark			300	18	370	695	16
EXPORTED COASTWISE.							
Lead			3470	2813	1058	1163	2200
Lead Ore			431	432	309	376	490
Number of ships in foreign trade			22	30	8	6	13
Ditto in coasting trade			13	16	5	17	14

(1) This is not in *Pennant's* own editions, but was probably drawn up for the octavo one of 1810. J.R.

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AT THE PORT OF CHESTER FROM FOREIGN PORTS, EXCLUSIVE OF AMERICA, IRELAND, AND THE ISLE OF MAN.

Years.	No. of Ships.	From whence.	Cargoes.
1786	5	Portugal	Wines.
	3	Prussia	Timber, hemp, &c.
	3	Norway	
	3	Livonia	
	2	Italy	Skins.
	3	Russia	Hemp and flax.
1796	3	Portugal	Wines.
	1	Spain	Fruit.
	3	Livonia	Hemp, flax.
	2	Norway	Timber.
	3	Italy	Dye-woods, fruit, and wines.
	1	Prussia	Hemp, flax.
	1	Narva	Ditto.
	2	Russia	Ditto.
1806	1	Prussia	Ditto.
	5	Portugal	Wines.
	4	Russia	Hemp, flax, timber.

OUTWARDS.

Years.	No. of Ships.	Whither bound.	Cargoes.
1786	12	France	Lead, lead ore, litharge, copper, &c.
	1	Russia	Lead.
	3	Italy	Ditto, litharge.
1796	1	Italy	Lead, litharge.
1806	1	Portugal	Coals, &c.

From 1777 to Christmas 1806 inclusive, the following have been entered at the custom-house, Chester, foreign and coastwise.

	tons.
Lead	152,643.
Ore	33,879.
Litharge	4,685.

ED.

helmets, cuirasses, and broad swords. Here is preserved a portrait of my respected predecessor in the line of natural history, FRANCIS WILLUGHBY esq; painted in 1659, at the early age of thirteen, when he was a member of *Trinity* college, *Cambridge*. His complexion is very fair, his hair very long and flaxen; he has a book in his hand; is dressed in the academic habit, and has on a very large turnover. He was heir to the magnificent house of *Wollaton* near *Nottingham*. After passing his short but amiable life in instructive travels, and the study of nature, and at the time of meditating a voyage to explore the productions of the new world, he was attacked, in 1672, at the age of thirty-seven, by a fatal pleurisy.

NEAR the house is a most remarkable pond, which flings up in hot weather a vast quantity of strong bitumen, greatly resembling pitch, which gives name to the place. It serves all the uses of that commodity; and an oil, most efficacious in many disorders, has been for a considerable time past extracted from it.

NEAR the eight mile-stone from *Shrewsbury*, I
LONGNOR. reached *Longnor*, the house of my respected old friend *Joseph Plymley* esq. Near it is *Longnor Hall*, the seat of *Robert Corbett** esq; bequeath-

* *Longnor Hall*, on the decease of Mr. *Corbett*, came into the possession of the reverend Archdeacon *Plymley*, son of *Joseph Plymley* esq. He has assumed the name of *Corbett*. ED.

ed to him by his relation, the late Sir *Richard Corbett* bart. It is a good brick house, built in 1670 by Sir *Richard*, a predecessor of the late owner. It is seated in a pretty vale, and commands a fine view of *Caer Caradoc*, and *Lawly Hill*. The portrait of the founder is in the house. He had been chairman of the committee of elections in the reign of *Charles* II. and died aged 43, in 1683.

HERE is an admirable portrait of *Margaret*, widow of *James* earl of *Salisbury*, and daughter of *John* earl of *Rutland;* the countenance dejected, but extremely beautiful. She is dressed in very picturesque weeds; a three-quarters, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

HER daughter, Lady *Margaret*, first married to Lord *Stawel*, afterwards to Lord *Ranelagh:* extremely beautiful; an half-length, by the same hand. A portrait of this lady is among the beauties at *Hampton Court:* a picture of her husband is in this house.

LADY *Mildred*, youngest daughter of *Margaret* countess of *Salisbury*, and wife to Sir *Uvedale Corbett*, son of Sir *Richard*, is painted in half-length; a fine spirited figure. Here is also a very pleasing picture of her daughter *Elizabeth*, painted in *France*, by *Le Garde*. She died unmarried, of a cancer in her breast, in 1724, and was buried in St. *Margaret's, Westminster;* and had the honor

of an epitaph by Mr. *Pope* inscribed on her tomb.

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That the lords might the better govern the people when subdued, they were suffered to take upon them such prerogative and authority, as were fit for the quiet government of the country.

The antient historiographer *Lampridius*, saith, that the kings of *England* did then use the same policy with lands on the borders of *Scotland*.

No record is to be found in the Tower of *London*, or elsewhere, of any grant to be a lordship marcher in *Wales*. The king's writs, out of the courts at *Westminster*, did not run into *Wales*, except *Pembrokeshire;* which was counted part of *England*, and called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Nor were there any sheriffs to execute such writs: but the lords did execute laws themselves over the people which they subdued; which the kings permitted for a time.

No charters of these liberties could conveniently be granted, for three reasons.

1. The kings of *England* did not know beforehand what lands a lord should conquer, or whether he should conquer any; and therefore could not grant any liberties within a certain precinct or territory.

2. The lords after their conquest of any country, were not over-hasty to purchase any charter; because they were not sure but that those lands might be restored, by composition between the kings of *England* and the princes of *Wales*, as they sometimes were: or they might be recovered by force, and the lords expelled. But,

arms. Sir *Peter Corbet*, then in his retinue, offered to combat with *Robert de Morley* in support of the right which his master had to the arms; but the duel never took place, probably because the king denied his assent. The suit was then referred to the court of chivalry, held on the sands near *Calais*, before *William Bohun*, earl of *Northampton*, high constable of *England*, and *Thomas Beauchamp*, earl of *Warwick*, earl marshal. The trial lasted several days; when *Robert*, apprehending that the cause would go against him, took an opportunity, in presence of the king, to swear by God's flesh, that if the arms in question were adjudged from him, he never more would arm himself in the king's service. On this the king, out of personal regard for the signal services he had performed in those arms, and considering the right of *Nicholas* lord *Burnel*, was desirous to put an end to the contest with as little offence as possible. He therefore sent the earl of *Lancaster*, and other lords, to *Nicholas*, to request that he would permit *Robert de Morley* to bear the arms in dispute for the term of his life only: which *Nicholas*, out of respect to the king, assented to. The king then directed the high constable, and earl marshal, to give judgement accordingly. This they performed in the church of St. *Peter*, near *Calais;* and their sentence was immediately proclamed by a herald, in the presence of the whole army there assembled.

ROBERT *de Morley* was seized with his last illness in *Burgundy*, in the year 1360, when the *English* army was on its return from the blockade of *Paris*. Feeling the approach of death, he directed that his banner, with the arms of *Burnel*, should, upon his decease, be delivered to *Nicholas* lord *Burnel*, in persuance of the judgment before passed in the court of chivalry; and accordingly his banner-bearer, having in his hands the banner rolled up, delivered it to lord *Burnel*, in presence of numbers of the nobility, convened as witnesses of the ceremony. Lord *Burnel* died in the year 1382, and was interred in *Acton Burnel* church, under an altar tomb, with a brass inlaid in it of the figure of an armed man, and a brass label, inscribed, *Hic jacet Dominus Nich*^{s} *Burnel, miles, dominus de Holgot, qui ob.* 12° *die Jan. A. D.* 1382. *Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.*

AMONG the witnesses in this cause were several lord and knights, and many very antient people, some of them above a hundred years of age; one of a hundred and forty, and one of a hundred and twenty, probably of *Shropshire*, as may be collected from their names, and the testimony they gave relative to the descents of the *Burnels*, and several private affairs of the family, which were likely to be best known in the neighborhood of their residence[h].

[h] This account is from a curious MS. I had the pleasure of receiving from Sir *Edward Smythe*.

FROM *Longnor* I visited *Caer Caradoc*. After a ride of about three miles, I fell accidentally on the steepest ascent, and, after a laborious clamber up a green and smooth ascent, now and then mixed with small fragments of a porous stone[1](1), I reached the summit, impeded a little by the first ditch and rampart, in a place where, from the exceeding steepness, they seemed totally unnecessary. A little higher is the second ditch, with a vast agger of stones, now sodded over. The area is irregular, of pretty considerable extent. On the more accessible side are three fosses and ramparts. The en-

[1] The Editor, in this as in two other instances, has taken the liberty of substituting "a porous stone," for "*lava:*" there being good ground to believe that no traces of the effect of volcanic fire are to be found either in the mountains of *North Wales*, or of the adjacent *English* counties. In the vast circle of knowledge which Mr. *Pennant* possessed, an acquaintance with the modern improvements in mineralogy and geology was not included. A dark colored stone, rendered cellular by the decomposition of *feltopath*, frequently resembles, and might easily be mistaken for a substance acted upon by subterraneous heat.—Into this error the admirable author of the Tour in Wales appears occasionally to have fallen—a venial error which disappears amidst the mass of varied and amusing information which renders these pages so truly valuable. ED.

(1) The text of *Pennant* was altered from "lava" to "porous stone" in the edition of 1810. *Pennant's* expression was perfectly correct, and is abundantly justified by the observations of modern geologists. The note of the editor is instructive, as it shews the ignorance of geology which existed in the early part of the present century, and as it furnishes a striking illustration of the danger of meddling with an author's text. T.P.

Griffith, son of *Meredith ap Blethyn*, lord of *Powŷs*, seeing the king of *England*, and *English* lords, preparing themselves to conquer *Wales*, did, in discretion and policy, submit himself to *Henry* I. and yielded to hold his lordship of the king of *England* in chief, as the lords marchers did, and to do the king the like service; and thereupon was suffered to hold the same to him and his heirs; and was created lord *Powŷs* by the said *Henry* I. and made baron of the parliament of *England*.

His descendant, *Hawŷs Gadarn*, fell to be the king of *England*'s ward, by reason of the alteration of the tenure in capite; who gave her in marriage to a valiant gentleman of his, named *John Charlton*. And so the lordship of *Powŷs* came to the possession of the *English* lords. (*Mowthwy*, and others, did the same.) These (with the lords marchers) held their lordships of the kings in chief, and not of the princes of *Wales*.

The lord of *Powŷs* thus submitting himself to the king of *England*, the comots in that lordship continue whole and entire to this day; and there is a court baron in every one of them. But the lords marchers, to reward those that assisted them in their conquests, gave them divers manors; and so divided the comots into several parts, and erected a court-baron in each. The comots were six; *Careinion*, *Mechan uwch-Coed*, *Mechan is-Coed*, *Mochnant*, *Llannerch hûdol*, and *Ystrad-marchell*.

The like may be found in the counties of *Anglesey*, *Caernarvon*, *Merioneth*, *Flint*, *Carmarthen*, and *Cardi-*

gan; where the antient comots remain entire, without alteration; and retain their antient names and bounds, and keep the same courts. The reason is, because they were not conquered by the lords marchers, but continued in the hands of the princes of *Wales*, till *Llewellin*, the last prince, was slain by *Edward* I.

It appears by antient record that the lordship of *Bromefield* and *Yale*, antiently called *Dinas Brân*, being the chief castle of the lordship, came to the possession of *English* lords, as follows:

Emma, daughter to lord *Audley*, and widow to *Griffith ap Madog*, lord of *Bromefield* and *Yale*, *Chirk*, *Nantheudwy*, *Maelor*, and other lands, parcel of antient *Powys*, having four sons, between whom their father's inheritance was divided; strife grew between her and her husband's kindred about the custody of her sons: they fearing, that if the sons should be brought up by the mother in *England*, they would become *English;* and rather incline to the king of *England*, than to the princes of *Wales*. But the mother getting into her possession the two eldest, *Madog* and *Llewellin;* the first having to his part *Bromefield* and *Yale*, and the other, *Chirk* and *Nantheudwy;* and not being able to keep them to herself, nor to remain in quiet upon her jointure, she delivered her sons to *Edward* I. shewing that by right they were his wards, because their ancestors had formerly made their submission to the kings of *England*. The king took them to his ward; and committed *Madog*, the eldest, to the care of *John* earl

Warren; and *Llewellin* to *Roger Mortimer*, third son to *Ralph* lord *Mortimer*, of *Wigmore*. The two guardians having the sons and their lands in their custody, earl *Warren* built the castle of *Holt* in *Bromefield*, and *Roger Mortimer* the castle of *Chirk*, and placed garrisons of *English* in each, to defend the country from the *Welsh*. And the wards[a] dying shortly after, without issue, the said guardians still kept the lands, and obtained grants of the king to hold the same, 10th of *Edward* I.; only the castle of *Hope*, and lands thereto belonging, were reserved to the king in earl *Warren*'s grant. The antient rent of *Bromefield* and *Yale* was 730*l.* a year.

Emma being molested in her jointure, because she had delivered her sons to the king, and so procured the coming of those lords to build the castles *Bromefield* and *Chirk*, she desired the king to take *Maelor*, her jointure, and to give her lands in *England* for it; which the king did, and so got into possession of *Maelor Saesnaeg*, and held the same ever after; not suffering any of the heirs to have it, pretending that they were rebels against him.

No lord marcher was without a castle, and a sufficient garrison to suppress such of the *Welsh* as should annoy the king's subjects; and therefore all castles had towns close to them, inhabited by the *English*. And, by 4 *Henry* IV. c. 32, it is enacted, that castles and walled towns in *Wales* should be possessed by valiant *Englishmen*, strangers to the seigniories.

[a] The melancholy fate of these infants is described in vol. i. p. 267, of this work. Ed.

The charters of those towns give great liberty to the *English;* but no *Weslhman* might be a burgess, or purchase any land therein; see 2 *Henry* IV. c. 12. and 20. It was also enacted, that no *Welshman* should have any castle or fortress, saving such as was in the time of *Edward* I. except bishops and temporal lords.

The more to encourage the *English* to conquer *Wales,* the kings of *England* created them peers of the realm, by the name of lords baron of the places they conquered. Their number once was twenty-one; but now are reduced to one, *viz. Abergaveny,* who is the first lord baron of *England.* The rest lost their name and place, by coming either to the crown, or to lords who had other places and titles in parliament. The castles in *Wales* were about 143.

The *Welsh* submitted to *Henry* VII. because he was paternally descended from their princes: and his son, *Henry* VIII. made several statutes for the future government of them, anno 27.

Lords marchers seized on the goods of their tenants who died intestate.

All the lordships marchers have lost their antient jurisdictions and authorities, which were the common signs whereby they were known; so that it is now a doubt which were such lordships. But they may be still known by several tokens.

1. There can be no lordship marcher but such as was subdued before the death of Prince *Llewellin.*

2. Such lordship must be held of the king in chief, and not of the principality of *Wales.*

3. It must have been in antient time the inheritance of some *English* lord.

4. If any suit arose about the title, it was to be pleaded at common law, in *Westminster-Hall;* and there were fines levied of those lordships, and none other in *Wales.*

5. The escheator of the marches of *Wales* did in antient time enquire of the tenure, and find *office post mortem* of the lord; and that by writ out of the chancery of *England.* And as those lordships were not in any shire in *England,* and the king had no escheators to enquire of the tenure of them, the same was laid on the escheator of the next *English* shire. And such escheator had the charge, care, and survey of all lordships marches that were holden of the king. And such escheators was to go into any lordship marcher in *Wales,* and swear an inquest, and find an office after the death of the lord, and enquire of the tenure and value of the lordship.—*N.B.* All offices of other manors, that were holden of the king, as of his principality, were found, by virtue of writs out of the king's exchequer, of *Caernarvon,* or *Chester,* for *North Wales;* and *Carmarthen,* or *Cardigan,* for *South Wales;* and out of *Pembroke,* for lands in that earldom.

6. These lords, by stat. 24 *Henry* VIII. c. 9, have the penalty for killing of wainlings, and for non-appearance at their courts; and, by stat. 26 *Henry* VIII. c. 4, and 27, c. 26, they have the forfeiture of common mainprize,

recognizances, mizes; power to keep court-barons and court-leets; and to have waifs, strays, infangthefe, outfangthefe, treasure-trove, deodands, goods and chattels of felons, persons condemned, and outlawed; and also wreck de mere, wharfage, and custom of strangers.

From the river *Tifi*, in *South Wales*, to the river *Conwy*, in *North Wales*, there was no lordship marcher; but all the country remained wholly to the princes of *Wales*, until the principality came to the crown by Prince *Llewellin*'s death.

As the river *Severn* was the antient limit between *Wales* and *England*, a doubt hath arisen, why all the land that is over that river, *viz.* all *Herefordshire*, and so much as is part of *Gloucestershire*, *Worcestershire*, and *Shropshire*, had not been lordships marchers, as the rest of *Wales* was, that was won since the Conquest.

The reason is this. All *Herefordshire*, and those parts of the other counties, were won from the *Welsh* in, or shortly after, the time of *Offa* king of *Mercia*. The *Welsh* were expelled thence, the country was new planted with *Englishmen;* and this was long before the dividing of *England* into shires. The same was annexed to the kingdom of *Mercia;* and so, as part of that kingdom, it came to the hands of king *Alfred*, who first divided *England* into shires. He finding those countries subdued, and the *Welsh* expelled, divided them with the rest on the other side *Severn*. He added part to *Gloucestershire*, part to *Worcestershire*, and part to *Shropshire:* and made *Herefordshire* a shire of itself.

Here lies the difference between conquering of *Wales* by the *Saxons* and the *Normans.*

So much of *Wales* as the *Saxon* kings won, they did it at their own charge, and for their own use; and did not suffer their subjects to deal therein. But the *Norman* conqueror, contenting himself with the realm of *England,* did not bend his forces against *Wales* more than he was forced to do, by their invading of his people and country; and he, and his successors, thought it better policy to give to the nobility such parts of *Wales* as they could conquer.

That *Herefordshire* was not won since the Conquest, appears from the lordship of *Urchinfield;* which is antient demesne-lands; such as is not to be found in *England,* but what is in the possession of its kings before the Conquest. See *Silas Taylor,* of *Urchinfield,* in his history of Gavelkind, p. 106: and *Humphrey Llwyd,* in his Fragment of the Description of *Wales;* his *Latin* book, p. 52, first edition; *English* translation, p. 63: whose words, as *Bryan Twyne,* translates, are *Gwyr Reunwe* makes one of the six states, that met at the mouth of the river *Dyvi,* to chuse *Maelgwyn Gwynedd* king, about the year 560. P. 74, of his Breviary of *Britain.*

Not far from thence, viz. *Lamstre,* or *Llanlieni,* is the antient city *Henfford,* standing upon *Wye,* or more truly *Gwy;* in old time called *Ferleg,* now *Hereford.*

Towards *Severn* are *Malvern* hills; and in the corner between *Severn* and *Wye,* not far from the town of *Ross,*

is that renowned wood, which from the *Danes*, is called the forest of *Dean*.

These regions, with all *Herefordshire* beyond *Wye*, before they were possessed by the *English*, were termed, in *British*, *Euryenwe;* and the inhabitants, *Eurnwyr:* of which there remains somewhat in the word *Urchinfield*. The *Welsh* called it *Ergnig*, and afterwards *Ergenel;* and no marvel, since the lest portion thereof retains now the name of *Powys*.

It appears by some records in the Tower,

1. That King *Edward* I. anno 11, (when he slew Prince *Llewellin*, and thereby got possession of the principality of *Wales*) being at *Aberconwy*, and fearing that there would be a scarcity of victuals, wrote to the officers of all the good towns and countries in *South Wales* (that were subdued by the lords marchers,) that they should cause victuals to be brought out of those parts to *Montgomery*, in *Quindena Paschæ* next following, to furnish the king's army. In this manner:

Ballivis mercatoribus et probis hominibus de - *Swansey.*

This is the chief town of the lordship of *Gower*.

Majori, ballivis, probis hominibus, et mercatoribus de - - - - - - *Bristol.*

Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - - *Cardiff.*

The chief town of *Glamorgan*.

Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - - *Strongoule.*

The chief town of *Netherwent* in *Monmouthshire*.

Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Haverford.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Pembroke.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Thalgarn.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *S^to^ Claro.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Kemys.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Kilgaran.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Caerleon.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Caermardŷn.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Cardigan.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Brecknock.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Kydwely.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Uske.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Lanstephan.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Austedŷn.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Monmouth.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Bergavenŷ.*
Ballivis, &c. de - - - - - *Blenllevny.*

Ranulph, monk of *Chester*, saith (l. 7. c. 38. fol. 379.) that Prince *Llewellin* was slain about the feast of St. *Lucy*.

2. That King *Edward* II. in his wars against *Robert de Bruce*, king of *Scotland*, wrote to these lord marchers, to send to his aid a certain number of men, there mentioned, out of their several lordships. His letters patent are dated *June* 18, anno 3 *Edward* II.

The same king, in the same year, writes to those lords, to abate a certain number of their men; because he did not want them.

King *Edward* III. fearing the invasion of the *Scots*, writes to the lords marchers, to have the sea-coast

watched, the men of the country armed, their castles strengthened and furnished, and themselves to act as lieutenants in their several lordships. *Dat. apud Berewicum super Twedam, Jun.* 24, *anno regni* 10.

And he appoints *William de la Zouch de Mort. Mari,* and *Gilbert Talbot* (his justices of *South Wales*) to be captains and leaders of the said lords and their people against the *Scots,* if they should invade those parts.

N.B. The king did not write to any part of the six shires which were the principality of *Wales;* but only to such parts as were subdued by the lords marchers; who held their lordships immediately of the king. The king had men out of the principality-lands, to serve him in those wars; but the commissions are not to be found among the King's records in the Tower. For the prince of *Wales* (who then held the principality) wrote for men out of the principality, to serve his father in his wars.

The records of this remain among the prince's records; and are not to be found among the records in the Tower.

N°. IV.

ACCOUNT OF SIR JEFFRY SHAKERLEY.

Vol. i. p. 392.

"THE heath upon which Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* was drawn up, carries the name of *Rowton Heath;* a mile beyond which, in the *London* road from *Chester,* is another

heath, called *Hatton Heath*. The order which Sir *Marmaduke* had received from the king, was only to beat *Poyntz* back. Sir *Marmaduke* performed the same effectually; for having marched his men over *Holt Bridge* undiscovered by the enemy, who had taken the out-works and suburbs of the city on the east side thereof, and *Poyntz* coming in a marching posture along the narrow lane between *Hatton Heath* and *Rowton Heath*, Sir *Marmaduke* having lined the hedges, fell upon him, and killed a great many of his men; and having so done, ordered colonel *Shakerley*, who was best acquainted with that country, to get the next way he could to the king (who lodged then at Sir *Francis Gamull's* house, in *Chester*) and acquaint him, that he had obeyed his orders in beating *Poyntz* back, and to know his majesty's further pleasure. The colonel executed his orders with better speed than could be expected; for he galloped directly to the river *Dee*, under *Huntingdon House*, got a wooden tub (used for slaughtering of swine) and a batting-staff (used for batting of coarse linen) for an oar, put a servant into the tub with him, and in this desperate manner swam over the river, his horse swimming by him (for the banks were very steep, and the river very deep) ordered his servant to stay there with the tub for his return, and was with the king in little more than a quarter of an hour after he had left Sir *Marmaduke*, and acquainted the king, that if his Majesty pleased to command further orders to Sir *Marmaduke*, he would engage to deliver them in a quarter of an hour; and told the king of the expeditious method he

had taken, which saved him the going nine or ten miles about, by *Holt Bridge* (for the boats at *Eaton* were then made useless); but such delays were used by some about the king, that no orders were sent, nor any sally made out of the city by the king's party, till past three o'clock afternoon, which was full six hours after *Poyntz* had been beaten back; and so *Poyntz* having all that time for his men to recover the fright they had been put into in the morning, *Poyntz* rallied his forces, and with the help of the parlement forces who came out of the suburbs of the city to his assistance (upon whom the king's party in the city might then successfully have fallen) put all those of the king's to the rout, which was the loss of the king's horse, and of his design to join *Montross* in *Scotland*, who was then understood to be in a good condition.

"This is what my father, the said colonel *Shakerley* (afterwards Sir *Geffrey Shakerley*) hath often declared in my hearing; and since no mention is made of him in all this history* (though he faithfully served the king in all the wars, was personally engaged in almost all the field battles for the king, sold part of his estate to support that service, and was for many years sequestered of all the rest), I thought it my duty, as his eldest son and heir, to do that justice to his memory, to insert this here, under my hand, that it may be remembered to posterity.

"PETER SHAKERLEY."

* Meaning *Clarendon's History of the Rebellion;* this account being written by *Peter Shakerley* esq. in one of the blank leaves.

N° V.

EPITAPH ON COLONEL ROBINSON IN GRESFORD CHURCH.

Vol. i. p. 392.

H. S. J.
JOHANNIS ROBINSON
Qui,
Tribunus CAROLI MARTYRIS, fortunas ejus (hoc est
Ecclesiam Monarchiamque) sustinebat strenuè.
Rege cadente
CAROLUM exulem non deseruit exul,
cum reduce redux.
Apud GWERSYLT,
Ubi omnia sua a rebelli manu direpta reliquerat,
Ædificijs ab eadem eleganter constructis gavisus est.
Ab uxore MARGARITA, Filia EDWARDI NORRIS
de SPEAK in Com. Pal. LANCAST. Arm.
GULIELMUM, JOHANNEM, MARGARITAM, & JANAM,
suscepit prolem.
Corpus e meliori licet luto compositum,
vulneribus tamen pronis
fractum pariter ac honestatum,
Animam ad Cœlum aspirantem,
ultra Annum ætat. 65, retinere non valens,
Martij 15° reddidit. Æræ Christianæ MDCLXXX.

N° VI.

IMPRECACTION OF EDWARD BROUGHTON, ESQ.

Vol. i. p. 393.

"I EDWARD BROUGHTON, for love, in ye presence of ye great God of heaven and earth, who knows the secrets of

all hearts, and the sincerity of mine at this time, I doe, upon premeditation, and not rashly, implore the God of spirits to power down his vengance upon mee and my posterity for ever, not in any ordinary manner, but in the highest nature, in giving the divell power over our soules and bodyes, and that we consume upon the earth, rott away alive, and be damned; and y^{t} my name and ꝑson may stinck upon earth, and molest ye nostrills of men; & that I may be a fearfull spectacle to all ꝑfidous men; and that I may never walk upon the earth, but with dreadfull hideous shapes about me, & terrified conscience; & that I may linger & not die, but, as Cain, may have a mark sett upon me that men may shun me; & that I may outlive all my posterity; & that they may be all extinct & damn'd; & that the divell may have a good tytle to my body and soule; & take possession on me heare on earth, & carry me away alive; and that I may never appeare before God, but to receive ye dreadful sentence, De ꝑt from me, you cursed, into everlasting fire, to be tormented by the divell and his angells.

Observe, this part is but to usher the rest—

"If I do not utterly forbear all rash swearing, and all maner of drinking, and all manner of debauchery whatsoever; or if ever I am guilty of finding fault with any thing my intended wife shall doe or say; or if ever I undertake any business, or any thing, how great a concern soever, or small, without the knowledge, assent, consent, advice of Mary Weeks, my intended wife, and is to be

Mary Broughton when this shall effect; or if shee shall make any request unto me in her life-time, it shall be of force never to be violated by me, although I surviving her, concerning body & soule, life or fortune, children or friends, how unreasonable soever; or if there shall happen any difference betwixt her & me, as there hath been betwixt me and my first wife, then, if I am the cause of it, lett these and all the plagues imginable fall on me, and all the plagues God can inflict; or if shou'd arise any quarrell, & shee the only cause, yet, when I remember hereof, or shee these vows, I most heartily pass by, forgive, & endeavour to pacifie, & use all the art imaginable to please here, & if she could impose more, I wou'd most willingly doo it; or else may all those plagues, if there were greater curses or imprecacons, I heartily pray they may all be powered downe, as the rain fall on the thirsty ground, and upon my posterity for ever: & this I doe heartily & voluntarily, & with serious consideration & premeditation, having taken a long time to consider this; and now most readily signe itt with my owne hand, & seal it with my own seale.

"EDWARD BROUGHTON."

April 12° 1660.

N° VII.

OF OWEN GLYNDWR. Vol. ii. p. 2.

THE name of *Owen Glyndwr's* father was *Gryffydd Fychan;* of his mother, *Elena,* of royal blood, and from whom he afterwards clamed the throne of *Wales.* She was eldest daughter of *Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Owen,* by his wife *Elinor Goch,* or *Elinor* the red, daughter and heiress to *Catherine,* one of the daughters of *Llewelyn* last prince of *Wales,* and wife to *Philip ap Ivor* of *Iscoed.* She probably was concealed by some friend on the death of her father, otherwise the jealousy of *Edward,* about the succession, would have made her share the fate of her sister *Gwenllian,* who, perforce, took the veil in the convent of *Shaftesbury.*

Writers vary in the account of the day of the birth of *Glyndwr.* One manuscript fixes it on the 28th of *May* 1354: that preserved by *Lewis Owen* places the event five years earlier; for the year 1349, says he, was distinguished by the first appearance of the pestilence in *Wales,* and by the birth of *Owen Glyndwr.*

Heroes are often introduced into the world by some strange phænomenon, that presages their future celebrity, or the happiness or misery they were to bring upon their country; but it is probable that their course is finished, before superstition invents the tale, and adapts it to their actions. *Holinshed* relates one on this occasion, correspondent to a blemish from which we could wish to clear

the character of our countryman. His cruelty was foretold at his nativity, by the marvellous accident of his father's horses being found standing that night in the stables up to their bellies in blood. *Shakespear* omits this circumstance; but, in his spirited character of *Owen*, puts these beautiful lines into his mouth, finely descriptive of the vain-glory and superstition of the old *British* chieftain.

> At my birth
> The front of heav'n was full of fiery shapes;
> The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
> Were strangely clamorous in the frighted fields:
> These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,
> And all the courses of my life do shew,
> I am not in the roll of common men.

His bard, *Jolo Goch*, gives him incense of a far superior kind; and I fear the poet's ardor to celebrate his patron, carried him to the borders of blasphemy; for in his *Cowydd y Seren*, or *Poem of the star*, he describes three that appeared to mark three great events; for, to the star which foretold the birth of our SAVIOUR, he adds another which presaged that of *Arthur;* and a third which marked the great deeds of *Glyndwr*, in 1402, the meridian of his glory[a].

He appears to have had a liberal education. His ambition overcame the prejudices of his country against the *English;* and determined him to seek preferment among them. He entered himself in the inns of court, and studied there, till he became a barrister. It is probable that he quitted his profession; for we find, that he was ap-

[a] *Cowydd y Seren*, a Ymddangoses mis mawrth, B.A. 1402.

pointed *scutiger*, or squire of the body, to *Richard* II. whose fortunes he followed to the last; was taken with him in *Flint* castle; and, when the king's household was dissolved, retired, with full resentment of his sovereign's wrongs, to his patrimony in *Wales*. I judge that he was knighted before the deposition of his master; for I find him among the witnesses in the celebrated cause between Sir *Richard le Scrope* and Sir *Robert le Grosvenour*, about a coat of arms, under the title of Sir *Owen de Glendore*. His brother also appears there by the name of *Tudor de Glendore*. This cause lasted three years, and ended in 1389[b].

JOLO GOCH, the celebrated poet of this period, resided here for some time. He came on a pressing invitation from *Owen;* who, knowing the mighty influence of this order of men over the antient *Britons*, made his house, as *Jolo* says, a sanctuary for bards. He made them the instruments of his future operations, and to prepare the minds of the people against the time of his intended insurrection. From *Jolo* I borrow the description of the seat of the chieftain, when it was in full splendor. He compares it, in point of magnificence, to *Westminster* abbey; and informs us, that it had a gatehouse, and was surrounded with a moat.

That within were nine halls, each furnished with a wardrobe; I imagine, filled with the cloaths of his retainers, according to the custom of those days.

[b] *Collins's Peerage*, vii. 507.

Near the house, on a verdant bank, was a wooden house, supported on posts, and covered with tiles. It contained four apartments, each subdivided into two, designed to lodge the guests.

Here was a church, in form of a cross, with several chapels.

The seat was surrounded with every conveniency for good living; and every support to hospitality: a park, warren, and pigeon-house; a mill, orchard, and vineyard; and fish-pond, filled with pike and gwyniads. The last introduced from the lake at *Bala*.

A heronry, which was a concomitant to the seat of every great man, supplied him and his guests with game for the sport of falconry.

A place still remains, that retains the name of his park. It extends about a mile or two beyond the site of his house, on the left hand of the valley.

The vestiges of the house are small. The moat is very apparent: the measurement of the area it inclosed, is forty-six paces by twenty-six. There is the appearance of a wall on the outside, which was continued to the top of a great mount, on which stood the wooden house. On the other side, but at a greater distance, I had passed by another mount of the same kind, called *Hêndom*; which probably might have had formerly a building similar to that described by the bard. This, perhaps, was the station of a guard, to prevent surprize or insult from

the *English* side[c]. He had much to apprehend from the neighboring fortress of *Dinas Brân*, and its appendages, possessed by the earl of *Arundel*, a strenuous supporter of the house of *Lancaster*.

The bard speaks feelingly of the wine, the ale, the braget, and the white bread; nor does he forget the kitchen, nor the important officer the cook; whose life (when in the royal service) was estimated by our laws at a hundred and twenty-six cows[d]. Such was the hospitality of this house, that the place of porter was useless; nor were locks or bolts known. To sum up all, no one could be hungry or dry in *Sycharth*, the name of the place.

The bard pays all due praise to the lady of the house, and her offspring.

A *Gwraig* orau o'r gwragedd,
Gwynn y myd, o'i Gwin a'i medd.
Merch eglur, Llin marchawglyw,
Urddol, hael, o reiol ryw.
A'i blant, a ddeuant bob ddau
Nythod têg o bennaethau!

His wife, the best of wives!
Happy am I in her wine and metheglin.
Eminent woman of a knightly family,
Honorable, beneficent, noble.
His children come in pairs;
A beautiful nest of chieftains.

The lady whom he thus celebrates, was *Margaret* daughter of Sir *David Hanmer* of *Hanmer*, in the county of *Flint*, one of the juctices of the king's bench, by ap-

[c] Since the publication of the first edition, many of these vestiges have been ploughed up, or otherwise destroyed.

[d] *Leges Wallicæ.*

pointment of *Richard* II. in 1383, and knighted by him in 1387[e]. Her nuptials were previous to her father's promotion; for it is certain that some of the daughters were married, and his sons grown to men's estate, before *Glyndwr* appeared in arms in the year 1400. They followed him into the field, and commanded under him. It is probable that most of them fell gloriously in battle. Mr. *Browne Willis*, indeed, says, that on their father's death, they fled into *Ireland;* that one of them settled in *Dublin*, and took the name of *Baulf*[f], or the strong; and was ancestor to a reputable family in that city.

He matched his daughters into considerable families.

His eldest, *Isabel*, to *Adam* or *Adda ap Jorwerth Ddu.*

His second, *Elizabeth*, or as some say *Alicia*, was married to Sir *John Scudamore* of *Ewyas*, and *Holm-Lacy*, in the county of *Hereford.*

Jonet, to *John Crofts* of *Croft Castle*, in the same county.

Lord Grey of *Ruthyn* took, through necessity, *Jane*, after he was made prisoner by her father, who forced him into the alliance.

His youngest daughter, *Margaret*, was married to *Roger Monnington* of *Monnington*, in the county of *Hereford*, towards the borders of *Brecknockshire.* The estate still continues in the name and family. I have had the pleasure of seeing at my house two ladies, owners of the place, direct descendants from the daughter of *Glyndwr.*

[e] *Collin's Baronets*, 1720, ii. p. 235. [f] *Hist. of St. Asaph Cathedral*, 61.

His illegitimate issue were, his son *Jevan;* a daughter, married into the house of *Gwernan;* another, named *Myfanwy,* to *Llewelyn ap Adda* of *Trefor;* and *Gwenllian,* to *Philip ap Rys* of St. *Harmon* in *Radnorshire.*

Lewis Glyn Cothi, a bard of the time of *Henry* VI. speaks in high terms of her father *Glyndwr:*

Ei Thad oedd dwysawg cadarn,
A holl *Gymru* fu'n ei farn.

Her father was a potent prince,
All *Wales* was in his council.

I must not omit notice of a mistake of the *English* historians, who mention the marriage of another daughter of *Glyndwr* to *Edmund* earl of *March.* This, they assert, was also effected by force, after the earl became his prisoner: but it does not appear that he ever was *Glyndwr's* captive; or *March* had any other wife than *Anne*[s], daughter to *Edmund* earl of *Stafford;* besides, the *Welsh* histories are totally silent on that head.

Such was the state of the domestic affairs of *Glyndwr* at the change of government in 1399. His resentment against the usurper was whetted by wrongs public and private: by the murder of the unhappy *Richard,* to whom he was strongly attached as a personal favorite; and by the strong partiality the *Welsh* had for their late king.

In the very first year of the new reign, he experienced the frowns of the court. *Reginald* lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn,*

[s] *Vincent's Discoverie,* &c. 329.

taking advantage of the deposition of *Richard*, instantly seized on a certain common, called *Croeseu*, which *Glyndwr*, in a former reign, had recovered from him by course of law. *Owen* sought justice without having recourse to violence: he laid his case before parlement: but his suit was dismissed without redress.

This insult was aggravated by another injury. When *Henry* went on his expedition against the *Scots*, *Owen* was to have been summoned, among other barons, to attend the king with his vassals. The writ for that purpose was entrusted to *Reginald*[h], who designedly neglected to deliver it till the time was nearly elapsed, and it became impossible for him to obey. *Reginald* returned to the king and misrepresented the absence of *Owen* as an act of wilful disobedience; and by this piece of treachery, took possesion of all his land; and, under pretence of forfeiture, invaded such parts of *Glyndwr*'s estates as lay adjacent to his own.

The danger of driving into desperate measures a person of his interest, spirit, and abilities, was foreseen by *John Trevor* bishop of St. *Asaph*, who advised more temperate proceedings; adding, that *Owen* was by no means a despicable enemy; and that the *Welsh* would certainly be provoked into a general insurrection. His advice was rejected, and he was told there could be no fear about such a bare-footed rabble[i].

It does not appear that *Glyndwr*, till this period, had

[h] *Vita Ricardi*, ii. 171. [i] *Leland's Collect.* i. 310.

any settled design of flinging off the *English* yoke. Ambition now came in, and joined with his revenge. He revolved in his mind his own genealogy: he derived himself from the antient race of *British* princes; and apparently laying aside all sense of private wrong, made open clame to the throne of *Wales*. To encourage his countrymen, strongly attached to the prophecies of antient times, he reminded them of those of *Merlin* and other sages. His bards set before them the great qualities of their leader; and taught them to expect from his valor and conduct, the liberation of antient *Britons* from the galling weight of the *Saxon* yoke. His chief bard, *Gryffydd Llwyd*, after regretting his absence, chaunts his praise, and predicts the success of the war. The *Cowydd*, or poem, begins thus in the original:

Eryr digrif afrifed,
Owain, &c.

The reader will receive it agreeably paraphrased by a bard of 1773.

1.

Cambria's princely eagle, hail!
Of *Gryffydd Vychan*'s noble blood!
Thy high renown shall never fail,
Owain Glyndwr, great and good!
Lord of *Dwrdwy*'s fertile vale,
Warlike, high-born *Owain*, hail!
Dwrdwy, whose wide-spreading streams,
Reflecting *Cynthia*'s midnight beams,
Whilom led me to thy bower;
Alas! in an unguarded hour!
For high in blood, with *British* beverage hot,
My awful distance I forgot;
But soon my generous chief forgave
The rude presumption of his slave.

2.

But leave me not, illustrious lord!
Thy peaceful bow'r, and hospitable board
Are ill exchang'd for scenes of war,
Tho' *Henry* calls thee from afar.
My prayers, my tears were vain;
He flew like lightning to the hostile plain.
While with remorse regret and woe,
I saw, the god-like hero go;
I saw with aching heart,
The golden beam depart.
His glorious image in my mind
Was all that *Owain* left behind.
Wild with despair, and woe-begone,
Thy faithful bard is left alone,
To sigh, to weep, to groan!

3

Thy sweet remembrance, ever dear,
Thy name, still usher'd by a tear,
My inward anguish speak;
How could'st thou, cruel *Owain*, go,
And leave the bitter streams to flow
Down *Gryffydd*'s furrow'd cheek?
I heard (who has not heard thy fame?)
With extasy I heard thy name
Loud echo'd by the trump of war,
Which spoke thee brave, and void of fear;
Yet of a gentle heart possess'd,
That bled within thy generous breast,
Wide o'er the sanguine plain to see
The havock of hostility.

4.

Still with good omens may'st thou fight,
And do thy injur'd country right!
Like great *Pendragon** shalt thou soar,
Who bade the din of battle roar,

* The omen alluded to was a star and fiery dragon; which, according to the interpretation of *Merlin*, predicted the reign of UTHER, afterwards surnamed *Pen-Dragon*, from having caused two golden dragons to be made,

What time his vengeful steel he drew
His brother's grandeur to renew,
And vindicate his wrongs;
His gallant actions still are told
By youthful bards, by *Druids* old,
And grateful *Cambria*'s songs.

5.

On sea, on land, thou still didst brave
The dangerous cliff and rapid wave;
Like *Urien*, who subdu'd the knight,
And the fell dragon put to flight,
Yon moss-grown fount beside;
The grim, black warrior of the flood,
The dragon, gorg'd with human blood,
The water's scaly pride.
Before his sword the mighty fled:
But now he's number'd with the dead.
Oh! may his great example fire
My noble patron to aspire
To deeds like his! impetuous fly,
And bid the *Saxon* squadrons die:
So shall thy laurel'd bard rehearse
Thy praise in never-dying verse;
Shall sing the prowess of thy sword,
Beloved and victorious lord!

6.

In future times thy honor'd name
Shall emulate brave *Urien*'s fame!
Surrounded by the numerous foe,
Well didst thou deal th' unequal blow.
How terrible thy ashen spear,
Which shook the bravest heart with fear,
Yon hostile towers beneath!
More horrid than the lightning's glance,
Flash'd the red meteors from thy lance,
The harbinger of death.

one of which he presented to the cathedral of *Winchester*, the other he carried along with him in his wars; or, what is more likely, wore by way of crest on his helmet. His son *Arthur* adopted the same. Vide *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, 254. 257. 283.

Dire, and more dire, the conflict grew;
Thousands before thy presence flew;
While borne in thy triumphal car,
Majestic as the god of war,
Midst charging hosts unmov'd you stood,
Or waded thro' a sea of blood.

7.

Immortal fame shall be thy meed,
Due to every glorious deed;
Which latest annals shall record,
Beloved and victorious lord!
Grace, wisdom, valor, all are thine,
Owain Glyndwrdwy divine!
Meet emblem of a two-edg'd sword,
Dreaded in war, in peace ador'd!
Steer thy swift ships to *Albion*'s coast,
Pregnant with thy martial host.
Thy robes are white as driven snow,
And virtue smiles upon thy brow:
But terrible in war thou art,
And swift and certain is the dart
Thou hurlest at a *Saxon*'s heart.

8.

Loud fame has told thy gallant deeds;
In every word a *Saxon* bleeds.
Terror and flight together came,
Obedient to thy mighty name:
Death, in the van, with ample stride,
Hew'd thee a passage deep and wide.
Stubborn as steel, thy nervous chest.
With more than mortal strength's possess'd;
And every excellence belongs
To the bright subject of our songs.

9.

Strike then your harps, ye *Cambrian* bards!
The song of triumph best rewards
An hero's toils. Let *Henry* weep
His warriors wrapt in everlasting sleep;
Success and victory are thine,
Owain Glyndwrdwy divine!

Dominion, honor, pleasure; praise,
Attend upon thy vigorous days!
And when thy evening sun is set,
May grateful *Cambria* ne'er forget
Thy noontide blaze; but on thy tomb
Never fading laurels bloom!

He first appeared in arms in the summer of the year 1400. He naturally directed his attack against the lands of his enemy lord *Grey;* and immediately recovered what he had unjustly been dispossessed of. As soon as the news reached *Henry,* he sent lord *Talbot* and lord *Grey* to reduce him. They arrived with such speed, that they surrounded his house before he had any notice; but he had the good fortune to escape into the woods. He immediately raised a powerful band of men; and after causing himself to be proclamed prince of *Wales,* on the 20th of *September,* surprised, plundered, and burnt to the ground the town of *Ruthyn,* at the time a fair was held there. After which he retired to his fastnesses among the mountains. One I imagine to have been of great strength, surrounded by a vast rampart of stones, near *Corwen,* called *Caer Drewyn.*

Henry, determined to suppress this revolt in the beginning, marched in person against *Owen,* and penetrated as far as the isle of *Anglesey,* putting to the sword all that resisted. He plundered the convent at *Lanfaes*[k]; slew some of the monks, and took the rest away with him; at length set them at liberty, and made restitution

[k] *Leland Collect.* i. 311.

to the monastery; but peopled it again with *English* religious. The monks of *Llanfaes* had been *Franciscans;* an order who were firm adherents to the late prince; and I who, in general, were suspected of promoting the insurrection of *Glyndwr*, and even of inviting him to invade *England.* This occasioned a persecution of them, and several[l] were executed on that account. Their intelligence with *Glyndwr* is very evident from the favor he shewed the order on the taking of *Cardiff*, in the year 1402; when he burnt the whole town, excepting the street inhabited by the *Franciscans*[m].

The king returned without effecting any material action; for, on his approach, *Owen* retired among the *Snowdon* hills[n].

The proclamation for assembling the forces for this expedition, was dated on the 19th of *September*, from *Northampton*, and addressed to the lieutenants of *Warwickshire*, *Leicestershire*, and eight other counties; in which all persons capable of bearing arms, within their jurisdiction, were directed to array themselves, and be ready to march to such place as his majesty directed; who acquaints the lieutenants, that he should lie at *Coventry* on his road to *Wales* the *Monday* following[o].

On the same day he issued out an order to the bailiffs and good people of *Shrewsbury*, to take proper steps to

[l] *Leland's Collect.* i. 313. [m] Ibid.
[n] *Holinshed*, 519. [o] *Rymer's Fœdera*, viii. 159.

secure that important place; and that they should oblige all the *Welsh* resident in the town, to give security for their loyal behaviour; and in case of refusal, to commit them to prison[p].

On the eighth of *November* in the same year, he made a grant of all the estates of *Glyndwr*, in *North* and *South Wales*, to his brother *John* earl of *Somerset*[q]; an act as weak as it was irritating: for *Owen* was so far from any danger of being dispossessed of them, that at this very time he was growing more powerful by the accession of new forces. It is remarkable, that his revenue in money at this period did not exceed three hundred marks; which shewed that his rents in kind must have been very considerable.

But the last public act of this year was conciliating. The king made one endeavour to bring back the *Welsh* to their allegiance by fair means; and for that end issued a proclamation, on the 30th of *November*, offering to take under his protection all that would resort to the city of *Chester*, and there make their submission to his son *Henry* prince of *Wales;* after which they should be at liberty to return to their respective homes[r]. *Henry* was at that time but twelve years of age; so early was he initiated into state affairs; so early appeared those sparks of genius which shone afterwards with such brilliancy.

[p] *Rymer*, viii. 160. [q] Idem, 163. [r] Idem, 167.

1401.

The first half of this year passed without any memorable action. *Owen* was busied in augmenting his forces; he made considerable levies in *Wales;* and received continual addition to his strength, by the great resort of his countrymen of all orders, who had gone into *England* for the sake of education, or to gain a livelihood by different occupations.

The state of *Henry*'s affairs, in respect to the *European* monarchs, the badness of his title to the crown of *England,* and the repentance of several of the great men for their disloyalty to their late prince, were circumstances highly in favor of *Glyndwr.*

Charles VI. of *France,* father-in-law to the unhappy *Richard,* prepared to revenge his deposition and murder. The confusion of his own affairs, luckily for *Henry,* prevented the resentment of the *French* monarch. He contented himself with receiving back his daughter *Isabel,* and her *paraphernalia;* and *Henry* gladly renewed a truce with him for thirty years.

The *Scots* taking advantage of his situation, threatened him with invasion. This made it dangerous to engage in a distant war, and obliged him to continue for a considerable time in the central parts of his dominion, to act according to the necessity of events. In respect to the *Welsh,* he contented himself with issuing out pardons[a] (at the instance of prince *Henry*) to all that had appeared in

[a] *Rymer,* viii. 181, 182.

arms in the counties of *Caernarvon*, *Anglesey*, and *Flint*, and the people of *Denbigh* and *Meirionedd;* to the inhabitants of *Chirkland*, *Bromfield*, and *Yale;* to the hundred of *Oswestry;* and to those of *Ellesmere* and *Whittington;* which I find were then reckoned parts of *Wales*. *Owen* himself, *Rys ap Tudor*, *William ap Tudor*, and all such as were in actual custody, or such who should continue in arms, were excepted. The first pardon was given out the 10th of *May;* the latest the 5th of *June*, and, as will appear, with some effect.

Glyndwr's fortune and interest lay, as was before mentioned, both in *North* and in *South Wales*. This summer he marched with a hundred and twenty men of arms, and, with great policy, posted himself on *Plinlimmon* hill, a lofty mountain, the limits of *Cardiganshire* and *Montgomeryshire*, admirably adapted for receiving succours from his vassals and friends in each part of the principality. From hence his followers made plundering excursions, and were the terror of all that declined espousing his cause. The county of *Montgomery* suffered greatly. He sacked the capital town[t], burnt the suburbs of *Pool*, and ravaged all the borders. He destroyed the abby of *Cwm hir* in *Radnorshire;* took the castle of *Radnor*, and caused the whole garrison, to the number of three-score, to be beheaded on the brink of the castle-yard[u]. The provocation to this piece of cruelty does not appear.

The *Flemings*, inhabitants of *Ross*, *Pembroke*, and

[t] *Leland, Itin.* v. 4. [u] Ibid.

Cardiganshire, suffered so greatly from *Glyndwr*, that they determined to attempt to remove so troublesome a neighbor. They assembled a body of fifteen hundred men, and made so expeditious a march, as to surround *Owen* and his forces, at a place called *Mynydd Hyddgant*, before he had any notice of their approach. They hemmed him in on every side; and, notwithstanding he could make no retreat without great disadvantage, he made a long and manful defence. At length, finding it impossible to subsist in that place, he determined to cut a passage through the enemy, or perish in the attempt. He knew that neither he nor his men were to expect any mercy; so, actuated by despair, they fell furiously on the *Flemings*, and, after a strong dispute, flung them into great disorder; which *Owen* taking advantage of, redoubled his attack, and at length put them to flight, leaving two hundred of their party dead on the spot.

This victory added greatly to the reputation of *Glyndwr*. Multitudes resorted to his standard, and contributed to make him a most formidable enemy.

Henry alarmed at his successes, marched a second time in person. He entered *Wales* with a great army about the beginning of *June*[x], destroyed the abby of *Ystrad Fflur* in *Cardiganshire*, and ravaged the country; but was obliged to make a disgraceful retreat, after his forces had suffered greatly by famine, and the great fatigues they continually underwent.

[x] *Vita R. II.* 174.

The monk of *Evesham*[y] relates an instance of paternal affection, much to the honour of our country. A *Welshman*, having made a rash promise to the king to betray *Glyndwr*, refused afterwards to perform it; and, eagerly stretching out his neck to the headsman, told him to strike, for that he had two sons at that time in the service of his chieftain; therefore would on no account reveal his councils, which would prove so penal to them.

It is probable, that during this expedition *Henry* found means to corrupt the fidelity of several of the friends of *Glyndwr;* for we find a free pardon granted to *William ap Tudor* (a gentleman who had been excepted in the pardon of last year), and to thirty-one principal persons of the country. This is dated from *Westminster* on the 8th of *July*[z].

This defection seemed to have very little effect on the spirit of *Glyndwr*. He acquired new friends, and such addition of strength, that the king resolved to go again in person against him. He issued out his orders to the sheriffs of *Devonshire*, and one-and-twenty other counties, to repair with their forces to *Worcester*[a] on the first of *October*. Our old historians are silent about the event of this expedition; but Mr. *Carte* says, that it was as unfortunate as the former. Thus concluded the transactions of this year.

1402.

This year was ushered in with a comet, or blazing-star; which the bards interpreted as an omen favorable to the

[y] *Vita R. II.* 174. [z] *Rymer*, viii. 209. [a] Ibid. 225.

cause of *Glyndwr*. 'And in the iiii yere of Kynge 'Henrie's reigne ther was a sterre seyn in the firmament. 'y^t shewed him self thurgh all the world for di'use token- 'ynges y^t should befall sone after, the which sterre was 'named and called by *Clargie, Stella Comata.*' *Caxton's Cronclis*, printed at St. *Albans*. It served to infuse spirit into the minds of a superstitious people: the first success of their chieftain confirmed their belief, and gave new vigor to their actions.

Lord *Grey* was the first who felt the effects of *Owen's* power. That nobleman, strongly attached to *Henry*, and impatient of the injuries which he and his friends received from *Glyndwr*, raised a considerable army; encountered him; was defeated, and made prisoner. Historians differ about the scene of action. The *Welsh* lay it on the banks of the *Fyrnwy*, in the county of *Montgomery*. The *English* say that it was in the neighborhood of *Ruthyn;* and that *Owen* advancing towards the castle with a party of men, drew his incautious rival into the field, where he fell into an ambush, and was taken, and carried fast bound into confinement, amidst the savage fastnesses of the *Snowdon* hills[b]. This relation seems probable, not only as the castle of *Ruthyn* was the chief seat of lord *Grey*, but a fortress of such strength as to baffle all the attempts of *Glyndwr*, in the infancy of his insurrection, without having recourse to stratagem.

Lord *Grey* remained for a long time in captivity, nor

[b] *Vita Ricardi II.* 178.

did he gain his liberty till he paid the vast sum of ten thousand marks. He was such a personal favorite, that the king, pitying the severity with which he was treated, and admiring the firmness with which he resisted the offers of *Glyndwr* to make him swerve from his loyalty, issued out a special commission, dated the 10th of *October* in this year, empowering Sir *William de Roos*, Sir *Richard de Grey*, Sir *William de Willughby*, Sir *William de Zouch*, *John Herny*, *William Vaus*, *John Lee*, *John Longford*, *Thomas Payne*, and *John Elnstow*, to treat with *Owen* and his council about the ransom. It was agreed to pay six thousand marks on the day of St. *Martin*[c] following, and to give, as hostages for the payment of the remainder, his eldest son, and some other persons. And, in order to raise the money, *Henry* gave licence to *Robert Braybrook*[d] bishop of *London*, and two others, feoffees of divers lordships for lord *Grey*, to sell the lordship of *Herteleigh* in *Kent*. He also absolved him for six years from the forfeiture of two-thirds of the profits of his *Irish* estates, usually exacted from such who were non-resident in that kingdom.

After this he was set at liberty, and he and his tenants suffered to enjoy their property without molestation. It is probable, that *Owen* engaged his lordship to observe a neutrality, as another term of redemption. Lord *Grey* seemed likewise to think it necessary to secure both his people and himself by an alliance with *Owen*; for no

[c] *Rymer*, viii. 279. [d] *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 717.

sooner was he released, than he married *Jane*, third daughter of the furious chieftain. He had no issue by this lady. The match was probably compulsive; at best, political. Some of the *English* historians pretend that he died in captivity: but that he obtained his liberty, and long survived this treaty, is evident: for in 1409, he was ordered by *Henry* to his estates, to repel the ravages his father-in-law made on the borders. He even lived to serve in the *French* wars in the reign of *Henry* V. and his successor, and died in the year 1440.[e]

Owen, after securingthis potent enemy, began to give a free rein to his revenge; to punish such of his countrymen whom he considered as traitors to the generous cause of freedom, by an unnatural adherence to the *English*, whose yoke they had borne for such a length of time.

He burnt the houses of *Cefn y Fan*, and *Cesail gyfarch*, belonging to *Jevan ap Meredydd*, a partizan of the house of *Lancaster;* and to whom, and *Meredydd ap Hwlkin Llwyd* of *Glynllifon*, was intrusted (under an *English* captain) the castle of *Caernarvon*. This place was so closely blocked up by the friends of *Glyndwr*, that *Jevan* happening to die there at that time, it was found necessary to carry his corpse by sea, in order to inter it in the parish church of *Penmorfa*, on the other side of the county[f].

Howel Sele of *Nanneu* in *Meirioneddshire*, first cousin to *Owen*, had a harder fate. He likewise was an adherent

[e] *Collin's Peerage*, ii. 382. [f] *Hist. Gwedir*, 53.

to the house of *Lancaster*. *Owen* and this chieftain had been long at variance. I have been informed, that the abbot of *Cymmer*, near *Dolgelleu*, in hopes of reconciling them, brought them together, and to all appearance effected his charitable design. While they were walking out, *Owen* observed a doe feeding, and told *Howel*, who was reckoned the best archer of his days, that there was a fine mark for him. *Howel* bent his bow, and pretending to aim at the doe, suddenly turned and discharged the arrow full at the breast of *Glyndwr*, who fortunately had armour beneath his cloaths, so received no hurt. Enraged at this treachery, he seized on *Sele*, burnt his house, and hurried him away from the place; nor could any one ever learn how he was disposed of, till forty years after, when the skeleton of a large man, such as *Howel*, was discovered in the hollow of a great oak, in which *Owen* was supposed to have immured him in reward of his perfidy. The ruins of the old house are to be seen in *Nanneu* park, a mere compost of cinders and ashes.

It must be observed, that when *Owen* was carrying him away, his relation *Gryffydd ap Gwyn*, of *Ganllwyd* in *Ardudwy*, attempted his rescue, but was defeated with the loss of numbers of his men, and of his houses of *Berthlwyd* and *Cefn Coch*, which were burnt to ashes.

It was about this period that *Owen* wreaked his revenge on the ecclesiastics who had favored the cause of the *English*. His conduct in this instance seems indefensible, for he paid no regard to the most sacred edifices, but sacrilegiously destroyed the cathedrals of *Bangor* and

St. *Asaph*, with the episcopal palace, and the canons houses belonging to the latter. He vented, in a particular manner, his resentment against St. *Asaph;* as the bishop, *John Trevor*, received his preferment from *Richard*, yet was so disloyal as to pronounce against his unfortunate master the sentence of deposition, in favor of the usurping *Henry;* and afterwards to accept an embassy to the court of *Spain*, to justify *Bolingbroke*'s proceedings to the reigning prince.

Henry considered him as a sufferer in his cause; therefore gave power to the bishops of *Hereford*, *Voltorno*, and *Bangor*, to suffer him to hold in *commendam* the living of *Meifod*, with the chapels of *Pool* and *Kegidva*, or *Guilsfield*, in order to support his dignity during the ravage of his diocese[g].

Trevor returned to *England* about the time of the destruction of his cathedral. Two years after this, he revolted from *Henry*, and joined with *Glyndwr*, to whom he adhered the rest of his days. He appeared in arms with him in the year 1409[h]. In the year following, on the decline of *Owen*'s affairs, he retired to *Paris*, died, and was buried in the chapel of the infirmary of the abby *de St. Victoire*, where the following epitaph was inscribed to his memory.

Hic jacet Reverendus in CHRISTO Pater *Johannes* Episcopus *Asaphensis* in *Wallia*, qui obiit A.D. 1410. Die Veneris x mensis *Aprilis;* cujus anima feliciter requiescat in pace. *Amen.*

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[g] *Rymer*, viii. 222. 246; the bishop of *Voltorno* probably acted as the pope's legate.

[h] *Rymer*, viii. 588.

Glyndwr was pleased to confirm *Trevor* in his see; but deposed from that of *Bangor*[i] *Richard Younge*, for his adherence to the usurper, and kept him in close confinement. *Owen* also appointed in his room *Llewelyn*, or, as some call him, *Lewis Bifort;* whose name is mentioned in 1406, among the chief of the inhabitants fined or outlawed on account of *Glyndwr*'s insurrection in the isle of *Anglesey*. He afterwards joined with the earl of *Northumberland* and lord *Bardolph*, and was taken prisoner in the castle of *Bramham Moor*, in *February* 1407-8, when those two noblemen were slain: but the bishop's life was spared, as he was found unarmed[k].

Henry was alarmed at the successes of *Glyndwr*, and resolved to march in person against him once more. He issued out writs[l] to the lieutenants of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, and to those of thirty-two other counties, dated from the castle of *Berkehamstede*, *June* 5th; in which he requires them to assemble the forces of their respective jurisdictions, and to attend him at *Lichfield* on the 7th of *July*, in order to suppress this dangerous revolt.

Before the king could assemble his forces, news arrived of the great victory which *Glyndwr* obtained, on the 22d of *June*, over Sir *Edmund Mortimer*. *Owen*, after the defeat of lord *Grey*, pursued his resentment against all the chieftains unfavorable to his designs; advanced with his army towards *Herefordshire*, and the borders of *South Wales;* and carried fire and sword through the lands of

[i] *Willis's Bangor*, 84. [k] *Goodwin*, 648. [l] *Rymer*, viii. 264.

his opponents. None suffered so severely as the vassals and tenants of *Edward Mortimer* earl of *March*, a child of ten years of age, who, with his brother *Roger*, was in the custody of the king at that time. *Henry* was very sensible of the just title this child had to the crown, being descended from *Lionel* duke of *Clarence*, third son to *Edward* III. His title had even been acknowledged in parlement. This increased the king's apprehensions, and made him consider the misfortunes of that family the strengthening of his own throne.

Sir *Edmund Mortimer*, uncle to this youth, unable any longer to bear the depredations of *Owen*, collected a large body of his nephew's tenants and retainers out of the county of *Hereford*, and the adjacent parts, particularly from *Melienydd* in *Radnorshire*, and with these marched against the invader. A bloody action ensued on *Bryn-glas*, a mountain near *Pilleth*, a little south-west of *Knighton*, in *Radnorshire*. Victory declared in favor of our countryman. Some writers assert, that the archers of *Mortimer's* army bent their bows against their own party[m]. Another says[n], that *March's Welsh* tenants took to flight at the first onset, and occasioned the defeat. The loss chiefly fell on the people of *Herefordshire*. Eleven hundred fell on the side of *Mortimer*. 'The 'shamefull villanie used by the *Welshwomen* towards the 'dead carcasses,' says *Holinshed*, 'was such as honest 'eares would be ashamed to heare, and continent toongs

[m] *Stow*, 357. [n] *Vita Ricardi II.* 178.

'to speak thereof. The dead bodies might not be buried, 'without great summes of monie given for libertie to 'conveie them awaie[o].'

Shakespear flings a fine horror over this dreadful tale, in relating:

> When, all athwart there came
> A post from *Wales* loaden with heavy news:
> Whose worst was, that the noble *Mortimer*
> Leading the men of *Herefordshire* to fight
> Against the irregular and wild *Glendower*,
> Was by the rude hands of that *Welshman* taken;
> A thousand of his people butchered,
> Upon whose dead corpse there was such misuse,
> Such beastly, shameless transformation
> By those *Welshwomen* done, as may not be,
> Without much shame, re-told or spoken of.

I wish I could exculpate my countrywomen from this heavy charge. It originates from *Thomas de Walsingham*, an historian who, it must be confessed, wrote within forty years of this event. To his authority I beg leave to oppose that of another antient writer, who ascribes these barbarities to a follower of *Glyndwr*, one *Rees a Gyrch*[p]. I flatter myself that this was the case; for, had it been otherwise, it would have been totally unnecessary to discourage the *English*, by an express law[q], from marrying with such furies as the *Welshwomen* were represented to have been.

Many historians pretend, that the young earl of *March*

[o] *Holinshed*, 520; who relates it from *Walsingham*. Those who wish to read the horrid tale, may consult the last, p. 377. *Camdeni Script. Angl.*

[p] *Vita Ricardi II.* 178. [q] *Statute 4th Henry IV.* c. 34.

was present at this defeat; was made prisoner; and, to ensure his allegiance, was obliged to marry a daughter of *Glyndwr*. But at this time he endured another species of confinement at *Windsor:* his uncle commanded the forces of the family, and lost his liberty in the battle. Great instances were made to *Henry* for leave to ransom him; but the jealous king, rejoicing in the misfortunes of this rival house, suffered him to continue in the power of his enemy; alleging, that Sir *Edmund* had treacherously flung himself into the hands of *Glyndwr*.

After this victory, *Glyndwr* received from all parts of *Wales* accession of strength. Notwithstanding *Henry* was indifferent about the fate of the *Mortimers*, his own safety now required him to act with vigor. The design of assembling his army at *Lichfield* was laid aside. New writs were issued out, dated the 31st of *July*. It was resolved to distract the *Welsh* by three invasions from different quarters. The rendezvous of the first army was to be at *Shrewsbury*, to be commanded by the king in person; the second at *Hereford*, to be assembled by *Edmund* earl of *Stafford*, *Richard* earl of *Warwick*, and the lords *Grey*, *Abergavenny*, *Audeley*, and *Berkly;* and the third, under the conduct of prince *Henry*, at *Chester*. The forces were to be assembled at each place by the 27th of *August*[r].

Owen, assured that these preparations could not take effect till a certain time, gave loose to his resentment, in

[r] *Rymer*, viii. 271.

the beginning of *August*, against the inhabitants of *Glamorganshire*, who had sided with the *English*. He marched into that county, ravaged it on all parts; and, after burning the bishop's castle and the archdeacon's house[a] at *Llandaff*, he in the same inroad burnt *Cardiff* and *Abergavenny;* and then returned to make head against the *English*.

The *Scots*, at this time, took advantage of the commotions of the *Welsh;* and, under the command of the great *Douglas*, invaded *England* with a body of twelve or thirteen thousand men. It is almost certain, that they acted in concert with *Glyndwr*. Both nations were united in a common hatred of the *English*. Both had felt the weight of their power. The *Scots* meditated their inroad at the very time that *Henry* had drawn his forces to the borders of *Wales*, and, as they hoped, left the northern borders unguarded. *Henry* had intelligence, that it was to take place on the assumption of the blessed Virgin, or the 15th of *August;* and, in order to defeat it, directed the lieutenant of the county of *Lincoln* to hasten towards the north, with all the men he could raise.

Henry, during this time, proceeded on his expedition against the *Welsh*. It does not appear whether the army under his son, and that under the earl of *Arundel* (on whom the command of the second army was bestowed) made separate diversions into different parts of the country in his favor; or whether he united their forces with

[a] *Willis's Llandaff*, 30, 31.

his own. The event of his invasion was very unfortunate. *Glyndwr*, who had too much prudence to hazard a battle against so superior an army, retired to the fastnesses of the mountains, drove away the cattle, and destroyed every means the *English* had of subsistence. The season proved uncommonly bad; for the very elements seemed to have warred against them. A continued course of storms and rains, with the continual watching against an enemy ever hovering over them, and ready to take every occasion of falling on them from the heights, wasted the army with sickness and fatigue; and obliged the king once more to make a most inglorious retreat.

The *English*, willing to cover their shame, attributed the cause of their disgrace to the incantations of the *British* chieftain; 'who,' as an old historian expresses, 'through art magike (as was thought) caused such foule 'weather of winds, tempest, raine, snow, and haile, to be 'raised for the annoiance of the king's armie, that the 'like had not beene heard of.' Perhaps *Glyndwr*, as well to infuse terror into his foes, as to give his people a more exalted notion of him, might politically insinuate his skill in spells and charms, that they might suppose him aided by more than mortal power. This species of credulity was not only strong at this time, but even continued to more enlightened days.

Owen, by the mouth of *Shakespear*, speaks thus of his intercourse with the tribe of spirits, and of his skill in the mystic arts of divination:

Where is he living, clipt in with the sea
That chides the banks of *England*, *Wales*, or *Scotland*,
Who calls me pupil, or has read to me?
And bring him out, that is but woman's son,
Can trace me in the tedious ways of art,
Or hold me pace in deep experiments.
I can call spirits from the vasty deep!

The poet, on this occasion, plays finely with the warmth of *Glyndwr;* and draws from him that characteristic spirit of our country, which is nobly prompt to rise on the appearance, or sometimes even on the very apprehension of insult.

Henry quickly received news from the north, that served to alleviate the ill success of his invasion. The earl of *Northumberland,* and other northern barons, had assembled their forces to oppose the *Scots,* then on their return home; overtook them on *Holyrood*-day, or the 15th of *September,* on *Homeldon* hill near *Wooler,* and gained over them a complete victory. Numbers of the *Scotch* nobility were slain in the fight; and numbers taken, among whom was their gallant commander *Archibald* earl of *Douglas,* styled by his countrymen *Tyneman,* from the loss of men that attended him in all his conflicts.

This battle was productive of great events; and proved in the end the destruction of the *Percy* family. It was usual for the prisoners to fall to the share of the victors; and for each person who was fortunate or brave enough to make a captive, to receive the reward of his valor, by having liberty to ransom him, according to his rank or abilities. *Henry Percy* surnamed *Hotspur,*

had himself, by the fortune of war, been made prisoner by the *Scots*, and was redeemed according to the antient custom of arms. The victors at this time expected and clamed the same right; but *Henry*, wishing to detain these illustrious captives, as hostages for the peaceable conduct of the *Scottish* nation, sent directions to the earl of *Northumberland*, that he should by no means set them at liberty; but that he should deliver them to him. *Henry* softened this demand by rewarding *Northumberland* with a considerable grant of lands on the borders of *Scotland*[t]; and parlement even sent him a letter of thanks for his good services. Notwithstanding this, the *Percies* were greatly dissatisfied. Whether their high spirit resented the invasion of the antient title of victors to their prisoners; or whether they were seized with remorse for their disloyalty to their former master; or whether they were actuated by the ambition of becoming independent; or whether all these causes might not co-operate, is not very certain; yet, from this time, they formed their design of flinging off their allegiance to *Henry*.

A great discontent with his government at this period began to seize the nation. The affection for the murdered *Richard* revived. So willing were the people to imagine him still alive, that the many reports invented on that subject were greedily swallowed; and a proneness to revolt almost generally appeared.

The first step taken by the *Percies*, was the release of

[t] *Rymer*, viii. 289.

the *Scottish* prisoners without ransom. This gained the heart of *Douglas*; who went home, raised a body of men, and joined in the enterprize.

Sir *Edmund Mortimer*, from the time of his defeat, was treated with the utmost humanity and respect. *Glyndwr* politically determined to make use of this important prisoner as an instrument of his ambition, reminded him of the right of his house to the crown of *England*, and flattered him with the hopes of restoring him to the throne[u] of his ancestors. The *Percies*, to whom he was allied, had made frequent instances to *Henry* for his ransom, who, on false and injurious pretences, constantly refused attention to their request; notwithstanding, he never rested till he had procured the enlargement of his favorite, lord *Grey*.

The *Percies* now began to extend their views; and to form a confederacy that promised fair to effect another revolution. They entered into an alliance with *Glyndwr;* obtained the release of *Mortimer;* and, like the famous triumvirate of *Rome*, determined to divide the empire between them.

Their place of meeting, the *Mutina* of those heroes, was at the house of *Dafydd Daron*, or of *Aberdaron*, dean of *Bangor*[x], son of *Evan ap Dafydd ap Gryffydd*, descended from *Caradoc ap Jestyn*, a prince of *Wales*. He was a man of interest and wealth: entered strongly into their views; and in consequence, in the year 1406, was outlawed for his attachment to them.

[u] *Vita Ricardi II.* 179. [x] *Willis's Bangor*, 122.

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[t] *Rymer*, viii. 289.

Here the three chieftains formed the division of *Britain.* Sir *Edmund Mortimer,* in behalf of his nephew the earl of *March,* took all the country from the *Trent* and *Severn* to the eastern and southern limits of the island; *Northumberland* was to have all the counties north of the *Trent;* and *Glyndwr* every thing that lay beyond the *Severn* westward.

It was on this occasion that *Owen,* to animate his countrymen, called up the antient prophecy, which predicted the destruction of *Henry,* under the name of the *Moldwarp, cursed of* GOD'S *own mouth.* Himself he styled the *dragon;* a name he assumed in imitation of *Uther,* whose victories over the *Saxons* were foretold by the appearance of a star with a dragon beneath, which *Uther* used as his badge; and on that account it became a favorite one with the *Welsh.* On *Percy* he bestowed the title of *lion,* from the crest of the family; on *Mortimer,* that of the *wolf,* probably from a similar reason. And these three were to divide the realm between them.

Glyndwr was now in the meridian of his glory. He assembled the estates of *Wales* at *Machynlleth,* a town of *Montgomeryshire:* he there caused his title to the principality to be acknowledged, and was formally crowned.

At this meeting he narrowly escaped assassination. Among the chieftains, who appeared to support his title, came a gentleman of *Brecknockshire, Dafydd Gam,* or the one-eyed; a man, says Mr. *Carte*[y], who held his estate of

[y] ii. 654.

the honor of *Hereford*, who had long been in the service of *Bolingbroke*, and was firmly attached to his interest. Notwithstanding he had married a sister of *Glyndwr*, yet such a furious hatred had he conceived to his cause, that he appeared at the assembly with the secret and treacherous resolution of murdering his prince and brother-in-law. *Carte* says, that he was instigated to it by *Henry;* but gives no authority for his assertion. Party-zeal, or hopes of reward, probably determined him to so nefarious a deed. He was a fit instrument for the purpose: a man of unshaken courage; which was afterwards put to the proof in the following reign, at the battle of *Azincourt*. This was the gentleman who was sent to explore the numbers of the enemy before the action; and who informed the king, that there were *enough to kill, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away.* In that battle, *Dafydd*, his son-in-law *Roger Fychan*, and his relation *Walter Llwyd*, rescued the king, when environed with his foes. They saved his life at the expence of their own, and fell with many mortal wounds. The king, after the victory, approached the place where they lay weltering in their blood; and, in the moment of death, bestowed on them the only reward of their valor which he could confer in that sad time, the honor of knighthood.

But to return to the subject immediately under consideration. The plot of *Dafydd* against *Glyndwr* was discovered. He was arrested and imprisoned; and would have met with his merited punishment, if he had not been saved by the intercession of *Owen*'s best friends and

warmest partizans[x]. He was pardoned on a solemn promise of adherence to the cause of *Glyndwr* and his country. It appears that our chieftain did not chuse to rely on his promise; but kept him in close confinement till the year 1412, as will appear in the transactions of of that period.

Glyndwr, as usual, wreaked his vengeance on the lands and dependents of *Dafydd Gam;* entered his country, and burnt his house; and, while it was burning, calling one of *Dafydd*'s tenants, spoke thus merrily to him in verse; which shews the general turn of our people to the rhyming art:

O gwel di wr coch Cam
Yn ymofyn y Gyrnigwen:
Dywed ei bod hi tan y lan
A nôd y glo ar ei phen.

1403.

Preparations were made with great vigor by all parties. *Hotspur*, leaving his father ill at *Berwick*, marched with his forces from the north; and, passing through *Cheshire*, a county ever affectionate to *Richard*, was joined there by a numerous party. *Percy* sent to *Owen*, to desire he would meet him; but our countryman declined to comply: nevertheless numbers of the *Welsh* joined *Hotspur*, and marched with him to *Lichfield*, carrying the stag, the badge of the late king, as a party distinction. In that city he published his reasons for taking arms against *Henry*, whom the family had so lately placed on the

[x] *Wynne's Hist. of Wales*, 321.

throne[a]. From hence he led his army towards *Shrewsbury;* probably because he found himself too weak to attack the usurper; for it seems as if his intention had been to have met him on his march, had *Glyndwr* joined him with his whole force. *Glyndwr*, on the other hand, had formed a considerable army in *Wales;* and Sir *Edmund Mortimer* raised the vassals of his nephew.

In the month of *March, Henry* gave a strong proof of the high opinion he had of his son *Henry* of *Monmouth*, afterwards king of *England*, at this time only fifteen years of age; for by writ, dated from *Westminster* the 7th of that month, he appoints him his lieutenant for *Wales*[b] and all the adjacent counties, with full powers to raise men, and to act against the insurgents as he should think proper: to enquire into all treasons; to examine who supplied the rebels with arms or provisions; and to grant pardon to all who would lay down their arms, and give security for their peaceful behaviour.

Having thus provided, as he imagined, for the security of the borders of *England* on the side of *Wales*, he began to consider of his march against the *Percies*. But hearing that *Glyndwr*[c], by reason of want of provisions, was preparing to make an inroad into the borders, he issued orders from *Westminster*, dated *June* 12th, to the lieutenant of *Gloucestershire*[d], to prepare to repel the invasion, with forces he should assemble for that purpose. *Henry* then made a most expeditious march to *Burton* upon *Trent*,

[a] *Leland's Col.* ii. 312. [b] *Rymer*, viii. 291. [c] Idem, 304. [d] Idem, 314.

where we find him on the 16th, on his way against the northern rebels[e]. Here he understood that *Percy* with his army, had advanced towards *Shrewsbury*, and was preparing to effect a junction with the forces of *Glyndwr* and *Mortimer*. He well knew the importance of preventing it from taking place; and directed his march towards that town, as is said, by the advice of the earl of *Dunbar*, a *Scottish* nobleman, who had espoused his cause. The dispatch with which the king executed this resolution, saved his crown. *Glyndwr*, who had assembled his forces at *Oswestry*, had sent off only his first division, amounting to four thousand men, who behaved with spirit on the day of action[f]; in which fell his brother-in-law Sir *Jenkin Hanmer*[g]. *Henry* prevented him from proceeding with the rest, by posting himself between *Glyndwr* and *Shrewsbury*, and at the critical time that the northern rebels were about to scale the walls. *Percy* quitted the attempt; and, after rejecting the offer of peace, attacked the royal army at *Battlefield*, three miles from the place. He behaved with the spirit worthy of his name; fell valiantly, and with him the hopes of his party. This action happened on the 21st of *June*. *Glyndwr* had the mortification of being obliged to remain all the time inactive, at the head of twelve thousand men, at *Oswestry*. The *Welsh* historians pass an unjust censure on him for his conduct on this occasion, and blame him for what, it seems, he could not effect. His great oversight appears

[e] *Rymer.* [f] *Holinshed*, 523. [g] *Collins's Baronets*, ii. 236, ed. 1720.

to me to have been the neglect of attacking *Henry* immediately after the battle, when the royal forces had sustained a vast loss, and were overcome with fatigue; when his own followers, and the remains of the northern troops, would have formed an army nearly double to that of the king; when *Northumberland*, now recovered from his illness, was in full march towards him, the army of *Mortimer* entire, and that of the king constrained to go northward. *Glyndwr* carried on a marauding war, and plundered the now defenceless marches. The king returned successful from the north to the borders of *Wales*, determined to chastise the insurgents; but was obliged to desist from his enterprise, for want of money to pay his troops, and provisions to subsist them. He did propose to remedy the first, by seizing on the superfluous wealth of the prelates; but was prevented by the spirit of the archbishop of *Canterbury*, who boldly declared, that none of his province should be spoiled on any account; which frustrated *Henry*'s intent on *Glyndwr*. The prelate was afterwards better advised, and made a grant of the tenth towards the king's necessary charges[h].

Nothing more was done this year than the securing of the *Welsh* castles, and placing over them persons of known fidelity. The king dates his writ from *Worcester*, the 8th of *September;* and, addressing it to *Guy Mohun* bishop of St. *David*, at that time keeper of the privy-seal, and treasurer of *England*, commits to him the custody of the castle of *Llangadyn;* that of *Llanyndovery* to *John*

[h] *Holinshed*, 524.

Touchet lord *Audley; Laghern* to Sir *Henry le Scrope; Crickhowel* to *John Pauncefort*; *Tretour* to *James Berkley; Abergavenny* and *Harald Ewyas* to Sir *William Beauchamp; Goderych* to Sir *Thomas Nevil de Furnivale; Erdesley* to Sir *Nicholas Montgomery; Carleon* and *Usk* to Sir *Edward Charlton* of *Powys; Caerphili* and *Gwialacy* to *Constantia* lady *Despenser; Menerbere* to Sir *John Cornwall; Payne Castle* and *Royl* to *Thomas* earl of *Warwick; Huntyngdon* to *Anne* countess of *Stafford; Lynhales* and *Dorston* to Sir *Walter Fitz-Walter; Stepulton* to *John Brian* baron of *Burford; Brampton* to *Brian de Brampton;* and to Sir *John Chandos* the castle of *Snowdon*[1].

The last public act relating to the insurrections of the marches, was to empower the prince of *Wales* to treat with certain *Cheshire*[k] gentlemen about their fines, for appearing in arms in the battle of *Shrewsbury.*

On the 14th and 15th of the same month he gives power to *William Beauchamp* to pardon certain of the vassals on his lands of *Abergavenny* and *Ewyas Harald,* who had appeared in arms in behalf of *Glyndwr;* and to the famous Sir *John Oldcastle, John ap Henry,* and *John Fairford,* clerk, to pardon the inhabitants of *Brecknock, Builth, Cancresselly, Hay, Glynbough,* and *Dynas;* to receive their weapons; and to oblige them to take an oath of fidelity. In this the king only secures their persons, but reserves to himself their forfeited lands, goods, and chattels. The first is dated from *Hereford;* the other from *Devenok*[l].

[1] *Rymer,* viii. 328. [k] Idem, 333. [l] Idem, 331.

1404.

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The wisdom of this provision soon became very apparent. A league, offensive and defensive, was formed between *Charles* and *Owen*. *Owen* sent his chancellor *Griffith Yonge*, archdeacon of *Meireonedd* and doctor of laws, and his kinsman *John Hanmer*, ambassadors to the *French*. Their appointment is dated from *Dolgellu*, in a princely style: *Datum apud* Doleguelli, 10 *die mensis*

[m] *Rymer.* [n] *Carte*, ii. 656. [o] *Parliamentary Hist.* ii. 79.

Touchet lord *Audley; Laghern* to Sir *Henry le Scrope; Crickhowel* to *John Pauncefort*; *Tretour* to *James Berkley; Abergavenny* and *Harald Ewyas* to Sir *William Beauchamp; Goderych* to Sir *Thomas Nevil de Furnivale; Erdesley* to Sir *Nicholas Montgomery; Carleon* and *Usk* to Sir *Edward Charlton* of *Powys; Caerphili* and *Gwialacy* to *Constantia* lady *Despenser; Menerbere* to Sir *John Cornwall; Payne Castle* and *Royl* to *Thomas* earl of *Warwick; Huntyngdon* to *Anne* countess of *Stafford; Lynhales* and *Dorston* to Sir *Walter Fitz-Walter; Stepulton* to *John Brian* baron of *Burford; Brampton* to *Brian de Brampton;* and to Sir *John Chandos* the castle of *Snowdon*[1].

The last public act relating to the insurrections of the marches, was to empower the prince of *Wales* to treat with certain *Cheshire*[k] gentlemen about their fines, for appearing in arms in the battle of *Shrewsbury.*

On the 14th and 15th of the same month he gives power to *William Beauchamp* to pardon certain of the vassals on his lands of *Abergavenny* and *Ewyas Harald,* who had appeared in arms in behalf of *Glyndwr;* and to the famous Sir *John Oldcastle, John ap Henry,* and *John Fairford,* clerk, to pardon the inhabitants of *Brecknock, Builth, Cancresselly, Hay, Glynbough,* and *Dynas;* to receive their weapons; and to oblige them to take an oath of fidelity. In this the king only secures their persons, but reserves to himself their forfeited lands, goods, and chattels. The first is dated from *Hereford;* the other from *Devenok*[l].

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Maii, MCCCC. *quarto et principatus nostri quarto;* and begins, OWINUS *Die gratia princeps* WALLIÆ, &c.[p].

Charles received them with open arms. The league was signed at *Paris* on the 14th of *June*. The persons who acted on the part of *Charles* were *James Bourbon* earl of *March*, and *John* bishop of *Carnot*. *Owen*'s ambassadors signed their part on the 14th of *July*, in the house of *Ferdinand de Corbey*, chancellor of *France;* several prelates and persons of high rank attending as witnesses[q]. *Glyndwr* ratified this treaty on the 12th of *January* 1405, from his castle of *Lampadarn*[r].

The affairs of *Glyndwr* bore so prosperous an aspect, that about this time *Trevor* bishop of St. *Asaph* revolted from *Henry*, and joined with his countryman; whether actuated by remorse for his dealings with his old master, or tempted by the hopes of preferment under a new government, is not evident. It is very certain that in this period *Owen*'s interest was so great with the *Pope*, that his holiness, at the request of *Glyndwr*, promoted to the see of *Bangor*, *Llewelyn Bifort*, who was afterwards outlawed for his adherence to the cause of his patron[s].

Owen opened the campaign of this year with vigor. He laid waste the country of his enemies; took several castles, among others, those of *Harlech* and *Aberystwyth*. Some he dismantled, and others he reserved, and garrisoned. He then directed his march into *Montgomery-*

[p] *Rymer*, viii. 356.
[q] Idem, 365, 366, 367.
[r] Idem, 382.
[s] *Willis's Bangor*, 84.

shire, and fell in with an *English* army at *Mynydd cwm du*. They attacked him, slew many of his men, and obliged him to retreat. He soon repaired this disgrace; for, collecting his forces again, he pursued the victors with such expedition, that he overtook them at a place called *Craig y Dorth*, near *Monmouth;* defeated, and followed them to the very gates of every town or castle they had fled to.

The *English* historians mention the defeat of *Glyndwr*. They inform us, that the *English* army was commanded by *Richard Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*, who took the banner of *Glyndwr*[t]; but are silent in respect of the revenge that so immediately followed. *Owen*'s standard-bearer was *Ellis ap Richard ap Howel ap Morgan Llwyd*, of *Alhrey*, descended from *Rhiwallon ap Dungad ap Tudor Trevor*[u]. The king undertook nothing this year against *Glyndwr*. *Beauchamp* had large poesessions in the county of *Monmouth*, and found it requisite to raise his vassals to preserve his country from desolation.

1405.

This year opened with an attempt of a very extraordinary nature; nothing less than to free from confinement the young earl of *March* and his brother, with the intent of setting up the title of the first against that of *Henry*, and to involve the whole kingdom in his quarrel. There were many engaged in the design. *Wales* was to have

[t] *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 243.

[u] Antient Pedigrees MS. in possession of *Th. Griffith*, Esq. of *Rhial.*

been his asylum, and *Glyndwr* his protector: such deep intelligence had he with the disaffected, even near the seat of the court. *March* was kept in close custody at *Windsor*, a royal residence, amidst guards, and secured by every precaution that a jealous usurper could invent. Notwithstanding, a plot was laid. *Constance* lady *Spencer*, widow to lord *Spencer*, and sister to the duke of *York*, contrived their deliverance. She procured false keys, stole away the two youths, and was hastening with them towards *Wales*, when they were seized and brought back. The lady was imprisoned. A severer fate attended the poor smith that made the keys, who was beheaded, after having both his hands chopped off[x].

Fortune now began to frown upon *Glyndwr*. The first experience he had of her mutability was on the 11th of *March:* a body of his partizans, to the amount of eight thousand had assembled out of *Glamorganshire*, *Usk*, *Netherwent*, and *Overwent*. As usual, they began their march with desolating the country; and burnt part of the town of *Grosmont*, in the county of *Monmouth*. *Henry* prince of *Wales* was at that time at *Hereford*, with the army entrusted to him by his father, ready to open the campaign. He there received an account of the defeat of these malecontents, by a handful of men commanded by Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, joined by Sir *William Newport* and Sir *John Greindre*. He transmitted the intelligence to his father, in a letter written in an uncommon strain of piety and dutifulness, contradictory to the popular opin-

[x] *Holinshed*, 527.

ion of his early licentiousness; for at that time he was only seventeen years of age. He begins with imploring Heaven for its favor towards his father: *Je supplie vraiement que* DIEU *vous montre graciousment pour vous son miracle on toutes parties, loez soit il en toutes ses œures.— Il est bien voirs, que la victoire n'est pas en la multitude de people mes en la puissance de* DIEU.

It seems that the *Welsh* forgot the antient spirit of their country; and yielded an easy victory to the enemy. Eight hundred or a thousand were slain. No quarter was given on the occasion, except to one person, *un grant chiefteyn entre eulx.* The humanity of young *Henry* appears to great advantage on this affair. He tells his father, that he would have sent the prisoner to him, but that he could not yet ride with any ease (I suppose on account of his wounds), *mes il ne poet chivacher uncore a son aise*[y].

To repair this disaster, *Glyndwr* instantly sent one of his sons with another army, which probably was reinforced by the fugitives from the last action. Another battle was fought on the fifteenth of the same month, at *Mynydd y Pwll Melyn* in *Brecknockshire*, again fatal to the cause of *Owen.* Fifteen hundred of his men were slain or taken prisoners: among the last was his son: among the first his brother *Tudor*, who resembled *Glyndwr* so greatly, that a report was spread of his death, to the great dejection of his countrymen: but on examining

[y] *Rymer*, viii. 390.

the dead body, it was found to want a wart over the eye, which distinguished our chieftain from his brother. According to *Carte*[x], young *Henry* commanded at this battle.

Holinshed[a] mentions another defeat which the *Welsh* sustained in the month of *May*, in which *Gryffydd Yonge*, *Owen*'s chancellor, was made prisoner. I suspect that the historian confounds this action with that near *Grosmont;* but that the chancellor was the great chieftain there made prisoner, must be a mistake; for we find him witness, the next year, to a pardon granted by *Owen* to one *Jevan Goch.*

After these defeats, all *Glamorganshire* submitted to the king, a few faithful friends only excepted; who, on discovering that *Owen* was alive, fled and joined him. It was at this time that he suffered those distresses which the *English* attribute to the latter part of his life. During this dispersion of his friends, he was obliged to seek protection from a few trusty partizans; and often to conceal himself in caves and desert places. A cavern near the sea-side, in the parish of *Llangelynin*, in the county of *Meirioneth*, is still called *Ogof Owain*, in which he was secretly supported by *Ednyfed ap Aaron*, of the tribe of *Ednowain ap Bradwen.*

The bard *Jolo Gôch* deplores his absence; and calls him home from different parts of the globe, to re-possess himself of his principality. He in one place supposes him to be at *Rome*, and entreats him to return laden with tokens from St. *Peter.*

[x] ii. 665. [a] 528.

About this time the earl of *Northumberland*, began another conspiracy; which was detected, and several of his adherents were executed. Among others, one Sir *John Griffith*, a *Welsh* knight; which makes it probable, that the earl and *Glyndwr* still acted in concert. The king, by his activity, quickly frustrated this plot; seized on the earl's castles, and obliged him to fly into *Scotland* for protection. With him fled the bishops of St. *Asaph* and *Bangor*[b], and the abbot of *Welbeck*. The two first were probably placed by *Glyndwr* about the earl, to concert the proper measures for the successful execution of their designs.

Henry then returned, and marched into *Wales* with an army of 37,000 men. The same ill fortune attended him in this as in former expeditions. The weather proved so bad, that he was obliged to make a hasty retreat to *Worcester*, aggravated with the loss of fifty of his carriages[c]. *Shakespear* makes our chieftain thus vaunt the frequent defeats of his antagonist, even before the battle of *Shrewsbury*:

> Three times hath *Henry Bolingbroke* made head
> Against my pow'r; thrice from the banks of *Wye*,
> And sandy-bottom'd *Severn*, have I sent
> Him bootless home, and weather-beaten back.

Notwithstanding the ill success of the king, the affairs of *Owen* would, in all probability, have found a sad change, had not, at this very period, his ally *Charles* VI. sent him

[b] *Fordun, Scotichronicon.* ii. 441. [c] *Walsingham*, 566.

a most seasonable assistance; which, for a considerable time, prolonged the war, and delayed his total ruin. A considerable armament was made in the ports of *France*. It was planned by the duke of *Orleans*[d], regent of *France* during the insanity of *Charles*. The invasion was to have taken place the preceeding year; and (as *Rapin* observes) seems to have been intended to coincide with the insurrection of *Scroope* archbishop of *York*, and other noblemen in the north. Their attempt proved fatal to them. But the fleet, consisting of a hundred and forty ships, sailed from *Brest* the latter end of *June*, with an army of twelve thousand men. According to the historian of this reign, *Mademoiselle de* LUSSAN[e], there were among them eight hundred men at arms[f], six hundred cross-bows, and twelve hundred foot-soldiers, all chosen troops.

Our historians say, that they were commanded by the *Marechal de Montmorency;* but I cannot discover that any of that great house was engaged in the expedition. The fleet was under the command of *Renaud de Trie*, lord of *Serifontaine*, admiral of *France;* the land forces under that of *Jean de Rieux*, lord of *Rieux* and *Rochfort*, *Marshal* of *France*. Under him served *Jean*, or, as *Moreri* calls him, *Aubert de Hangest Sire de Hugueville*, master of the cross-bows; and who, by reason of the age

[d] *Histoire et Regne de Charles VI.* tom. iv. 190. [e] Ibid.

[f] A MAN AT ARMS, *Homme d'armes*, or *Lance fournir*, as the *French* called it, in the reign of *Charles* VII. was to consist of three archers, one coutillier or squire, armed with a sort of couteau, and one page, who was likewise to be a gentleman. *Hist. de la Milice Françoise*, i. 154.

and infirmities of *Rieux*, seems to have been the acting general. According to the genius of the nation, the officers made the most brilliant appearance; and *Hugueville* actually sold to the church of *Paris* his fine estate of *Agencourt* near *Mondidier*, in order to furnish himself with a magnificent equipage[g].

The fleet had a very favorable passage; but, by the neglect of providing a sufficient quantity of fresh water, most of the horses perished. According to the best authority[h], the forces landed under the command of *Hugueville*, in *Milford Haven*. He immediately marched towards *Caermarthen*, which he besieged and took by capitulation. The garrison were suffered to depart, and had liberty to take their effects with them[i].

He declined making any attempt on *Pembroke*, by reason of the strength of the castle; but sat down before *Haverford-west:* where the earl of *Arundel* made so gallant a defence, that the *French* were obliged to raise the siege with considerable loss. *Glyndwr* had, by this time, reached *Tenby* with ten thousand men, where he was joined by *Hugueville*. As soon as the necessary preparations were finished, they marched through *Glamorganshire*, reached *Worcester*, and burnt the suburbs, and ravaged the country round[k].

As soon as *Henry* heard of the intended invasion, he issued out a proclamation[l], dated from *Westminster*, *July*

[g] *Histoire et Regne de Charles VI.* tom. iv. 190. [h] *Rymer*, viii. 406.
[i] *Walsingham*, 566. [k] *Monstrelet.* [l] *Rymer*, viii.

2d; in which he directs the lieutenants of several counties to raise forces to repel the foe. Lord *Berkley*, and *Henry Pay* admiral of the cinque ports, commanded at sea, and burnt, according to our accounts, fifteen of the *French* ships as they lay at anchor in *Milford Haven;* and afterwards (joined by Sir *Thomas Swinborn*) took fourteen more in their passage to *Wales*, laden with ammunition and provisions for the army[m]. *Mademoiselle de* LUSSAN takes notice of the first; but candidly confesses, that the *French* were so terrified with the appearance of thirty sail of our ships, that they themselves directed the destruction of those vessels.

In the beginning of *August*, *Henry* received advice that the *French* were landed; and again issues a proclamation, dated from *Pontefract*, *August* 7th, addressed to the lieutenant of the county of *Hereford*, with orders to raise his forces without delay, and repair with them to the city of *Hereford*. It is in this proclamation he expressly calls the *French* general, lord of *Hugueville*.

Henry marched in person to oppose an enemy now grown so very formidable; but *Hugueville*, after plundering the country, on the king's approach, made a sudden retreat, and posted himself on a high hill, about three leagues from *Worcester*, with a deep valley between his and the royal army. Each endeavored to induce the other to make the attack; and for eight days they

[m] *Walsingham*, 566; who adds, that a marshal and seven captains were taken at the same time.

respectively presented themselves in order of battle, and so continued from morning till night; but neither party ventured to descend from its advantageous situation. During this time, there were several skirmishes. The loss on both sides was about two hundred, besides numbers wounded. The *French* lost *Patrouillart de Trie*, lord of *Mouci* and *Plessis*, chamberlain to the king, and brother to the admiral; a gallant officer, whose fate was much lamented by the army[n]. There fell that day also the lord of *Martelonne*, and the lord of *La Valle*; and, as *Hall* says, the bastard of *Bourbon*. Our historians seem to exaggerate their loss, adding to it that of five hundred other gentlemen; but *Monstrelet* asserts, that on a review of the *French* troops, when they returned home, only sixty were found missing.

The camp that *Owen* is supposed to have possessed, is on *Woodbury hill*, in the parish of *Whittley*, exactly nine miles north-west of *Worcester*. It is surrounded with a single foss; and contains near twenty-seven acres. It probably had been an antient *British* post; but was extremely convenient for *Glyndwr*, not only by reason of its strength, but, as *Wales* lay open to him, he had it in his power to retreat among the mountains whenever he found it necessary. The hill is lofty, and of an oblong form. One end is connected with the *Abberley* hills, which, with this of *Woodbury*, form a crescent, with the valley, by way of *area*, in the middle. *Henry* lay with

[n] *Moreri;* who says he fell at the attack of *Haverford-west.*

his forces on the northern boundary. The brave spirits of each army descended from their posts, and performed deeds of arms, in the center between either camp. They had a fine slope on each side to rush down to the duel. The *Welsh* especially had a hollowed way, as if formed expressly for the purpose. I surveyed the spot in company with my friend Doctor NASH, and found it answered precisely to the account given by *Monstrelet*[o].

Henry acted the part of a prudent general, by cutting off the means of every supply from the enemy; who, worn with famine and fatigue, in the midnight of the eighth day decamped with the utmost secrecy, and retired into *Wales*[p]. *Monstrelet* makes the king quit his station first, and return the same night to *Worcester;* and adds, that the *French* attacked him in his retreat, and took from him eighteen waggons laden with provisions. *Hall*, on the contrary, assures us, that *Henry* 'chased the enemy 'from hilles to dales, from dales to woddes, from woddes 'to marishes, and yet could never have them at any 'advantage. A worlde it was to see his quotidiane re-'moving; his paynfull and busy wanderyng, his trouble-'some and uncertayne abiding, his continual mocion, his 'daily peregrinacion in the desert felles and craggy 'mountains of that barreine, unfertile, and depopulate 'countrey.' In the end, the king, unable any longer to subsist his army in a country which *Glyndwr* had expressly destroyed to distress his enemy, was obliged to

[o] See the plan of the camp on *Woodbury* hill, in Doctor NASH's *Hist. Worcestershire*, ii. p. 465, and plate opposite to it. [p] *Monstrelet*, 16. *Hall*, 19.

desist from his pursuit, and to return to *Worcester;* and, as *Hall* owns, in his retreat lost 'certayn cariages laden 'with vitayle, to his great displeasure, and to the great 'comforte of the *Welsh.*'

I must enquire when *Henry* had leisure for so long and tedious a campaign; for I find him, the 22d of *August*, at *Pontefract;* the 27th, at *Worcester;* and the 4th of *September*, at *Hereford.* In four days from that time, it appears he was at *Faxflete.* At *Beverley*, the 13th of the same month. At *Bishopthorp*, in the same county, from the 16th to the 21st; the next day at *Cawood.* After which there is an unaccounted gap of time, till he appears again at *Worcester*, the 6th of *October.* I am thus minute, to shew that *Henry* possessed a strength of body equal to his activity of mind; otherwise he never could have flown with that rapidity from place to place, nor have guarded against enemies so remote as the *Scots* and *Welsh*, at nearly the same period.

It seems as if all his forces, destined to oppose the last, were arrived at their places of rendezvous before the 6th of *October*[q]. From that time he was in all probability engaged in this expedition; *Hall* assigning (among other reasons for the king's desisting from his enterprize) the approach of winter, which rendered a campaign amidst the mountains highly unsafe. Accordingly we find him at *Dunstable*, on his road to *London*, the 3d of *November*[r], and at his palace at *Westminster* soon after[s].

[q] *Rymer*, viii. 420. [r] Ibid. 421. [s] Ibid.

The *French*, after their flight, never made any farther attempt. *Glyndwr* placed them in quarters, where they remained till they quitted the kingdom; when he furnished the greater part with vessels to transport them to *France*. Fifteen hundred remained in *Wales* till the *March* following, when they were carried home by a person styled by *De Lussan*, *Le Begue de Volay*[t].

After the defeat of *Gryffydd* son of *Glyndwr*, by *Henry* prince of *Wales*, that youthful warrior undertook the siege of *Llanbedr* castle, in the county of *Cardigan*. After some time, the governor placed there by *Glyndwr* agreed to give it up, in case it was not relieved between the 24th of *October* and the feast of *All Saints*. He was to surrender it in good condition; not to injure the habitations in the town, nor seize any ships that should be driven into the port by stress of weather: that he should have free pardon, and liberty, at the end of the term, to depart with all his effects, and those of his friends. I observe, among the instruments of war which were to be delivered up, were *canones*, Anglicè *gunnes;* which had been invented by the *French* about twenty-six years before this period. He took the sacrament in witness of his sincerity, and delivered hostages for the performance of his agreement. He probably relied on the assistance of the *French* for relief. *Henry* apprehended the same. But, in order to frustrate any attempts of that kind, he issued out a writ, dated from *Cawood* the 22d of *Septem-*

[t] *De Lussan*, iv. 195.

ber, to the lieutenants of *Devonshire*, and of other counties, to raise their forces, and to rendezvous at *Evesham* on the 10th of *October*[u]. This caution took effect so far, as to oblige *Rees ap Gryffydd ap Shenkin*, alias *Rees ap Llewelyn*, to agree to the terms proposed; but seemingly without any design of preserving them; for, no sooner was the prince departed, than *Rees* permitted *Glyndwr* to turn him and his garrison out, under pretence that they had been guilty of treason in submitting without his consent[x].

I must conclude the transactions of this year, with remarking the solicitude of the lords and commons about the relief of the lord of *Coitie*, then besieged in the castle of the same name, seated near the river *Ogmore* in *Glamorganshire*. *Henry* was little concerned about his fate; but several prelates and persons of rank in both houses offered a loan, for the purpose of raising forces for his rescue. At length it was agreed by king and parlement, that those loans should be repaid out of the first payments of the subsidy at that time granted[y].

1406.

From the conclusion of last year, the affairs of *Glyndwr* began to decline. He had still strength sufficient to keep within his mountanous territories: but was too weak to meditate any thing more than marauding invasions. The

[u] *Rymer*, viii. 419, 497. [x] *Walsingham*, 568. *Holinshed*, 533.
[y] *Drake's Parliamentary History*, ii. 85. This was a very considerable fortress, as appears by *Buck's* view of it, vol. ii. N° 398.

French continued to give him some assistance. They sent a fleet of thirty-eight sail. I imagine, from the small number, that they were wearied of their ally; yet were willing to keep up, for their own interest, the spirit of the insurgents. Eight of these ships, laden with men at arms, were taken; the rest escaped in great confusion to *Wales*[a].

About this time *Owen* was considerably weakened by the defection of the inhabitants of *Ystrad Tywy*.

The presence of that brave and active prince *Henry* of *Monmouth*, who at the express request of parlement[a] resided in some part of *Wales*, was no small check on the enterprising temper of *Glyndwr*, nor a less terror to the *Welsh*, who had felt the force of his arms. At the same time, parlement, sensible of the folly of the premature grants before made of the estates of the insurgents, entered on record, that no heritages conquered from the *Welsh*, be given away till one quarter of an year after[b]; so precarious seemed the tenure, even in the declining state of our chieftain. I may remark, that he still had strength enough to give protection to the *English* fugitives. The great earl of *Northumberland*, and lord *Baldorf*, found here a hospitable asylum, after the *Scots*, to whom they had entrusted themselves, meditated the surrender of them up to *Henry*, in exchange for certain prisoners. Sir *David Fleming* of *Cumbernauld* generously warned

[a] *Walsingham*, 566. [a] *Parliamentary Hist.* ii. 93. [b] Ibid.

them of the intentions of his countrymen; who in revenge took away his life[c].

Before the expiration of this year, *Henry* made a grant in fee to Sir *John Tibetot*, speaker of the house of commons, and father to the accomplished peer *John* earl of *Worcester*, of the estates of *Richard ap Gryffydd ap Fychan*, in the counties of *Caermarthen* and *Cardigan*, forfeited by his adherence to the party of *Glyndwr*[d].

Glyndwr again was not behind hand in acts of regal power; for about this time he grants a pardon to one *John ap Howel ap Jevan gôch; anno principatus nostri VI° datum apud Cefn Llanfair X° die Jan. per ipsum principem.* On the seal was the portrait of *Owen* seated in a chair, holding a sceptre in his right hand, and a globe in the left.

It is observable, that among the witnesses are *Gryffydd* his eldest son, and *Gryffydd Yonge* his chancellor; both of whom, the *English* historians say, were made prisoners, and sent to the Tower. As *Henry* shewed no mercy to the partizans of *Owen*, it is not probable that these two would have escaped his rage, had they ever been in his power. The other two witnesses are *Meredydd*, another of his sons, and *Rhys ap Tudur*, and *Gwillim ap* * * * *.

Notwithstanding this ostentation of regal power, the affairs of *Glyndwr* evidently declined. The garrisons placed in most of the different fortresses of *North Wales*

[c] *Walsingham*, 566. [d] *Parliamentary Hist.* ii. 106.

had kept the maritime parts from rising in any numbers in his favor. In the island of *Anglesey*, he seems to have had a very strong party. It does not appear that there ever was any battle in that island. It is my opinion, that the partizans of *Owen* had passed the *Menai*, and while their zeal was warm, had joined his army; and, like the custom in all feudal times, returned to their homes when wearied with the campaign, or satiated with plunder.

By the latter end of this year, they had submitted to the royal authority: for I find, from a transcript of a manuscript found among the papers of the learned EDWARD LLWYD of the *Musæum*, this particular:

'In an inquisition taken at *Beaumaris*, upon *Tuesday*, 'the day next before the feast of St. *Martin* the bishop '(which is the 11th of *November*) in the 8th year of king '*Henry* IV. *anno Domini* 1406, before *Thomas Twkhwl*, '*Philip de Mainwaring*, and *Robert Paris* the younger, 'commissioners, by virtue of a commission from prince '*Henry*, son and heir apparent of the king, prince of '*Wales*, duke of *Acquitaine*, *Lancaster*, and *Cornwall*, 'and earl of *Chester*, unto them, or any two of them, 'directed, were indicted, presented, and fined, the several 'persons and inhabitants of the isle of *Anglesea*, whose 'names are hereunder written, for being in arms and 'rebellion with *Owen Glyndyfrdwy* and others.'

I only shall observe here the *Cwmmwds*, the numbers of persons fined in each, and the sum total of them and the fines.

		£	s.	d.
In *Llifon* ... ... 411 ...		100	18	8
Menai ... ... 308 ...		65	10	8
Talybolion ... 399 ...		123	16	4
Twrcelyn ... ... 279 ...		83	5	8
Malltraeth ... 326 ...		83	16	0
Tindaethwy ... 389 ...		79	19	8
	2112	537	7	0

I must observe, that the greatest of the fines is £8 3*s.* 4*d.* and the lest, 2*s.*; and that two priests are fined five pounds each, I suppose, for misleading their flocks. Several persons are outlawed, and the goods of those slain in battle forfeited to the king, according to the following valuation:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
A horse	0	2	0	A yearling calf ...	0	0	4
mare	0	1	4	sheep	0	0	4
cow	0	1	8	cronnach of wheat	0	3	4
steer or heifer	0	1	0	ditto oats ...	0	2	0

1407.

History furnishes us with very few materials respecting the transactions of this year. They were probably few and unimportant. *Owen* had lost the fortresses of *Llanbedr*• (which was soon retaken) and of *Harlech.* He was confined to the hills, and seems never to have quitted his

• Near *Aberystwyth* is an old embattled house (as I am informed) called *Ty Cryf*, reported to have been *Glyndwr's.*

fastnesses but to make a prædatory war. The earl of *Northumberland* and lord *Bardolf*, about this time, apprehending that *Owen* was too weak to protect them, quitted *Wales*, and soon after lost their lives in a desperate effort to restore their cause, on *Bramham* moor in *Yorkshire*.

1408.

In this year I discover nothing relative to the *Welsh* affairs, farther than a due compliment paid to the prince of *Wales* by the commons; who, by their speaker, desired the king to give public thanks to young *Henry* for his great fatigue and good conduct in *Wales;* for which both king and prince returned their compliments again to the commons[f].

1409.

In this year *Glyndwr* again began to make head. By himself, or his partizans, he made great devastations on the marches, and in those parts of *Wales* that were well affected to the *English* government. The estates of *Edward de Charlton* lord *Powys* suffered greatly. *Henry* therefore directs a writ to that nobleman to raise his forces, and suppress, in the most vigorous manner, this new disturbance, headed, as it appears, by *Glyndwr* himself and the bishop of St. *Asaph*. Lord *Powys* was at the same time instructed not to quit the country, but to keep all his castles garrisoned, and not to permit any of his estates to be deserted. This is dated from *Westminster* the 16th of *May*[g].

[f] *Rymer*, viii. 547. [g] Ibid. 588.

Like orders were issued to *Edward* duke of *York*, *Thomas* earl of *Arundel*, *Richard* earl of *Warwick*, *Reginald* lord *Grey*, *Constantia* lady *Despenser* (who had now made her peace with the crown), *Francis Court*, and *William Beauchamp*.

This activity proved fatal to *Rhys Ddu* and *Philip Scudamore*, two of *Owen*'s best officers, whom he had sent into *Shropshire*, where they committed great excesses. They were both made prisoners, sent to *London*, and executed. *Caxton*[h] relates, that *Rhys* was taken before the justices, condemned, and drawn on a hurdle through the city to *Tyburn*, where he suffered the death of a traitor. His quarters were sent to four other cities; his head placed on *London* bridge.

On the 18th of *November*, in this year, *Henry* issued out an order to the constable of *Windsor* castle to deliver to Sir *William Lisle* knight, marshal of *England*, the following *Welsh* prisoners:

Howel ap Jevan ap Howell.
Walther ap Jevan Fechan.
Rys ap Jevan ap Rys.
Jevan Goch ap Morgan.
David ap Tudor.
Rhys ap Meredydd.
Madoc Bery.
Jenkin Backer.
David ap Cad.
Thomas Dayler[i].

After this follows a warrant to Sir *William* to receive them. I imagine, that all these gentlemen were delivered

[h] *Cronycle of Englonde*, 143. [i] *Rymer*, viii. 603.

to the marshal for execution; who, by his commission, seems to have been expressly appointed for that purpose; *certis de causis ad ea omnia et singula quæ ad officium* Marescalli Angliæ *pertinent exercenda per litteras nostras patentes quam diu nobis placuerit, duraturas deputavimus.*

Towards the latter end of the year, several of the officers of the lords marchers, either through dislike to the war, or for the sake of preserving their country from the fury of the *Welsh*, formed a truce of their own authority with *Glyndwr* and his partizans. This only served to enable them to make their inroads on other parts with more security. Many of the loyal borderers were slain, and others plundered, in consequence of these agreements. *Henry* was highly irritated, and immediately issued out writs[k] to *Thomas* earl of *Arundel*, Sir *Richard L'Estrange* lord of *Knockyn*, *Ellesmere*, and other bordering manors, *Edward Charlton* lord *Powys*, and *Reginald* lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, and to the deputy-lieutenant of *Herefordshire*, directing them to cause all such illegal compacts to be rescinded, and *Glyndwr* and his adherents to be pursued, and attacked with the utmost vigor.

From this period *Owen* never made any attempts worthy of historic notice. Numbers of his followers deserted; which obliged him to confine himself to the hills, and to act entirely on the defensive. Notwithstanding his power was reduced, he was far from being subdued.

[k] Dated from *Northampton*, 23d *November*. *Rymer*, viii. 611.

The years 1410 and 1411 were passed without any memorable actions. The *English* were content with the ease they enjoyed by restraining the outrages of the mountaineers. *Glyndwr* maintained that extensive tract that forms the *Alps* of our country, and kept his prisoners so securely confined, that even *Henry*, in 1412, was under the necessity of permitting (by writ[1]) his esquire *Llewelyn ap Hoel*, father to the noted *David Gam*, to make use of Sir *John Tiptofte* and *William Botiller*, to treat with *Owen* about the redemption of his son, who was kept *forti et durâ prisonâ*, or to endeavor to seize some of *Glyndwr*'s friends to exchange for *Gam*. What the result of this affair was, does not appear. It serves, though, to disprove the opinion, that *David* escaped to *England* after his infamous attempt in 1402; for which, as is now evident, he suffered a most severe, but merited captivity of ten years, from which all the power of his *English* friends could not release him.

The prison where *Owen* confined his captives was not far from his house, in the parish of *Llansantfraid Glyndwrdwy;* and the place is to this day called *Carchardy Owen Glyndwrdwy*. Some remains are still to be seen near the church, which form part of a habitable house. It consists of a room thirteen feet square, and ten and a half high. The sides consist of three horizontal beams, with upright planks, not four inches asunder, mortised into them. In these are grooves with holes in the

[1] Dated *July* 14th. *Rymer*, viii. 753.

bottom, as if there had been originally cross bars, or grates. The roof is exceedingly strong, composed of strong planks almost contiguous. It seems as if there had been two stories; but the upper part at present is evidently modern.

It is singular, that the government did not take advantage of two *Welshmen* of rank, whom they had this year in their power, and whom they might have made the price of the liberty of their partizan. These were *Rhys ap Tudor* of *Penmynydd* in *Anglesey*, and his brother. Perhaps they were taken after the treaty had its effect; perhaps their crimes were too enormous for pardon: but whatsoever the case was, they were both conveyed to *Chester*, and there put to death.

I must not omit, that in 1410, *Henry* prince of *Wales* gave a free pardon to certain of his tenants in the comot of *Coleshill*, in the county of *Flint*[m], for the share they had in what was styled the rebellion of *Glyndwr*. That county was much divided in those troubles. *Howel Gwynedd*, descended from *Edwin* lord of *Tegengle*, a valiant gentleman, who sided with our chieftain, was in one of the preceding years surprised by his enemies from the town of *Flint*. He probably was posted within the trenches of *Moel y Gaer*, in the parish of *Northop;* on which he was, without process, beheaded.

[m] *Harleian MSS.* N° 1999. 32.

1413.

Henry died in the beginning of this year; and left his youthful successor so engaged in his preparations for the conquest of *France*, as to lose all thoughts of the entire subjection of his *British* dominions. *Glyndwr* remained still inaccessible; but was so closely guarded, as to cease to be tremendous. The *Welsh* who had submitted, now began to indulge their revenge against such of the *English* who had slain, or otherwise injured, any of their relations or friends in the late war. This revenge was taken by various kinds of distress and imprisonment, till they had cleared themselves by compurgation, or made some satisfactory agreement. To remedy this, *Henry* the Vth, in his first year, abolishes[n] the *Assach*, or oath of 300 men, necessary, according to the custom of *Wales*, to clear a person accused of any crime. Before that, an *Englishman* was liable to continue in jail for life, as it seems impossible for one of that hated nation to procure even a far less number of compurgators than this strange law required for his acquittal. *Henry* made the attempt penal, and the prosecutor liable to an imprisonment of two years, to pay treble damages, and to pay beside, a fine and ranson before he could be released.

This was the last of the many laws enacted against the *Welsh* on occasion of this insurrection. They were certainly very severe; yet, perhaps, no more than what any

[n] *Statutes at Large, Ruffhead's* ed. i. 484. *Par un* ASSACH *solonc la custume de* GALES *c'est à dire par la serement de CCC hommes.* See also *Leges Wallicæ*, 188. *& seq.*

government would have directed, against a people that had submitted to conquest near a hundred and twenty years, and who were considered in no other light than that of rebellious subjects.

On the first insurrection, conciliatory methods were tried, and pardons offered. After experience of the little effect these had on the minds of the *Welsh*, every lenient step was laid aside, and laws of a very severe nature were put in force against them.

The first was in the year 1400. It was found expedient to prevent, as much as possible, all intercourse between the *Welsh* and *English*. The first were strongly attached to the cause of *Richard;* the last had many secret favorers of that unhappy prince among them. There appeared much danger, if the former were permitted to strengthen their interest in *England:* a coalition fatal to the new government was apprehended. As a preventative, it was enacted: that no person born on both sides of *Welsh* parents should purchase lands or tenements near any of the cities or towns on the marches of *Wales*, on pain of forfeiting them to the lord paramount where such estates lay: that no *Welshmen* should be received into any corporation town; and if they had been settled in any such before, they were to find security for their good and loyal behaviour; they were to be totally disqualified from any civil office, and never allowed to carry any weapons.

In case any *Welshman* refused to restore to an *Englishman* the cattle, horses or the like (which he had forcibly

taken), within seven days, the *Englishman* was allowed to retaliate.

So little trust was there in justice from our countrymen, that it was enacted, that no *Englishman* should be condemned at the suit of a *Welshman*, unless by *English* justices, or *English* burgesses.

So greatly did the government apprehend the seduction of *English* loyalty by the charms of our countrymen, that the *English* were prohibited from marrying with a *Welshwoman*, under the pain of being disqualified from holding any office in *Wales*.

In 1402, there is a very particular statute, intended to remedy the mischiefs resulting from some customs peculiar to *Wales*. This directs, that *nul westour, rymour, minstrall, ne vacabond, soit aucunement sustenuz en la terre de* Gales, *par faire kymorthas ou coillage sur le commune people illoeqes.* I cannot give a better translation, than that in the observations on the antient statutes, by my esteemed friend the honorable DAINES BARRINGTON: which is to this purpose: THAT no host°, rhymer, minstrel, or other vagabond, should presume to assemble or collect together.

The word *kymhortha* is mis-spelt from the *Welsh cymmorth*, or the plural *cymmorthau*, assemblies of people to assist a neighbor in any work. Such are very frequently

° I beg leave to render the word *westour* differently; it seems derived from the *Welsh, gwestwr*, which signifies a person who kept a place of public entertainment; and such a place was very proper for a rendezvous of this nature.

in use at present. There are *cymmorthau* for spinning; for works of husbandry; for coal-carriage. But at this time, these meetings were mere pretences; and their end was the collecting a sufficient number of able-bodied men to make an insurrection. Of such a nature, in old times, were the hunting-matches in *Scotland.* The legislature in that part of *Great Britain* found the evils resulting from them, and at length suppressed them by a law.

But *cymmorthau* of our countrymen were at this period of a most tremendous nature. They were composed of men the most dreaded by tyrants and usurpers; of BARDS, who animated our nation, by recalling to mind the great exploits of our ancestors, their struggles for liberty, their successful contests with the *Saxon* and *Norman* race for upwards of eight centuries. They rehearsed the cruelty of their antagonists, and did not forget the savage policy of the first *Edward* to their proscribed brethren. They brought before their countrymen the remembrance of antient prophecies. They shewed to them the hero *Glyndwr,* descended from the antient race of our princes; and pronounced, that in him was to be expected the completion of every prediction of our oracular MERLIN. The band of minstrels now struck up; the harp, the *crwth,* and the pipe, filled the measure of enthusiasm which the others had begun to inspire. They rushed to battle, fearless of events, like their great ancestry, moved by the *Druids* songs; and scorned death, which conferred immortality in reward of their valor.

Inde ruëndi
In ferrum mens prona viris, animæquæ capaces
Mortis, et ignavum est redituræ parcere vitæ.
LUCAN.

Hence they no cares for this frail being feel,
But rush undaunted on the pointed steel:
Provoke approaching fate, and bravely scorn
To spare that life which must so soon return.
ROWE.

We find that *Glyndwr* maintained his situation for two years longer. In 1415, his affairs bore so respectable an aspect, that the king condescended to enter into a treaty with him; and for that purpose deputed, from the castle at *Porchester*[p], Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, with full powers to negotiate with *Owen*, and even to offer him and his followers a free pardon, in case they should request it. Some writers say, that this grace was obtained by the mediation of *David Holbetch*, deputy steward of the lordships of *Bromfield* and *Yale*. The event of this affair does not appear. It is probable that it was interrupted by the death of our hero, which happened on the 20th of *September*, on the eve of St. *Matthew*, in the sixty-first year of his age, at the house of one of his daughters; whether that of his daughter *Scudamore* or *Monnington*, is uncertain; but, according to the tradition of the county of *Hereford*, it may be supposed to have been at that of the last. It is said, that he was buried in the church-yard of *Monnington;* but there is no monument, nor any memorial of the spot that contains his remains.

[p] The writ is dated *July* 5th. *Rymer*, ix. 283.

Both the printed histories, and the manuscript accounts, represent his latter end to have been very miserable; they state that he wandered from place to place in the habit of a shepherd, in a low and forlorn condition; and that he was even forced to take shelter in caves and desert places, from the fury of his enemies[q]. This does not wear the face of probability; for, had his situation been so deplorable, majesty would never have condescended to propose terms to such a scourge as *Glyndwr* had been to his kingdom. His retreat, and the distresses he underwent, were probably after the battle of *Pwll Melyn* in 1405, from which he quickly emerged. Death alone deprived *Owen* of the glory of accepting an offered accommodation. The treaty was renewed by the same minister, on the 24th of *February* 1416, with *Meredydd ap Owen*, the son of *Glyndwr;* which it is to be supposed took effect, and peace was restored to *England*, after an indecisive struggle of more than fifteen years. Our chieftain died unsubdued; unfortunate only in foreseeing a second subjugation of his country, after the loss of the great supporter of its independency.

[q] *Rymer*, ix. 330.

N° VIII.

CAPITULATION OF DENBIGH CASTLE.

Vol. ii. p. 158.

Articles of agreem^t^ concluded and agreed vppon the fourteenth day of *Octob.* 1646, by and betweene Luitenant Coll. *Mason*, Lt Coll. *Twisleton*, *Simon Thelwall*, Esq; *Roger Hanmer*, Esq; *Thomas Edwards*, Esq; Capt *Robert Farrar*, and *Nathaniell Barnett*, Clerke, commission^rs^ appoynted by Generall *Mitton*, on ye one *p*tie; L. Coll. *Griffith*, L. Coll. *Wynne*, Major *Manley*, Major *Reynalds*, *John Eaton*, Esq; *John Thellwall*, Esq; *Kenricke Eaton*, Esq; com^rs^ appoynted by Coll. *William Salusbury*, gou^r^nor of the towne and castle of *Denbigh*, on thother party; for, touchinge, and concerninge ye surrender of the s^d^ towne and castle, as ffolloweth:

1. THAT the towne and castle of *Denbighe*, wth all ye ordinance, armes, amunito, and *p*visions of war, wth all magazines and stoores therevnto belonginge; as allsoe all goodes, money, plate, and householdstuffe, of w^t^ kind soeu^r^, belonging to any *p*son or persons whatsoeuer, except such as bee allowed in the ensuinge articles, shall be deliuered to Generall *Mitton*, or whom he shall appoynt, w^th^out any willfull spoyle or embezelm^t^, vpon the 27 day of this instant *Octob.* for ye service of y^e^ *p*lim^t^.

2. That Coll. *William Salusbury*, gouern^r^ of ye towne and castle of *Denbigh*, wth his servants, and all that to him belongs, and all officers and souldiers of horse and foote, as well

reformed officers and volunteere souldiers as others, and all other officers wth there servants, and all y^t^ ap*p*taynes to them, shall march out of the towne and castle of *Denbigh*, wth there horses, and armes proportionable to there p^r^sent or past comands, flying colours, drums beatinge, matches light at both ends, bullet in the mouth; eu^r^y souldier to have 12 chardges of powder, match and bullet *p*portionable, wth bag and baggage *p*porly to them belonginge; and all *p*sons of quality, clergymen, and gentlemen, wth there servants, horses, and armes, in like manner wth bag and bagage, and all goods to them *p*porly belonginge, to any place wi^th^n x miles, such as the gou^r^nor shall make choyce of; where, in regard ye kinge hath noe army in the field, or garrison vnbeseidged, to march to, the comon souldiers shall lay downe there armes (there swords excepted): wch armes, soe layed downe, shall be deliuered vp to such as Generall *Mytton* shall appoynt to receaue them.

3. That all officers and souldiers, as well reformed as others, and all other the *p*sons aforesaid, who shall desire to goe to there homes or ffrinds, shall have ye generalls passe and *p*textion for the peaceable repaire to, and aboade at ye seuerall places they shall soe desire to goe into; and such of them as shall desire it, shall haue free *q*ter allowed them in all there march from *Denbigh* to those seu^r^all places, they marching 6 miles a day, and stayinge but one night in a place; the officers, as well reformed as others, wth equipage of horses, and compleate armes, answerable to there p^r^sent or past comands; y^e^ *p*sons of quality, clergymen, and gentlemen, wth there servaunts,

horses, and armes; and comon troopers wth there horses and swords; and all to passe wth bag and bagage, as afores^d^; and y^t^ it shall be noe p^r^judice to any of there ffrinds for receavinge or intertainm^t^ of any of them; and y^t^ all officers and souldiers, who shall desire to take intertaynm^t^ for any foreigne kingdome or estate, shall have free *q*ter allowed them for 40 dayes, from there march out of *Denbighe*, they marchinge 6 miles a day, and stayinge but one night in a place, as afores^d^; and shall haue passes for officers and there servants, wth there horses and armes, to goe and treate wth any foreigne embassedor or agent, for entertainm^t^; and all of them to haue passes to march, the officers wth there compleate armes, and horses *p*portionable to there p^r^sent or past comands; and the comon souldiers wth there swords only, and all wth bag and bagage, to any convenient port of this kingdome, to be transported; and the gou^r^n^r^ of such port or garrison, or gouern^r^ next adjoyninge, shall take care for there safty duringe there aboade there and vntill shippinge can be *p*vided, and weather seasonable, they payinge for there *q*ter after the s^d^ forty days expired; and shall assist them for *p*curinge vessels for there transportance, at the vsual rates accustomed for fright; and noe oathes or engagem^ts^ whatsoeuer, duringe their s^d^ stay, or at there transportation, be imposed vppon them, savinge an engagem^t^ by *p*mise not to doe any p^r^judiciall to the parliam^t^.

4. That the gou^r^no^r^ and officers, and all others w^th^in the s^d^ garrison, shall be allowed, and assisted in *p*curinge a sufficient number of carts, teams, and other necessa-

ries, for the caringe away of the goods allowed them by these articles, at any tyme wthin 4 dayes, besides *Sonday*, before the surrender of the garrison, and for the space of 2 monthes after, to there seuerall houses: provided it be to any place wthin the generalls quarters.

5. That noe gentleman, clergyman, officers, or souldiers, nor any other *p*son or *p*sons whatsoeu^{r}, comprized wthin this capitulation, shall be reproached, or haue any disgracefull speeches or affronts offered to them, or be stopped, plundered, or injured in there march, rendevouz, *q*ters, journeyes, or places of aboade; if any such thing shall befall, satisfan to be given at the judgm^{t} of 2 or more of ye com^{rs}, they beinge equall in number of each party; nor shall the *p*sons afores^{d}, nor any of them, be entised or compelled to take vp armes agst the kinge, nor be imprisoned, restrained, sued, impleaded, or molested for any matter or cause w^{t}soeu^{r}, before the surrending of this garison, be it publique or priuate interest, duringe the space of 6 monthes, after the rendringe hereof, they doinge nothinge p^{r}judiciall to the parliam^{t}. And if any officer, souldier, or *p*sons w^{t}soeuer, be sicke or wounded, soe that they cannot at *p*sent enjoy the benefitt of these articles, y^{t} such shall haue libertie to stay at *Denbighe* vntill they be recouered, and fitt accomodato and subsistance shall be *p*vided for them duringe there stay there; and then to enjoy the benefitt of these articles.

6. That the clergymen now in the garrison, who shall not, vppon composition, or otherwise, be restored to the church livinges, shall haue liberty and passes to goe to

London, to obtayne some fittinge allowance for the liuely-hood of themselues and families.

7. That these articles shall extend to the vse and benefitt of strangers, of any foreigne kingdome or state, residing w^th^in this garrison, together wth there wiues, children, servants, horses, armes, and bag and bagage, as is allowed in the precedinge articles.

8. That the aldermen, bayliffes, burgesses, and all other *p*sons y^t^ are *pp*ly members of the corporation of *Denbigh*, shall continue and enjoy there ancient gouernm^t^, charters, customes, ffranchises, liberties, lands, goods, debts, and all things els, wch belonge vnto them as a corporation, subordinate to the imediate authority and power of parliam^t^; and shall not be molested, or questioned, by colour of any thinge done or ordered by them in the capacitie of a corporation, before the rendringe of this garrison, relatinge to the differences betweene his ma^tie^ and the parliam^t^. And y^t^ noe officer or member of the s^d^ corporato, or other inhabitant of the towne of *Denbige*, or liberties thereof, shall be troubled or questioned for takinge vp armes, duringe the tyme it was a garrison, for the defence thereof.

9. That all the s^d^ persons, who haue there dwellinge houses and families w^th^in the garrison, shall continue in there houses and dwellings, and enjoy there household stuffe, all there owne priuate stoore *pp*ly to them belonginge, and all other there goods and *p*visions w^t^soeue^r^ (exeept armes and amunito as before is excepted) or remoue

his p^r^sent subsistance, soe much of his owne *pp* corne, graine, and *p*vision, as he shall conceaue expedient, now w^th^in the castle, by reason all his estate at p^r^sent is seized vppon, and imployed to the vse of the state.

14. That if any of these articles shall in any poynt be brooken or violated by any *p*son or *p*sons whatsoeu^r^ w^th^in the garrison, or comprised w^th^in the capitulan, the fault and punishm^t^ shall be vpon him or them only who made the violation, and not imputed to, nor chardged vppon, any other not assentinge therevnto, or not an actor in it.

15. That all persons comprized w^th^in these articles shall, vppon request, haue a certificate vnder the hand o^f^ Generall *Mytton*, that such *p*sons were in the garrison at the tyme of the surrender thereof, and are to have ye benefit of these articles.

16. That the gou^r^no^r^ and others in *Denbigh* castle, after surrender thereof, shall haue the liberty to compound for there delinquencyes, at such rates as if they had come before the first of *December* last; and y^t^ this libertie shall extend to all but such as beinge vnder the first and 2^d^ exception, are exempted from pardon: *This is voted by parliam^t^.*

COPPIES OF HIS MAJESTY'S LETTERS β.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS we have resolved to comply with the desires of our parliament, in every thing which may be for the good of our subjects, and leave no means un-assayed for

wth there s^d^ goods and *p*vision out of the garrison, at there choyce and election; provided y^t^ this extend not to any who haue houses and families w^th^in ye inward ward, but that they remoue there habitations w^th^in 14 dayes after the surrending of the s^d^ castle: and haue libertie to carry all there goods and *p*visions, to them proply belonginge, alonge wth them, they dooinge nothinge hereafter p^r^judiciall to ye parliam^t^.

10. That the townsmen, and the rest of the inhabitants of the towne, shall be charged wth noe free *q*ter further than the rest of the countrey, and then but in a proportionable way: and y^t^ the distribution of *q*ters shall be wth the advise of the baliffes.

11. That all those *p*sons comprized w^th^in these articles, who are resolued to goe beyond seas, shall haue libertie to haue and dispose of there goods and moueables allowed by these articles, w^th^in the space of 6 monthes after the surrendringe of the garrison, and to depart the kingdome, if they shall thinke fitt; and that during the s^d^ space they shall be free from all oathes, ingagemen^ts^, and molestation (except an engagem^t^ by promise, not to bear armes ag^st^ the parliam^r^, nor willfully doe any thing p^r^judiciall to there affaires).

12. That noe *p*son or *p*sons included w^th^in these articles, shall be molested or questioned for any one thinge s^d^ or donn in or concerninge this war, or relating to the vnhappy differences betweene his ma^tie^ and ye parliam^t^.

13. That Major Generall *Mytton* allow the gou^r^no^r^, for

his p^{r}sent subsistance, soe much of his owne *pp* corne, graine, and *p*vision, as he shall conceaue expedient, now wthin the castle, by reason all his estate at p^{r}sent is seized vppon, and imployed to the vse of the state.

14. That if any of these articles shall in any poynt be brooken or violated by any *p*son or *p*sons whatsoeu^{r} wthin the garrison, or comprised wthin the capitulan̄, the fault and punishm^{t} shall be vpon him or them only who made the violation, and not imputed to, nor chardged vppon, any other not assentinge therevnto, or not an actor in it.

15. That all persons comprized wthin these articles shall, vppon request, haue a certificate vnder the hand o^{f} Generall *Mytton*, that such *p*sons were in the garrison at the tyme of the surrender thereof, and are to have ye benefit of these articles.

16. That the gou^{r}no^{r} and others in *Denbigh* castle, after surrender thereof, shall haue the liberty to compound for there delinquencyes, at such rates as if they had come before the first of *December* last; and y^{t} this libertie shall extend to all but such as beinge vnder the first and 2^{d} exception, are exempted from pardon: *This is voted by parliam^{t}.*

COPPIES OF HIS MAJESTY'S LETTERS β.

CHARLES R.

WHEREAS we have resolved to comply with the desires of our parliament, in every thing which may be for the good of our subjects, and leave no means un-assayed for

removing all difference betwixt us: Therefore we have thought fit, the more to evidence the loyalty of our intentions of settling a happy and firm peace, to authorise you, upon honorable conditions, to quit and surrender the castle of *Denbigh*, entrusted to you by us, and disband all the forces under your command: for your so doing, this shall be your warrant. Given at *Newcastle*, the 14th of *September*, 1646.

To our trusty and well-beloved Colonel *William Salusbury*, governor of the castle of *Denbigh*.

A Coppy of the private Letter which his Majesty sent to the Governor.

Newcastle, 13th of *September* 1646.

COLONEL *Salusbury*, I heartily thank you for your loyal constancy. I assure you, that whensoever it shall please God to enable me to shew my thankfullness to my friends, I will particularly remember you. As for your answer, I referr it to the messenger, to whom I have clearly declared my mind.—Commend me to all my friends. So I rest,

Your most assured friend,

CHARLES R.

N° IX.

ORIGIN OF SHERIFF'S MEN IN NORTH WALES.

Vol. ii. p. 226.

[Corsegeddol MS.]

JEVAN, alias *John ap Gruffudd ap Madog*, lived in great credit and esteem in the days of *Edward* III; who gave him an annual stipend for guarding and conducting of the justice of *North Wales*, with a company of archers, whilst he should sojourn and stay in the county of *Meirionedd*. This was occasioned by the people of *North Wales*, (being unacquainted, in those days, with the *English* government) did often transgress; and the justices, for the reducing them to obedience, were driven to use severity; which incensed people sometimes to use violence against their justices: as in *South Wales*, *Geoffry Clement*, justice of that country, was killed at *Buelt;* and *W. Sutton*, in *North Wales*. Afterwards the sheriffs of the counties were enjoined to meet the justice at his entrance into the county, and to guard and conduct him to the utmost bound of the county; where the sheriff of the next county did receive him.

N° X.

SIR JOHN WYNNE OF GWEDIR'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS CHAPLAIN, JOHN PRICE, HOW TO GOVERN HIMSELF IN HIS SERVICE. Vol. ii. p. 299.

FIRST. You shall have the chamber, I shewed you in my gate, private to yourself, with lock, and key, and all necessaries.

In the morning I expect you should rise, and say prayers in my hall to my household below, before they go to work, and when they come in at nygt—that you call before you all the workmen, specially the yowth, and take accompt of them of their belief, and of what Sir *Meredith* taught them. I beg you to continue for the more part in the lower house: you are to have onlye what is done there, that you may inform me of any misorder there. There is a baylyf of husbandry, and a porter, who will be comanded by you.

The morninge after you be up, and have said prayers, as afore, I wo[d] you to bestow in study, or any commendable exercise of your body.

Before dinner you are to com up and attend grace, or prayers if there be any publicke; and to set up, if there be not greater strangers, above the chyldren—who you are to teach in your own chamber.

When the table, from half downwards, is taken up, then are you to rise, and to walk in the alleys near at hand, until grace time; and to come in then for that purpose.

After dinner, if I be busy, you may go to bowles, shuffel bord, or any other honest decent recreation, until I go abroad. If you see me voyd of business, and go to ride abroad, you shall command a gelding to be made ready by the grooms of the stable, and to go with me. If I go to bowles, or shuffel bord, I shall lyke of your company, if the place be not made up with strangers.

I wold have you go every *Sunday* in the year to some church hereabouts, to preache, giving warnynge to the parish to bring the yowths at after noon to the church to be catekysed; in which poynt is my greatest care that you be paynfull and dylygent.

Avoyd the alehowse, to sytt and keepe drunkards company ther, being the greatest discredit your function can have.

N° XI.

INVENTORY OF SIR JOHN WYNN'S WARDROBE.

Vol. ii. p. 299.

A noate of all my clothes: taken the eleventh day of *June*, 1616.

IMPRIMIS. i tawnie klothe cloake, lined thoroughe with blacke velvett; one other black cloake of clothe, lined thouroughe with blacke velvett; another blacke cloake of velvett, lined with blacke taffeta.

Item. ii ridinge coates of the same colour, laced with silke and golde lace; i hood and basses of the same; one other olde paire of basses.

Item. ii blacke velvett jerkins; two clothe jerkins laced with goulde lace, of the same colour.

Item. One white satten doublett, and blacke satten breeches; one silke grogram coloured suite; and one suite of blacke satten cutt, that came the same time from *London.*

Item. One other blacke satten suite cutt; and one blacke satten doublett, with a wroughte velvett breeches.

Item. One leather doublett, laced with blacke silke lace; one suite of *Pteropus,* laced with silke and golde lace; another suite of *Pteropus,* laced with greene silke lace.

Item. One old blacke silke grogram suite cutt; two blacke frise jerkins.

Item. One blacke velvett coate for a footman.

Item. One redd quilte waskoote.

Item. ij pare of olde boothose, toppes, lined with velvett in the topps.

Item. ij pare of blacke silk stockins; and two pare of blacke silke garters, laced.

Item. One pare of perle colour silke stockins; one pare of white *Siterop* stockins; three pare of wosted stockins.

Item. ij girdles, and one hanger, wroughte with golde: one also blacke velvett girdle; one blacke cipres scarfe.

Item. Nine black felte hattes, whereof fowre bee mens hattes; and five cipres hatbands.

Item. One guilte rapier and dagger, and one ridinge sworde with a scarfe, with velvet scabbards.

Item. ij pare of *Spanishe* leather shooes.

Item. One russett frise jerkin.

Item. Two pare of leather *Yamosioes*, and one of clothe.

Item. ij pare of white boots; one pare of russet boots.

Item. iij pare of newe blacke boots, and five pare of old blacke boots.

Item. ij pare of damaske spurres, iii pare of guilte spurres(1).

N° XII.

INSCRIPTION ON A MONUMENT OF THE GWEDIR FAMILY, IN LLANRWST CHURCH. Vol. ii. p. 303.

This Chappel was erected Anno Domini 1633.

By Sr *Richard Wynne* of *Gwydir*, in the county of *Caernarvon*, Knight and Barronet, treasurer to the high and mighty Princess *Henrieta Maria*, queen of *England*, daughter to King *Henry* the fourth, king of *France*, and wife to our soveraign king *Charles*. Where lieth buried

(1) "The words *Pteropus*, *Siterop*, and *Yamosioes*, were scarcely legible in the MS.; nor could any explanation be obtained about them: they are therefore printed as nearly as possible to the writing." Note in the errata to the edition of 1784.

his father, Sr *John Wynn* of *Gwidir*, in the county of *Caernarvon*, Knight and Baronet, son and heyre to *Maurice Wynne*, son and heyre to *John Wynne*, son and heyre to *Meredith;* which three lieth buried in the church of *Dolwyddelan*, with tombs over them. This *Meredith* was son and heyre to *Evan*, son and heyre to *Robert*, son and heyre to *Griffith*, son and heyre to *Carradock*, son and heyre to *Thomas*, son and heyre to *Roderick* lord of *Angleasy*, son to *Owen Gwynedd*, prince of *Wales*, and younger brother to *David* prince of *Wales;* who married *Eme Plantageinet*, sister to King *Henry* the second. There succeeded this *David* three princes: his nephew *Leolinus Magnus*, who married *Jone*, daughter to King *John; David* his son, nephew to King *Henery* the third; and *Leoline*, the last prince of *Wales* of that house and line, who lived in King *Edward* the first's time. Sr *John Wynne* married *Sydney*, who lieth buried here, the daughter of Sr *William Gerrard*, Knight, lord chancellour of *Ireland;* by whom he had issue, Sr *John Wynne*, who died at *Lucca*, in *Italy;* Sr *Richard Wynne*, now liveing; *Thomas Wynne*, who lieth here; *Owen Wynne*, now liveing; *Robert Wynne*, who lieth here; *Roger Wynne*, who lieth here; *William Wynne*, now liveing; *Maurice Wynne*, now liveing; *Ellis Wynne*, who lieth buried att *Whitford*, in the county of *Flint; Henry Wynne*, now liveing; *Roger Wynne*, who lieth here: and two daughters; *Mary*, now liveing, married to Sr *Roger Mostyn*, in the county of *Flint*, Knight; and *Elizabeth*, now liveing, married to Sr *John Bodvil*, in the county of *Caernarvon*, Knight.

N° XIII.

SIR JOHN WYNN'S LETTERS. Vol ii. p. 304.

Letter from the *Bourbonoisse* to his Father, dated 1st *April*, 1614, giving an Account of the Discontents in *France* in the beginning of the Reign of *Louis* XIII.

My humble duty premised—Our embassador being returned to *England*, and my acquaintance in *Paris* retyred with him; I am uncertayn where to dyrect my lres, that I may be assured they may come to hand.

This state of *France* is in division with ytselfe; for certain of the princes are discontentedly retyred to their governments; where they fortify themselves in the strongest cytties. Those of them who want place of importance in their own countrey, joyn with the rest to make good the hould they fynd fitt to make resistance: and so many are joyned togeather in *Champaigne*, being the government of the duke of *Nevers*, who also is one of the number. But the chiefe of all is the prince of *Conde*, with whom also is the duke of *Vendosme*, bastard son to the late king of *France;* who not long since was committed to pryson; but finding that opportunite to shift him self into the habit of a scullion, he escaped, and put himselfe into the companie of the malecontents, being in number about six or 7 dukes, besides others, asssmbled togeather, upon there garde, in the cytty of *Misiers* and *Cedan*, upon the borders of the Low Countreys, being frontyre towns of *Champaign*. Whence the prince of

Conde writt to the king and queen, shewing the cause of his retyrednes, so far as touched himselfe, being, as he sayed, out of the care he had of the king and kingdome, to reform the one, and give contentment to the other; which could not be don without the assembly of the states, which he earnestly desired, principally to abridge the extream taxations of the subjects; to purge the kingdome of the unnecessarie offices, who served to no other use than to impoverish the people; and withall to forbear to proceed in the marriadge between *France* and *Spayn*, untyll the assembly of the estates wear dissolved, least any thinge should be concluded to the pjudice of those of the reformed religion. The lre was well written, and carried with yt a shewe of great good to the comon wealth; but the people are so fearfull of the name of civil warre, that very fewe stirr of the parte of the princes. It is very true that the prince of *Conde* was drawn into the number by some other of the dukes, and not out of any just cause that he hath of discontent, more than for the love of some of them who he wo[d] protect.

Ther ys watch and ward in all towns, and good order for provision of arms, whereof ther ys no want in these partes.

The queen maketh great preparation to go to meete the king of *Spayn*, to conclude the marriage, notwithstandinge the distaste the princes have of that proceedinge.

The report hear ys, that the princes will submit themselves to the kings mercie, and will offer themselves to

attende the kinge to his marriage; but how that will prove, ys uncertain: for they fortifie themselves daylie; and while they speake of peace, they prepare for warre. But that wch will turn to there mischiefe ys the want of money, wch all knowe; otherwise they are well seated to do the kinge a shrewd turne. These sturrs in *France* causeth the kingdome to be more difficult for travaile, and maketh many strangers remove to other countreys; myself amonge the rest am resolved of my remove, with as much speed as I may, to *Savoy*, and so to *Piemont*, and to see some part of *Lombardie*, before the extreamitie of the heate. I have continued here in *Burbonnoise* to exercise myself to ride, whereto I have applyed myselfe among the best-natured people of the world. God contynewe you your health, and make my return as happy as you desire! I rest your obedient son,

JOHN WYNN.

1st *Aprilis* 1614.

His next Lr̄e is dated 26 *April* 1614, from *Marseilles;* and directed to his Father.

My humble duty remembered—

SYTHENCE the writinge of my last, I removed from the place where I was to *Lyons*, being 30 leagues of *Burbonnoise*. Before I set foorth, I ridd to the Bath, wch ys 5 leagues distant from *Moulins*, as well to see the castle

as 'other remarkable things, wch are well worthy a stranger's observion. The governor of the country sent expressly to cause all things to be shewed me. Being arrived, I bestowed that nyht to see the new work, wch the last king caused to be built near the springe; but that wch was wonderfull, was 3 inclosed places within the bath, the waters whereof ys so extream hot, that there ys not any that care adventure to goe bath himselfe within, though the weather be never so could: for experience whereof, the last great frost, a younge mayd goinge to take up water, her feet slipt, because of the yce, and falling into the water, was taken up dead, being boyled by reason of the extraordinarie heat of the springe. The next morning I sawe the castle of *Bourbon*, wch ys extraordinarie well seated for strength, and adorned within with a very fayr chappell, beinge on of the rarest pieces of worke of *France;* within wch there ys a piece of the very true crosse of our Saviour (if wee may give credit to them that have the keepinge thereof) wch was brought from *Jerusalem* by St. *Clovis*, king of *France*, with on of the thorns of the crown of our Saviour, wch marvilouslie doth flowr upon the Passion day, between nine and ten of the clock; and after 10 doth vanish away. I wo^d^ upon that day have gone to see yt, but I found all men at their devotion; so that none wo^d^ travaile that day. I doubt nothinge of the omnipotencie of the Almightie, who hath made all things of nothinge; but I make question of many superstitious observations of these Papists, who have often belyed God, attributinge to reliks more than to

God. This thorn is inclosed in christall within the same that the crosse ys, beinge all set in gould, with works of imagerie, contayninge the passion of our Saviour; wch the houldinge in your hand, the bud appeareth at that tyme of the day, upon Good Fryday, remayneth on flowr, and so vanisheth.

From thence to *Lyons*, where I contynued a week; and so by water I voyaged to *Avignon*, wch ys belonging to the Pope: where entring into the town, I was demanded by the gard at the gate, whence I was, and of what religion? Where havinge related all things, according to their demand, I was let passe towarde my lodginge, beinge somewhat melancholick, because I supposed that I sho^d^ not have that libertie to see all places in that towne, as I desired; but havinge encountred with a *French* lord of that country, of whom I inquired whether I might freely see all places in town; who used me with that extroardinarie kindness, that being invited to supper that night, he speake of me to the cardinal, being vice-legat; and the next morninge brought me to the cardinal, who was returned from masse, having a hundred gentlemen well appointed, who in ranke went before him, by three and by three, until the pallaisie; my selfe coming by with that lord, I was saluted by the legat, and honourably entertayned with many good words, tellinge me that yt was not lawfull for those of our religion to remayne above three dayes; but for me, I might stay as longe as I wo^d^—with many other circumstances of love and curtesie; enjoyninge that l^d^ to shewe me all places in town,

and principally to conduct me to see a companie at a gentlemans house, who wear ready to maske and dance, in honor of a babtisme, whereunto the cardinals brother was intreated as godfather. In ende, beinge after dinner at the church, to see the manner of yt, though I had before seen the like, behould a great number of violens and musitiens came marching before the godfather, who brought the child upon his arme (accordinge to the *French* manner) to the church; and then the ladies and gentlewomen accompanyinge the godmother entred, and so they went to the ceremonie; my selfe went amonge the rest, and stood by to hear and see what they did: which some gentlemen perceivinge, who had taken notice of me in the morninge, demanded of me how I liked of the ceremonie? I sayd well. And whether there wear great difference betwen the *English* manner and that of *France* for the babtisme? I answered, for that I had seen that they differed from us. I was further pressed by those gent, whether yt pleased me to see the manner of yt or not? I sayd yea; but that I co^{d} not enter for the presse. Then the gent made me place, and brought me close to the place; where, in interpretinge unto me the manner of all circumstances, he was louder than the curit who babtized the child. When all was done, the godfather kissed the godmother openlie in the church. The companie, being many that came about me, seeing I was a stranger, to hear what the other gent and I discoursed of. I was asked by the parent of the child, in what sort we differed in *England* from the manner of

France in babtisme? I answered, that our children wear not so well fed, before they received babtisme, as this child was. The gent fell all to a laughter; for indeed the child was so ould that he was almost ready to goe, and had such a broad face, that all the companie were made merry with the mouths the child made at the priest, duringe the time he was using his office. The gent tould me that yt was the manner in these countreys also to christen them when they wear 4 or 5 dayes ould; but for this, the godfather beinge in *Italy*, they wear constrained to stay till his return. After the babtisme I was offered all the curtesie that I could desire. And so I went to *Aix*, being the Parliment of *Provence*; and from thence to *Marselles*, where I now am. From hence to *Nezi*, beinge the duke of *Savoys* countrey; and from thence to *Genua;* and thence to *Lucca;* and so to *Florence:* wch ys 500 miles hence: where I shall not have so much money as will conduct me further, but only what will maintayn me untill I receive money from *England*, which I humbly entreat you to use means to send me my *Michaelmas* rent. Have patience with me, if I continewe a little longer then you wo^d^; I do yt for my experience, wch I wo^d^ gayne, if I may, as well as others; but without tyme, a man can do but what he can. I hope you would not that I should be less sufficient than other gent, who seeke out ther experience by the same means that I doe. I hope that yt shall not repent you anythinge of the course I have taken, no more than yt doth me. God send

you your health, and my mother hers; and make both of you partakers of my prayers!

Y^r^ ever obed^t^ son, till death,

JOHN WYNN.

N° XIV.

WARRANT FOR A STAGG OUT OF SNOWDON FORREST, 4 JULY, 1st YEAR OF QUEEN ELIZ. 1558. Vol. ii. p. 332.

I REQUIRE you to deliver, or cause to be delivered, unto the bringer hereof, for the furniture and provision of the queens majestys houshold of her great council in the marches of *Wales*, one stagge of this season, to be taken out of her highness forrest of *Snowdon*. And this bill signed with my hand, with the queens highness warrant dormant to the lord president, and Sir *Robt Townessend*, Knight, justice of *Chester*, and either of us, made for the same, the copie whereof remayneth with you, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in that bequest. Given at her highness town of *Salop*, the 4th day of *July*, in the first yere of her majestys reigne.

ROBT. TOWNESSEND.

To the master of the game, ranger and keeper of the queens highness forrest of *Snowdon*, in the county of *Carnarvon*, there duputy or deputies there.

ANOTHER.

AFTER my hearty commendations—These are to require you to delyver to my friend *Maurice Wynne*, Gent. or to the bringer hereof in his name, one of my fee staggs or bucks of this season, due to me out of the queens majestys forrest of *Snowdon:* and this my lre shall be your warrant of the same. Soe far you well. From *Cardigan* the 14th *August*, 1561.

Yr loving friend,

H. SIDNEY.

To my very loving friende *John Vaughan*, forrester of the queens forrest of *Snowdon*, in the counties of *Anglesey*, *Merioneth*, and *Carnarvon;* and in his absence to his deputy there.

N° XV.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE "TRIFURCATED HAKE," "THE BEAUMARIS SHARK," AND "THE MORRIS," BY THE REVEREND HUGH DAVIES.—Vol. iii. p. 39.

Dear Sir,

SOME strange and unaccountable doubts having lately been suggested concerning the existence, as a distinct species, of a fish, which occurs in the *British* Zoology of Mr. *Pennant*, under the name of "*Trifurcated* HAKE," regard for accuracy in natural history, and for the repect-

able authors, who, after Mr. *Pennant*, have noticed the fish, viz. the *Comte de la Cépède*, Dr. *Walbaum*, Dr. *Shaw*, Dr. *Turton*, and others, urges me to a wish to give more extensive circulation to a short essay of mine, which has already appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for *June*, 1809, on that subject.

In my said essay, which originated in considering the observations of the *Comte de la Cépède* and Dr. *Walbaum*, concerning the *Trifurcated Hake*, I am inclined to submit it, with deference, to the decision of those gentlemen, whether it may not rather appear in future under a different *generic* name. I mean that very characteristic one of BATRACHOIDES of the *Comte de la Cépède*, whose definition of that genus, written in his own language, runs to this effect:

BATRACHOIDES. *Caput* depressum, maximum. *Rictus oris* amplissimus, uno pluribusve cirris ad maxillam inferiorem.

Of this genus that author has only two species, viz.

1. BATRACHOIDES *Tau*, cirris pluribus e maxillâ inferiore, spinis tribus in pinnâ dorsali primê et utroque operculo branchiali.

GADUS *Tau*, *Lin.* Syst. 439. *Shaw* Gen. Zool. vol. iv. 159.

2. BATRACHOIDES *blennioides*, uno pluribusve cirris ad basin maxillæ inferioris, pinnæ jugularis utriusque radiis duobus primis filamentis longis terminatis.

BLENNIUS *raninus*, *Lin.* Syst. 444. *Shaw*, Gen. Zool. vol. iv. 183.

Into this genus may surely with great propriety be admitted GADUS *fuliginosus* of *Walbaum*.

3. BATRACHOIDES *fuliginosus* dipterygius, pinnis setosis, cirro mentali.

Then I would introduce

4. BATRACHOIDES *trifurcatus* in foveola dorsali pinnæ primæ rudimento, serie verrucarum utrinque 9—10, cirro mentali.

TRIFURCATED HAKE, *Pen. Br.* Zool. iv. 172.

BLENNIUS *trifurcatus*. *Shaw*, Gen. Zool. iv. 174. *Turton's* British Fauna. p. 93.

BLENNIUS *tridactylus*. *De la Cépède*. Hist. des Poissons, vol. v. p. 486.

I cannot avoid being a little surprised, that the Count *de la Cépède* made the *Trifurcated* HAKE a BLENNIUS, as it is so very nearly allied to both his species of BATRACHOIDES; from BATR. *Tau* it differs not much in the general form, but greatly in wanting the fringe of beards on the lower jaw, and the spines on the gill covers.

From BATR. *blennioides* it differs still less, as I judge by *Muller's* figure, Zool. *Dan.* t. 45. but the single cirrus on the lower jaw distinguishes it from BATR. *Tau*. and the rudiment of a first dorsal fin placed in a *sulcus*, and the series of tubercles on each side of it, distinguish it perfectly from BATR. *blennioides*, as well as from BATR. *fuliginosus* of *Walbaum*, who, exclusive of the last mentioned particular, seems inclined to suppose it a variety only of his *G. fuliginosus*, but those proving constant,

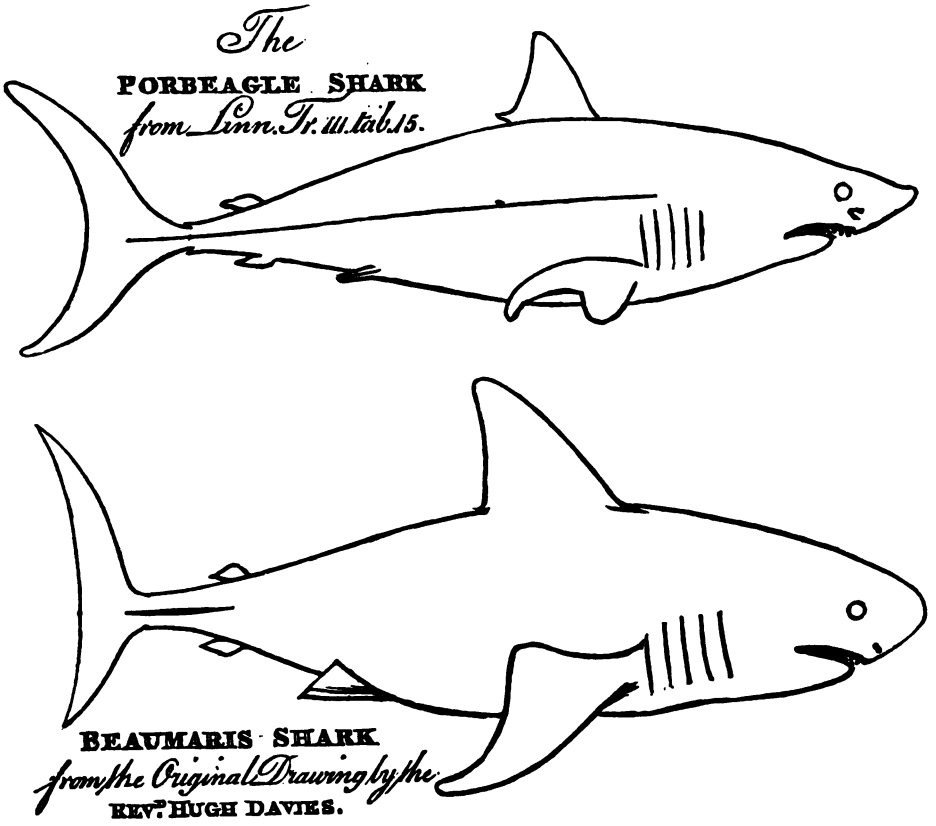
which I have found in as many as I have seen, he does not hesitate to pronounce it a distinct species.

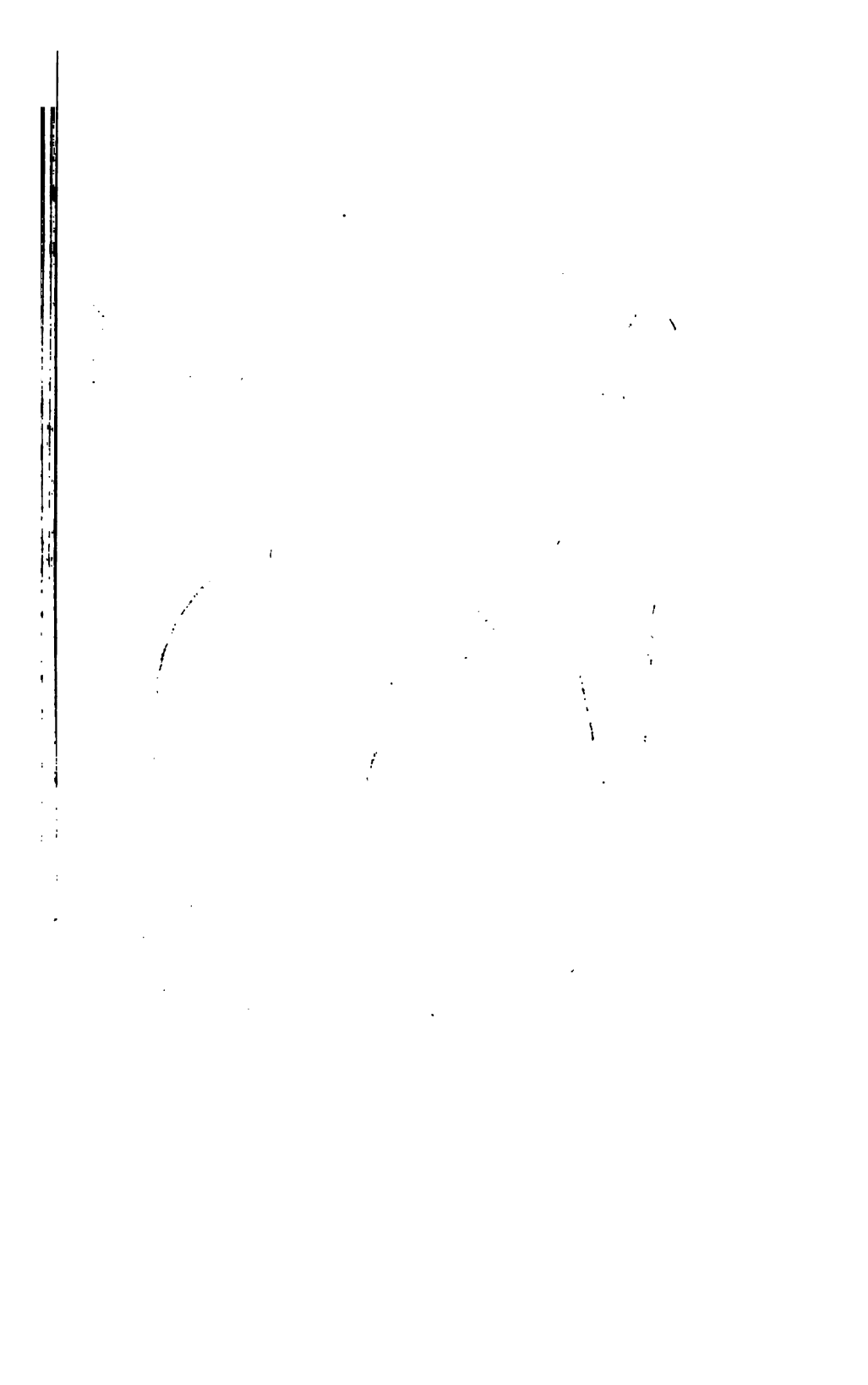
Indeed, the series of tubercles, and the arrangement of them, seem to constitute a particular specific distinction between BATR. *Tau*, and BATR. *trifurcatus*, exclusive of every other; in B. *Tau* they surround the eyes, *oculi utrinque serie duplici verrucarum minorum cincti. Gmel.* Syst. p. 1172. In B. *trifurcatus*, they run in nearly parallel lines, one on each side of the sulcus, which contains the rudiments of the first dorsal fin.

OF THE BEAUMARIS SHARK.

A difference of opinion has likewise prevailed with regard to another subject in Natural History, viz. the *Beaumaris* SHARK; respecting which it has fallen to my lot, to be able to speak more particularly than any other person.

This fish, an account of which is given in Mr. *Pennant's British* Zoology, vol. iii. N°. 50, and in Dr. *Shaw's* General Zoology, vol. v. p. 350, under the name of SQUALUS *Monensis*, has but rarely occurred, and writers have entertained a doubt, whether it be specifically distinct from the *Porbeagle* SHARK of Mr. PENNANT, iii. 103; the SQUALUS *Cornubicus* of Dr. *Shaw*, p. 349, and of *Gmelin*, Syst. p. 1497, the latter of whom, indeed, makes it only a variety. The Bishop of *Carlisle*, has, in the third volume of the Transactions of the *Linnæan* Society, endeavoured to distinguish between the *Porbeagle* and the *Beaumaris*


The
PORBEAGLE SHARK
from Linn. Tr. III. tab. 15.
BEAUMARIS SHARK
from the Original Drawing by the
REV.D HUGH DAVIES.



SHARK, which attempt Mr. *Donovan*, in his History of *British* Fishes, under the article SQUALUS *Cornubicus*, treats very lightly.

I abstain, for the present, from entering into any particular discussion on the subject; and shall merely refer to the description already given in the *British* Zoology. Let, however, the figure in the annexed plate, which is most accurately taken, with portional compasses from my original drawing made by a scale, and which is now in the possession of *David Pennant*, esq. of *Downing*, speak for itself. To this I have thought proper to add a copy of the figure in the Transactions of the *Linnæan* Society, of the SQUALUS *Cornubicus*, taken after the same manner, that the public may be enabled to form some judgement. These sketches may likewise assist in future investigations, where these subjects may accidentally occur, and when the Transactions of the *Linnæan* Society, or Mr. *Pennant's British* Zoology, may not be at hand to be consulted.

I do not pretend to aver, that the SQUALUS *Cornubicus* and SQALUS *Monensis* are distinct species, as I have seen but one specimen. My wish is, that there may be given a fair and candid representation of each, as it happens to offer itself to observation, which may at length lead to accuracy and certainty.

OF THE MORRIS.

I find an attempt has also been made to cancel out of the *British* Zoology another subject, viz. the MORRIS.

This is the LEPTOCEPHALUS of *Gronovius* in his Zoophylacium, No. 410. tab. 13. f. 3; LEPTOCEPHALUS *Morrisii*, *Gmel.* Syst. p. 1150. and of *Shaw's* General Zoology, iv. p. 84. tab. 10. A specimen of this curious fish was communicated by Mr. *Pennant* to Dr. *Gronovius*, then resident at *Leyden*, as he acknowledges in his Zoophylacium, p. 136. That great natural historian has given a figure of it, and described it, with that minute accuracy, which he was so perfect a master of. This being the case, we should wonder, that any one should give it as his opinion, " that the little fish called the *Morris* is by no means " correctly ascertained."

Here then I beg leave to add, that I know the fish well; it has been my lot to see four specimens of it; one was taken in *Llienawg* wear, about three miles distant from *Beaumaris*, the other three below *Beaumaris* green, to the N.E. in the amusement of prawning, on the recess of the tide, in shallow water, among some bushy sea weed. (FUCUS *Serratus.*)

Of late years there has been an end of that employment, by the destruction of this article in making kelp, and the prawn, which was abundant when I was a schoolboy, has quite deserted this part of our coasts, which is likewise probably rendered unfit for the accommodation of the little animal, the subject of our present consideration.

At the time that these, as well as the few specimens, for I have seen more than one, of the *Trifurcated* HAKE fell into my hands, my acquaintance with authors in natural history both living and dead, was much more confined

than it has since happened to be; I therefore did not know but these fish might have been common in *Britain*, otherwise they had all been certainly preserved, to prevent future doubts about them.

A person, who is acquainted with the principles of the *Linnean* system of ichthyology, cannot view the delicate creature, which is our present subject, without surprise; as I believe it is the only fish in nature, with which we are acquainted, that has neither rudder, feet, nor wings. The singular make of it, therefore, and the seeming privations or imperfections which it appears to suffer, will excite in the contemplative mind, some reflections on this point, as well as on the singular formation of the existing parts of the animal.

They who have taken most pleasure in bestowing attention on the works of Providence, cannot fail to admire, with *Ray* and *Derham*, how the several parts of animals are peculiarly formed and adapted to their different modes of living, and the places which they are intended to inhabit. Under this idea, I cannot help thinking, that the make of this animal may be accounted for. See the description of it in *Gronovius*, *Pennant*, and *Shaw*.

Now the particular circumstances under which I know that three of the four specimens, which I have seen, were taken (nor do I know that the fourth was not taken in a like situation), suggest to me the following considerations: that as they were found in a dense mass of wrack or sea weed, I may reasonably conclude, that the animal was designed, by the Great Author of nature, to pass his life in

such a situation; the parts of it were, therefore, adapt
to its condition. The small head is well calculated
lead the way through so intricate a maze; its very co
pressed body to glide between the numerous folds a
confined passes, formed by the frequent ramifications
these vegetables; its large eyes to discover its minu
prey, in the gloom of so dense a grove, where witho
doubt, feet, wings, and rudder, that is to say, cauds
pectoral, and ventral fins, would not only be useless, b
absolute encumbrances.

The observation on the haunt of this fish may possib
be the means of rendering future searches for it mo
successful.

I am, &c.

HUGH DAVIES.

Beaumaris, Nov. 10, 1809.

N° XVI.

ACCOUNT OF SIR RICHARD BULKELEY; IN WHICH IS STRONG DESCRIPTION OF THE TYRANNY OF THE FAVORI EARL OF LEICESTER.—Vol. iii. p. 40.

SIR *Rich*^{d} *Bulkeley* served in parl^{t} for the county
Anglesey, the 2^{d} and 3^{d} sessions of Q. *Mary*, the 3^{d}
Eliz. and 1st of *James*.

He was of goodly person, fair of complexion, and tall
stature. He was temperate in his dyet, not drinking
healths. In his habit, he never changed his fashion; bu

always wore round breeches, and thick bumbast doublets, though very gallant and rich. In the last year of Queen *Eliz.* being then somewhat stricken in years, he attended the counsil of marches at *Ludlow*, in winter-time. When the lord president *Zouch* went in his coach to church, or elsewhere, Sir *Richard* used to ride on a great stone horse; and some time he wo^{d} go from his lodging to church, in frost and snow, on foot, with a short cloak, silk stockings, a great rapier and dagger, tarry all prayers and sermon in very cold weather; insomuch y^{t} Ld *Zouch* was wont to say, he was cold to see him.

He was a great reader of history, and discourses of all estates and countries; of very good memory; and understanding in matters belonging to housekeeping, husbandry, maritime affayres, building of ships, and maintaining them at sea. He drew his own letters, and answered all letters with his own hand: and being complayned of at the counsil of the marches for breach of an order of that court, he drew his own answer—that he c^{d} not be evicted out of his possession but by course of common law—pleaded *Magna Charta*—and demanded judgement: which answer being put into court, the chief justice, Sir *Richard Shuttleworth*, called for a sight thereof; and after perusal, said to the counsellors at the bar, "Look, my "masters, what a bone Sr *Richd Bulkeley* hath cast into "the court, for you to tire upon:" and the matter being argued, it was referred to the comon law.

He was a great housekeeper, and entertainer of strangers, especially such as passed to or from *Ireland.* He

nobly entertained the earl of *Essex* in his way there to be lord lieuten[t]. He made provision of all necessaries for his table beforehand. He sent yearly two ships to *Greenland* for cod, ling, and other fish; which he did use to barter in *Spain* for *Malaga* and sherrie wines; and always kept a good stocke of old sack in his cellar, which he called *Amabile*, besides other wines. He kept two parks well stored with Red and Fallow deer; w[ch] did afford such plenty of venison, as furnished his table 3 or 4 times every week in the season, besides pleasuring of friends. He kept several farms, besides his demesne, in his hands, w[ch] furnished his house with fat beef, mutton, lamb, &c. &c. He was an excellent horseman, and an expert tilter; keeping two great stables of horses, one in *Cheshire*, and another in *Beaumaris*, and a great studd of mares. His estate in *Anglesey* was £2500, in *Carnarvonshire* £800, and in *Cheshire* £1000, a year: having always a great stock of ready money lying in his chest. He kept many servants and attendants, tall and proper men: two lacqueys in livery always ran by his horse: he never went from home without 20 or 24 to attend him. He was a great favorite of Queen *Eliz.* He had powerful friends at court, and had the gentry and commonalty of the county of *Anglesey* at his service, except the *Woods* of *Rhosmore*, who were always his enemies.

He had great contests with *Dudley* earl of *Leicester*; who obtained the queens letters patents under the great seal, to be chief ranger of the forrest of *Snowdon:* in which office he behaved very injuriously to the counties

of *Merioneth, Carnarvon,* and *Anglesey;* attempting to bring within the bounds and limits of that forrest most of the freeholders lands in those 3 counties; and for that purpose the earl procured several commissions from the queen to inquire of encroachments and concealments of lands. The return of the jury, in *Anglesey,* not being agreeable to the earls commissioners, they went in a rage to *Carnarvon,* forcibly entered the exchequer there, ransacked the records, and carried away what they pleased; but the earl, after making many attempts, to the great grievance of the country, was obliged to desist, being defeated in all schemes upon *Snowdon,* by the power and interest and spirit of Sir *Rich*^{d} *Bulkeley.* But, *manet alta mente repostum,* the earl bore a poysonous hatred to Sir *Rich*^{d}; yet he continued still in favor with the queen and counsel, though often molested by the earl, his agents and creatures.

Sr *Richard* being one of the deputy lewtenants of *Anglesey* (upon intelligence of the *Spanish Armadas* threatening *England),* was to cesse the country in arms; and cessing Mr. *Woods* of *Rhosmore,* he was highly offended, and thought himself too heavily loaden: therefore went up to court to the earl of *Leicester,* carrying a false tale with him, that Sir *Richard Bulkeley,* (a little before the attainder and execution of *Tho*^{s} *Salusbury,* one of the accomplices of *Anth*^{y} *Babington,* the traytor, 1585) had been in the mountains of *Snowdon* conferring with him, and that at a farm of Sir *Richards,* called *Cwmligie,* they had layne together two or 3 nights. The earl, glad of this informa-

tion, presently acquaints the queen and council therewith. Sir *Richard* being called before the council, and examined, absolutely denied the whole matter. And when the earl, at y^t^ time president of the queens counsil, did severely inforce it ag^t^ him, he told the earl to his face, "Your father, and the very same men as now informe against me, were like to undoe my father: for, upon the death of K. *Edw.* 6, by letters from your father, he was commanded to proclayme Queen *Jane*, and to muster the country; which he did accordingly: and had not my mother been one of Queen *Maries* maids of honor, he had come to great trouble and danger." Hearing these words the counsil hushed, and rose; and Sir *Richard* departed. The earl hastened to the queen, and told her the counsil had been examining Sir *Richard Bulkeley* about matters of treason; that they found him a dangerous person, and saw cause to comit him to the Tower; and that he dwelt in a suspicious corner of the world. "What! Sir *Richard Bulkeley!*" said the queen; "he never intended us any harm. We have brought him up from a boy, and have had special tryal of his fidelity: you shall not comit him." "We," said the earl, "have the care of your majestys person, see more and hear more of the man than you doe: he is of an aspiring mind, and lives in a remote place." "Before God (replyed the queen) we will be sworn upon the holy Evangelists, he never intended us any harm;" and so ran to the Bible and kissed it, saying, "You shall not comitt him: we have brought him up from a boy." Then the lords of the counsill wrote a letter to Dr *Hugh*

Bellot, lord bishop of *Bangor*, to examine the truth of the accusation layd to Sir *Richards* charge: which the bishop found false and forged; and so certifyed to the counsil. Whereupon he was cleared, to the queens majestys great content, to the abundant joy of his country, and to his own great credit and reputation: and afterwards diverse of the lords of the councell wrote letters to the justices of assize of *North Wales*, to publish Sir *Richards* wrongs, and to notify to the queens subjects his clear innocence.

But that Sir *Richard* might not rest in peace, one *Green*, belonging to the earl of *Leicester*, in the name of one *Bromfeild*, a pensioner, came to him, to challenge him to meet *Bromfeild* in the feild. "Have you no other errand (quoth Sir *Richard)*?" "No," says *Green*. Then Sr *Richard* drew his dagger, and broke *Greens* pate, telling him to carry that as his answer; he scorning to meet such a knave as *Bromfeild*. This treatment of *Green* highly increased the anger of the Earl. *Bromfeild*, *Green*, and others of his retayners, plotted mischief to the person of Sir *Richard;* but he stood upon his guard, keeping always 24 stout men, with swords, bucklers, and daggers, to defend him from their attempts. They hired boats and wherries upon the *Thames*, with a design to drown Sir *Richard*, as he sho^d^ go from *Westminster* to *London;* but he, being privately informed thereof, borrowed the lord mayor of *Londons* barge, furnished it with men, musquetts, billets, drums, and trumpets, and rowed along the *Thames*, shot the bridge, and went down to *Greenwich*, where the queen kept her court at that time;

and at the landing place, over against the palace, he caused his companie to discharge their musquets, to beat their drums, and sound their trumpets. The earl of *Leycester* hearing thereof, repaired to the queen, and informed her that Sir *Richard Bulkeley*, more like a rebel than a subject, had come with barges, men, musquetts, drums, and trumpets; and had shot several pieces over against her majestys palace, to the great terror of her court; a matter not to be suffered. The queen sent for Sir *Richard*, and, after hearing his apology for himself, made the earl friends with him. Within a while after, the earl sent for Sr *Richard*, to his chamber; who coming thither, the earl began to expostulate with him on several wrongs and abuses he pretended to have received at his hands; and that he had lost £10,000 by his opposition. But the discourse ended in milder terms, and Sir *Richard* was bidden to dinner; but did eat or drink nothing, save what he saw the earl tast, remembring Sir *Nic*^*s*^ *Throgmorton*, who was said to have received a fig at his table.

But the earl of *Leycester* dying in *Oct*^*r*^ 1588, Sir *Richard Bulkeley*, and his country, enjoyed peace and quietness from his tyrannical oppressions, his devices, and wicked practices: and Sir *Richard* survived to the 28 *June* 1621, when he dyed, aged 88. He had attended the coronation of ye queens *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, and of *James* the 1st. His cloak, at this last coronation, cost him £500.

N° XVII.(1)

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF PARYS MOUNTAIN, COMMUNICATED BY MR. PRICE, AGENT. Vol. iii. p. 57.

THE *Parys* mountain copper vein is very extensive, and contains ore in bellies of various magnitudes; such bellies or bunches are commonly called *Stock Works.*

The excavations in the mine are in extent agreeable to the quantities of ore they contained. But it must be observed, that these vacancies were not entirely filled with copper ore, but partially with mineral stone or matrix of the vein, mixed with ore and dead ground which was requisite to be cut to give room to pursue the ramifications of the vein.

This vein has been worked on a very large scale, upwards of seven hundred yards, beside considerable workings to the east and west of this length of ground. This length includes the *Parys* and *Mona* mines, which are both in the same grand vein.

From the boundary of the two mines to the west end of the *Parys* mine, is an open cast excavation two hundred yards long, one hundred and fifty yards broad, and from twenty to forty yards deep, which gives a content of nine hundred thousand cubic yards of removed natural ground. This part of the mine contained grand bodies of ore of various qualities; besides the above-mentioned

(1) The same remark applies to this as to No. II. Appendix. J.R.

open cast: there are several large subterraneous excavations in this part of the mine, and several trials westward.

From the boundary of the two mines to the east end of the principal workings in the *Mona* mine is a length of vein of five hundred yards, in which extent are three large open cast excavations, out of which full four hundred and sixty-eight thousand cubical yards of natural ground have been taken.

Some of the subterraneous excavations in this part of the mine are very grand; one of them is fifty yards long, thirty yards wide, and forty yards high from the bottom to the rugged crown of the arch, supported only by one pillar in that cavity. In another part of the mine is an excavation forty yards in length, fifteen in width, and forty yards high in one entire arch. The underground workings are too numerous to particularize. The whole of them will amount to a vacuity of two hundred thousand yards cubical measurement, besides shafts, levels, &c. Some idea may be formed of the vast bodies of ore this part of the mine contained, by the quantity of ore raised by two bargains in three months in the year 1787, in the first two thousand nine hundred thirty-one tons of good copper ore and only ninety-two tons of waste, in the other four hundred eighty-eight tons of copper ore and two hundred sixty-seven tons of waste, besides the ore raised by sundry other smaller bargains.

The ore of this mine is in general the yellow copper ore; it contains pyrites, sulphur, and from four to fifteen per cent. of copper. Some black copper ore has been

raised in *Parys* mountain, that held from fifteen to twenty per cent. of copper, some parts of the vein produced fine specimens of native copper adhering in a foliated form to the side of the interstitial rock. This copper has undoubtedly been held in solution and precipitated by the ferruginous quality of the rock to which it stuck.

There is upwards of four hundred sixty yards of ground in length in the east part of this mine, which has been only partially worked, and in that space there are in all probability several bodies of ore undiscovered, but that can only be ascertained by future trials.

The ore after being dressed, that is, broken down to a proper size, and the waste extracted therefrom as much as is compatible with this extensive concern, is carried to kilns and burnt.

The walls of the kilns are from four to five feet high, and sufficiently strong to support the lateral pressure of the copper. The width of the kiln inside from eighteen to twenty-two feet, and commonly filled with ore from three to four feet above the level of the top of the walls. The length undetermined, but continued agreeably to the quantity of ore, that is intended to be put therein. The kilns will contain from four hundred to thirteen hundred tons of ore. The ore on the top of the kiln is curved and covered close, excepting the flues that run along the top of the kiln, and convey the smoke to receivers erected for that purpose; they are about six feet high and five feet wide, arched with brick, and kept as dry as possible.

The smoke becoming stagnant in the condensers, the sulphur subsides to the bottom, and is taken from thence, boiled and depurated for sale. There are flues in the front wall of the kiln at which the ore is set on fire, and after it has sufficiently taken fire, it burns *per se*.

The ore of this mine abounds with the sulphureous acid which, united to water, percolates through the fissures of the vein, combines with the copper, and holds it in solution. The water thus impregnated is conveyed into pits in which iron has been put; the acid, having a greater affinity to iron than copper, combines with the iron, and leaves the copper at liberty to be precipitated in a metallic form. This precipitated copper is a congeries of minute granules closely united, and is nearly pure metal. To expedite the process of precipitation, the surface of the iron is repeatedly scraped and cleared, to give the acid a fresh surface to act upon, by which some of the decomposed iron is mixed with the precipitate, which impairs its qualities.

The copper is taken from the pits in form of mud, and when dried is sent to the furnace to be smelted. This precipitate holds from ten to twenty-five per cent. But if wrought iron is put into the mineral water and left undisturbed, that is, without cleaning it to give a fresh surface, till it be wholly dissolved, it will precipitate nearly its weight of pure copper.

The pits in which the copper is precipitated from the mineral water, are in ranks, one row beneath another, according as the declivity and extent of the ground will

admit; the water is let off from one set of pits into another, till the water has let go all the copper it held in solution. The water that runs off from the lower or last row of precipitation pits is conveyed into reservoirs, where the decomposed iron subsides. The ferruginous ochre is useful as paint. The dimensions of the pits are commonly thirty-six feet by twelve, and about two feet deep, with a space of six or seven feet between each of them.

The number of men employed in the underground workings of the Mona mine in the year 1806 were 227, the consumption of gunpowder 17,036lb. and of candles, 26,283lb.

In the year 1807, 237 men were employed, the consumption of gunpowder 15,345lb. and of candles 23,321lb.

In the year 1808, 122 men employed, 6300lb. of gunpowder and 9200lb. of candles consumed.

PRODUCES OF DIFFERENT ORES IN THE MONA MINE.

DRESSED RAW ORES.

The best raw ore on an average holds 8 per cent.

The inferior raw ore on an average holds 4 per cent.

BURNT ORES.

The best burnt ore, when the smaller are riddled out, holds ten per cent.

The inferior burnt ore, when dressed, but rounds and smalls mixed, holds four and a half per cent.

DIMENSIONS OF THE KILNS.

	FEET.
Length within	58
Breadth within . . .	22
Height of walls	4½
Filled with copper above the walls	4

A kiln of the above dimensions will contain 699 tons of copper ore, or 700 tons.

REFERENCES TO THE PLATE.

B, Body of the kiln.
W, Wall of the kiln and receivers.
R, Parallel receivers.
C, Cross receivers.
F, Flues in front wall.
T, Top flue of the kiln.
S, Flues from kiln to the receiver.
A, Apertures of communication.
V, Vent holes.

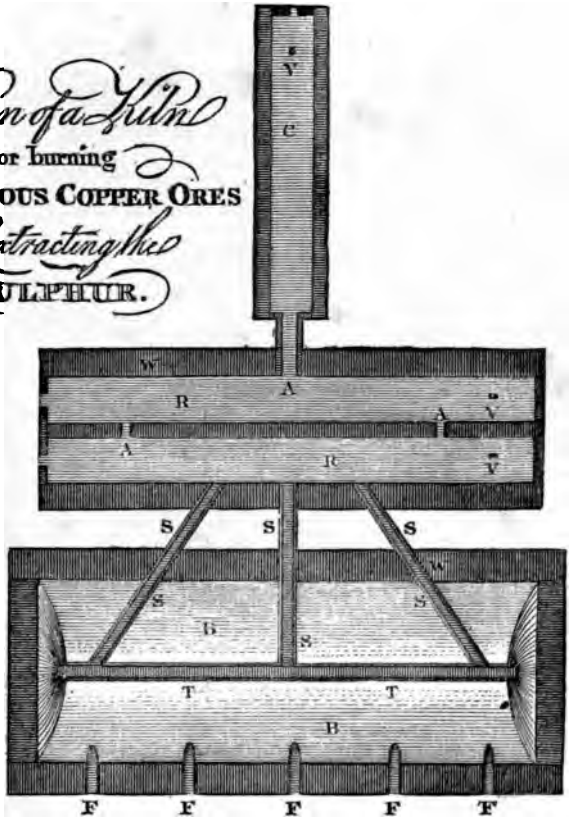
N° XVIII.

A LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS, WHILE FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. Vol. iii. p. 97.

Right Wor.

THE concurrence of wisdom and affection, in your last action of intending the remove of your son, made me silent in perswading or disswading one way or other; though, I confess, I like better of his continuance, considering his

Plan of a Kiln
for burning
PYRITACEOUS COPPER ORES
& Extracting the
SULPHUR.



SECTION

late desire to his book, and profitable endeavours thence amounting; w^ch^, if it were not so surely, love shou'd not so blind me, as to abuse your wor. with any the like relation. For though I confess I affect him more than I think I shall ever do kinsman after him; yet, as *Pliny* speaks of his friend, *Amo cum judicio, eoq. magis quo magis amo.*

His scholarship being gone, upon his return from *London* I was bold to put him unto fellows commons, until, either in this or some other coll. I shall enquire out some fellowship for him; of the wch preferment he shall not be capable until he be full bachelor of arts; and that will be *Easter* at soonest. This removing of him to our commons, will be some ten pounds a year more chargeable unto you; but I do hold his choice of company (wh^ch^ now can be none but fellows and gentlemen) and his occasion of hearing their discourses, will, in your own judgment, countervail the charges: only this, for his entrance you are to bestow a silver piece of plate upon the college, of what price you please, above 5 marks; and to engrave your arms thereupon: and that is all the charge of admission.

He shall not want an honourable place in commencing, since you are content to undergo the charges.

I thank you, Sir, for your charges always with me. Your former so many courtesies, devoided of all requital of my side, might very well free your wor. from any future cost that way. I have indeed with my proctorship light upon a most loving and respectful lord, my lord chancellor; who hath rather an indulgent fatherly

care of my estate, than a lordly respect, as I have, by many immediate favors, lately tasted.

It was likewise my good fortune, for I do not, I protest, attribute it to any merit, to give his majesty, and the prince, some extraordinary contentment at *Newmarket* upon *Tuesday* last; what time, by appointment, I preach'd before them. I had a great deal of court holy water, if I can make myself any good thereby.

I pray you, Sir, by *Lent* next, when your son is capable of a place, let there be some order taken, that the money you are willing to disburse for his place, be at *London* in some readiness for me to call for; for *magistri nostri oculatas habent manus, credunt quod vident.*

I have brought to execution a bond of a 100*l.* to pay 50*l.* due to me from my coz. *Henry Williams.* For God's sake, if you can tell me of any means to catch them, or get any money, let me have your direction. It is all I have towards the loss of time, expence of money, and toiling of my body, wch I had in my good uncle's executorship. Thus ceasing to trouble you further at this time, as not knowing how long this letter may be in coming, I recommend my service to your wor. and it to God's protection. Resting ever,

Your wor. to command to
the uttermost of his power,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

St. John's Coll. in *Cam.*
this 22d *Nov.* 1611.

N° XIX.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S (WILLIAMS) LETTER TO SIR JOHN WYNN OF GWEDIR, BART. AFTER HIS LORDSHIP LOST THE GREAT SEAL. Vol. iii. p. 97.

Sir,

WITH the remembrance of my love and best affections unto you—Being very sensible of that great good will you have ever borne me, I thought it not unnecessarie to take this course with you, which I have done with noe one other freynd in the worlde, as to desire you to be noe more troubled with this late accident befallen unto me, than you shall understand I am myselfe. There is nothinge happened which I did not foresee, and (sithence the death of my dear master) assuredlye expect; nor laye it in my power to prevent, otherwise than by the sacrifisinge of my poor estate, and that which I esteeme farre above the same, my reputation. I knowe you love me to well, to wish that I shold have been lavishe of either of these, to continue longer (yeat noe longer then one man pleas'd) in this glorious miserye and splendid slaverye, wherein I have lived (if a man maye call such a toilinge a livinge) for these five years almost. By loosinge the seale, I have lost nothinge, nor my servants, by any fault of myne; there being nothinge either layde, or soe much as whispered to my charge. If we have not the opportunitye we hadd before to serve the kinge, we have much more conveniencye

to serve God; which I doe embrace as the onelye end of Gods love and providence towards me, in this sudden alteration.

For your sonne *Owen Wynn* (who, together with my debte, is all the object of my wordlye thoughts and cares) I will performe towards him all that he can have expected from me, if I live; and if I dye, I have performed it allreadye.

You neede not feare any misse of me, beinge soe just and reserved in all your desires and requests; having alsoe your eldest sonne near the kinge, and of good reputation in the court, who can give you a good accompt of any thinge you shall recommend unto him.

Hopinge therefore that I shall ever hold the same place I did in your love; which was first fixed on my person, not my late place, and which I will deserve by all the friendlye and lovinge offices which shall lie in my power; I end with my prayer unto God for the continuance of your health; and doe rest your very assured lovinge freynd,

and cozen,

JO. LINCOLN.

Bugdon, 1 *Dec*^{r} 1625.

Directed to my very much honored worthy freynd and cozen, Sir *John Wynne*, Kn^{t} and Bar^{t}.

N° XX.

EXPORTS OF POTATOES FROM THE PORT OF CONWY, TO SHEW THE CULTIVATION OF THAT USEFUL ROOT IN SO SMALL A DISTRICT. Vol. iii. p. 119.

AN account of potatoes exported and carried coastwise from the river *Conwy*, from the year 1758 to the year 1781, both years inclusive; as appears by the custom-house books of the port of *Conwy*.

Year.	Bushels.	Year.	Bushels.
1758,	1,006.	1770,	1,141.
59,	260.	71,	4,358.
60,	*nil.*	72,	9,685.
61,	*nil.*	73,	9,334.
62,	180.	74,	4,992.
63,	*nil.*	75,	13,653.
64,	*nil.*	76,	10,460.
65,	*nil.*	77,	11,356.
66,	2,129.	78,	5,928.
67,	252.	79,	13,318.
68,	132.	80,	13,200.
69,	180.	81,	5,140.
		Total,	106,704.

N. B. Before the year 1758, all *Nant-Conwy* was obliged to import this necessary article.

N° XXI.

LETTER FROM EDWARD EARL OF CONWY, ABOUT UNROOFING, &c. THE CASTLE OF CONWY.

Vol. iii. p. 127.

Hono^{ble} friends,

I HAUE had the honour to receive yor letter of the 20th *Sept.* in which you are pleas'd to enquire of me, whether my servant *Milward* doth act by my order, for the taking down of the lead, timber, and iron, of *Conway* castle: in answer to which question, I doe by this acknowledg it to be my act and deed; and that the said *Milward* is employed by me to dispose of the timber and iron, according to such directions as I gaue him; and to transporte the lead into *Ireland*, where I hope it will be more serviceable to his ma^{tie}, then it was in this country. And having this opportunity of addressing myselfe to you, I humbly beseech you to take off the restraint which you haue put vpon his proceedings, and to affoord him yor favour in it; for I am already prejudiced by the losse of shipping, and an opportune season for transportation of the lead: yet I shall esteeme this as a particular obligation vpon mee, and be ready to expresse it by all the service in my power to every one of you, that you are pleased to grant this att my request; which otherwise

may put me to some trouble and delay. And I doubt not of meeting occasions to testifie my being,

Honble Sirs,

Yo^{r} affectionate and obedient serv^{t}

CONWAY and KILULTA.

Ragley, in *Warwickshire*,
6th *October*, 1665.

Sup^{r} scriptio.

For the hono^{ble} *Thomas Bulkely*, Esq; Colonell *Wynn*, *Hugh Wynn*, Esq; *Thomas Vaughan*, Esq; his ma^{ties} Deputy Livetennants in *North Wales*.

N° XXII.

HOSPITALITY AT BODSCALLAN DURING THE TIME OF THE LATE ROBERT WYNN, ESQ. Vol. iii. p. 133.

A Bill of Fare of the Freeholders *Christmas* Dinner at *Bodscallan*.

60 or 70 used to dine at the two tables.

No other liqour but *black strap*, 7 years old, being 24 bushels to a hogshead, permitted to be drunk on *St. John's* day.

N.B. also some wheat roasted and thrown into this beer, to ripen it.

2 legs of boiled mutton and dressed turneps.	A rump of boiled beef and dressed cabbage Rem^{d} by sirloin of roast beef.	Boiled pork and potatoes.
	Roasted turkey.	
Fruit pudding, baked.		Mutton pye.
	Goose with sweet groat pudding under it.	
Saddle of roasted mutton.		Custard pudding.
	19 minced pies.	
Boiled suet pudding.		Legs of roasted pork.
	Goose with sweet groat pudding.	
Mutton pie.		Fruit pudding, baked.
	Roasted turkey.	
Hand of boiled pork and potatoes.	Rump of beef boiled; Rem^{d} by sirloin of roast beef.	2 legs of mutton and dressed turneps.

SECOND TABLE.

	Boiled beef.	
Boiled leg of mutton.		Dressed roots.
	Goose and sweet groat pudding.	
Baked pudding.		Mutton pie.
	Minced pies, a dozen.	
Mutton pie.		Baked pudding.
	Goose and sweet groat pudding.	
Pease pudding.		Leg of mutton.
	Leg of boiled pork and potatoes.	

N° XXIII.

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF CAERNARVONSHIRE TO RICHARD CROMWELL.

The humble addresse of the justices of peace, the gentrie, ministers, and others, your highnesse dutifull and loyal subjects the inhabitants of the county of *Carnarvon*,

Expresseth,

THAT the present dispensation of divine providence as to his late highnesse's death, and ordering your royall highness as successor in the government of these nations, cannot but affect us with different considerations, as well of judgment on the one, as of mercie on the other; and therefore, besides our requests to the All wise disposer of these providences, that they may have suitable improvements to his glorie, and the good of the nation, we make bold, by this our address, to expresse our acknowledgment of your highnesse in that governm^{t}, under which, as seated in your father, of happie memorie, judgement did runne down like water, and righteousness as a mightie streame; pietie was promoted, and the enemies of truth and peace were discountenanced; and these our nations were made the habitation of justice, and *mountain* of holiness. And seeing we find that the God of heaven, (in whose hands are the hearts of princes) hath cloathed your highness with a spirit, by which he hath fitted you for

the management of the weightie affairs of these nations, and the conduct of this great people, we looke upon ourselves as concerned to beg of the Lord, that he wo[d] prosper your councels, and high undertakings for the reformed religion abroad, and reformation at home. Beseeching also your highnesse, that, treading in your fathers steps, you wo[d] goe on where he began, and answer the great expectations of the nation, in the suppression of hæresie, superstition, profanesse, and injustice, and in supporting the divine ordinances of magistracie and ministerie; in being a father to those that fear the Lord, and in making your person and government awfull in the hearts of all your people, by your appearance in the defence of those divine truths that tend to the exalting of Christ, and the quiet of these nations. And for your highness happy progress herein, you will have prayer of

Y[r] highnesse most faithfull serv[ts],
Thomas Madryn.

John Jones, Minister,
Ellis Rowlands,
Rob[t] Jones, Min[r],

David ap Robt,
Evan Lloyd,
Gruffyth Jones,
Robt Owen,
Hugh Gwynne,
Richard Glynne,
Owen Hughes,
William Owen,
Henry Glynne,
Owen Robert,
Willm Richard,
David Evans,
Thomas Owen,
Willm Lloyd.

N° XXIV.

CHARTER OF GWENWYNWYN TO THE MONKS OF STRATHMARCHEL. Vol. iii. p. 203.

OMNIBUS sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis tam presentibus quā futuris notum sit, quod ego *Wenynwyn* filius *Owen Kyfciliog* dedi Deo et gloriosæ virgini matri et *Monachis* de *Stradmchell*, pro salute animæ meæ in liberam et quietam et perpetuam eleemosynam omnes pasturas totius provinciæ quæ dicitur *Kyfciliog* infra istos terminos, scilicet *Avon Maen melyn*, usq; ad *Llwyn y groes*, & inde in directum usq; ad blaen nant hannag, & inde a *nant hannang* usq; ad ejus *Aber*, inde usq; ad *Abernant* garth branddu, & per longitudinem ipsius rivuli usque ad suum blaen, & inde indirectū usq; ad *Carneddwen*, & inde usq; ad *Gobleiddie* & a *Pen Gobleiddie blaen nant tylinge* usq; ad suum *Aber*, & inde *Bache* usq; ad *Aber Dyfyngwm* inde per *Dyfyngwm* usque ad ejus ortum, & inde usque ad *Relligogey* & inde usque ad *Rhydiol*, & per *Rhydiol* usque ad *gwrydkay* & inde *Rhydiol* iterum usque ad *Aber Kamddwr Kyfciliog* & ab *Aber Kamddwr Kyfciliog* usque ad ejus ortum, & inde in directum usque ad *blaen Einiawn*, & inde per *Einiawn* usque ad ejus *Aber*, & inde per *Dyfi*, usque ad *Aber Dulas*, & inde per *Dulas* usque ad ejus ortum, & inde in directum usque ad *Kefn y Bwlch*, & inde usq; ad *blaen Llwydo*, & per *Llwydo* usq; ad ejus *Aber*, & inde *Dyfi*, & inde usque ad *Aber Llywenith* & sic per *Llywenith* usque ad ejus ortum, & inde in directum rhyd *pebyll va*

super Clawedog, & inde per *Clawedog* usque ad *Gwernach* & per *Gwernach* usque ad ejus ortum, & inde sicut ducit mons superior usque ad *Rhyd Derwen*, & sic per *Derwen* usque ad *y Vyrnwy*, and inde *Nant er cira*, usque ad *Lledwer* & *Ablaen Lleddwern* in directum usque ad bôn *Maen Melyn*. Omnes itaque pasturas dedi ego prædictus *Wenynwyn* prænominatis monachis infra præfatos terminos.————Anno Dom. 1201.

N° XXV.

PENNANT'S EPITAPH IN WHITEFORD CHURCH.

This Monument is erected rather as a token of filial piety, than with a design of adding duration to the memory of

THOMAS PENNANT.

His active benevolence and private virtues will ensure him a more lasting remembrance in this neighbourhood.
His literary labours will obtain him immortality among those who by a laudable use of their talents have instructed and benefited mankind.
He died at Downing, his native seat, Decr. 16th, 1798,
in the 73rd year of his age.

N° XXVI.

THOS. PENNANT'S PROTECTION AGAINST THE PRESS GANGS.

THOMAS PENNANT, the bearer, aged 25, five foot eight inches, of comely person, well proportioned, such as are rated able, with his own hair, of ffair complexion, sound of wind and limbe.

N° XXVII.

AN ACCOUNT, DRAWN UP BY RICHARD FENTON, THE HISTORIAN OF PEMBROKESHIRE, OF A PROJECT FOR AN ENLARGED EDITION OF PENNANT'S TOUR IN NORTH WALES. FROM A MS. IN THE POSSESSION OF O. B. DAVIES, ESQ., WRITTEN ABOUT 1808.

STATEMENT of facts respecting a new edition of Mr. Pennant's North Wales, which R. Fenton had contracted with Messrs. Longman & Co. and Mr. White, to superintend and enlarge to the bulk of another volume.

In consequence of a proposal made to R. F. for a new edition of Mr. Pennant's N. Wales, R. F. consulted with his friend Sir R. Hoare before he had acceded to it, who encouraged him much to undertake it; at the same time saying that he would be happy to furnish a new set of drawings for the work, and agreed with R. F. as to the propriety of writing to Mr. Pennant on the subject, which was accordingly done. To R. F.'s letter Mr. Pennant condescended to return a most polite answer, wherein, after declaring his sentiments as to the mode of publishing the work; the substance of which was, that the text of his father should not be disturbed, or as in a letter written at the same time to Mr. White, that no new matter should be *intermixed* with the old; he says that he is happy to think that the business was to be placed in the hands of R. F., and pays a very handsome

but just compliment to Sir Richard Hoare for the proffer of his services, with an invitation to Downing when he and R. F. should pass, as they had it in contemplation to do, his way. This letter of course was shewn to Sir Richard Hoare, but neither he nor R. F. considered it as calling for any answer, and indeed, R. F. thought it might be impertinent in him as a stranger to obtrude without cause a correspondence on Mr. Pennant. R. F. soon after this went to London, and had a meeting on the above subject with the Booksellers, bringing with him Mr. Pennant's letter to form the basis of the negociation, at the same time considering that Mr. White had full powers and authority to treat with him. It was then agreed between the parties, that Mr. Pennant's work should be published without in the least disturbing his text, and that new matter should be introduced, when it was called for, with a separating or distinguishing bracket between the original and the addition, and that any notes R. F. should insert should be particularized by the letter F. Now in this business, even suppose R. F. had acceded to a proposal totally contrary to Mr. Pennant's ideas, he was acting ministerially, and the blame, if any, should be imputable to those by whom he was employed; but R. F. wishing to conduct himself with more delicacy, conceived that the plan of publication adopted was such as could not militate against Mr. Pennant's wishes as expressed in his letter to Mr. White, where he says, that the new observations should not be *intermixed* with the original, that is, as R. F. and his employers seemed to

understand it, *incorporated.* Contracts on the above plan were signed, yet not a line was written, and consequently the work of the late Mr. P. remained uncontaminated by the pen of R. F., when he received a letter from Messrs. L. & Co. shewn to Sir J. W., and afterwards another subsequent to that, containing terms too humiliating for R. F. to have acceded to, even could he have decided independently of Sir Richard Hoare, who had given his ultimatum on the subject to the Booksellers, so that R. F., though he might have insisted on his contract, that it might be no annoyance to Mr. P. who had started as editor himself, totally abandoned it.

N° XXVIII.

THE "ROYAL AND NOBLE TRIBES."

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY W. TREVOR PARKINS, ESQ;

THE following very interesting account of the ROYAL and NOBLE TRIBES was printed as an Appendix to the *History of Whiteford and Holywell,* with one exception the last work of Mr. *Pennant,* which appeared in 1796. The enumeration of the descendants of the several tribes, which forms so large a portion of this account, is to be ascribed to *Pennant.* The catalogues of families have been carefully prepared by him, and as they are here given, they rest upon his authority.

Different lists of the fifteen tribes are said to vary;

and the tribes are frequently numbered differently, where the names are themselves the same. Thus, in the *Salisbury Pedigree Book* the tribes correspond with those of *Pennant*, but the order is entirely different; the list commencing there with *Efnydd*, whom he ranks as the 14th, and terminating with the three tribes whom he places first.

The real origin of the tribes must be looked upon as obscure. They are not noticed by *Giraldus Cambrensis*, who was himself the grandson of *Rhys ap Tewdwr*, one of their supposed founders, and who travelled through *Wales* with archbishop *Baldwin*, when he preached the Crusade there in 1187. This silence is the more remarkable, as *Giraldus* devoted a chapter of his *Topographia Cambriæ* to describe the love of the *Welsh* for high birth and antient genealogy, and particularly explains the manner in which their pedigrees were reckoned. If the tribes were established a century before he wrote, it is difficult to understand why he has not alluded to them.

The traditional history of the tribes, as delivered by *Robert Vaughan*, has been often quoted: the passage which occurs at the end of the *Five Royal Tribes of Cambria* is as follows:—

"Prince *Gruffydd ap Cynan*, *Rhys ap Tewdwr*, and *Bleddyn ap Cynfyn*, "made diligent search for the arms, ensignes, and pedegrees of their ancestors, "the nobility and kings of the *Britons*. What they discovered by their pains "in any papers and records, was afterwards by the bards digested, and put "into books. And they ordained five royal tribes (there being only three be-"fore,) from whom their posterity to this day can derive themselves: and "also fifteen special tribes, of whom the gentry of *North Wales* are, for the "most part, descended. And in our books we have mention of the tribe of "*March*, &c.; besides other tribes called *Gwehelyth* and *Gwehelythau*."

In considering this narrative it is necessary to remember that *Bleddyn ap Cynfyn*, after a reign of ten years, was slain in 1072; that *Gruffydd ap Cynan* remained in *Ireland* until after the death of *Bleddyn*, and that he reigned from 1075 to 1136; and that *Rhys ap Tewdwr*, who was sovereign of *South Wales* from 1077 to 1089, when he was defeated and killed by *Jestyn ap Gwrgant*, was also an exile during the reign of *Bleddyn*. The narrative appears to represent these princes as acting together to carry out a common purpose, which their history shews to have been impossible: and it describes them as forming the fifteen tribes, though several of those tribes commence as late as the reign of *Owain Gwynedd*, the son and the successor of *Gruffydd ap Cynan*. It further describes them as searching for the "arms" of their ancestors, though they all lived and died before the time when hereditary arms were borne or heraldry existed.

In addition to these difficulties in the narrative, there is a further circumstance which discredits it as an authentic account of the real origin of the tribes. It is obvious that a tribe, which is the union of several families descended from a common ancestor, must be the growth of time, and come into existence slowly, and that it cannot be established in the lifetime of its ancestral patriarch; and, if this be so, it is impossible to believe that the great personages from whom the principal royal tribes derive their origin, can have exercised the power, with regard to themselves and their descendants, which is here assigned to them.

The heraldic bearings ascribed to the tribes appear to throw some further light upon their history. Those of *Bleddyn ap Cynfyn* seem to be adopted from the arms of the *Fitzalans*, the great earls of *Arundel*, lords of *Oswestry*, and long potent in the *Welsh* marches. Those of *Jestyn ap Gwrgant* are slightly altered from the arms of the earls of *Gloucester* and *Clare*. While the three lions of *England*, similarly changed from gold to silver, have been attributed to *Gruffydd ap Cynan*. It may be further noticed that *Ethelystan Glodrydd*, who lived towards the close of the tenth century, and *Cilmin Droed-ddu*, who is said to have lived much earlier, have their arms quartered; and as quartering arms was not generally adopted until the end of the fourteenth century, this circumstance has a strong significance as regards the time when the heraldry of the tribes originated.

If the royal and noble tribes could be shown to have served any important purpose, as a political or a social institution, the anachronisms which abound in their heraldry might be disregarded as matters of no real consequence; but if the tribes have played no part in history, and if their origin in all probability is due to bards and genealogists, rather than to lawgivers and princes, these manifest imperfections may assist us to determine the real period of their establishment.

The fifteen tribes belong exclusively to *North Wales*. They are principally found in *Anglesey* and *Caernarvonshire*, and in those parts of *Denbighshire* and *Flintshire* which did not belong to *Powis*. Their distribution is ex-

ceedingly irregular, but there seems to be something local in their arrangement. The heads of both classes of tribes are a variety of chieftains differing widely in character and in importance, some of whom lived as early as the 9th century, some as late as the 12th century, and it is impossible to ascertain the grounds on which many of these persons have been selected. "Other founders," as Mr. *Yorke* observes in the Preface to his *Royal Tribes*, "are recorded, but not included in the tribes, although of greater merit than some who were honoured with that distinction."

Many difficulties will be explained if the tribes are believed to have been constituted subsequently to the reign of *Owain Gwynedd*, in the last years of national independence, and to have been limited to the districts which remained unconquered. The heraldic bearings, some of which appear to be more modern, may have undergone changes, and been finally determined upon at a later period. The tribe of *March*, which Mr. *Pennant* classes as the XVIth noble tribe, includes a number of families that trace their descent from *Tudor Trevor*, and belong all of them to *Powis*. This tribe has no connection with the rest, and its formation is certainly more recent.

It is possible that the tribes may, in some degree, derive their origin from the old tribal system, which appears by the ancient laws of *Wales* to have once been general. In those laws the "chief of kindred," the *Pencenedl*, is described as an important personage, chosen as it seems to represent all the members of the kindred, who were bound together by a variety of regulations. A number

of provisions made it necessary for a freeman to have an accurate acquaintance with the history of his family, and encouraged, if they did not occasion, that fondness for genealogical learning which caused the wonder of *Giraldus*.

It was the duty of the bards to preserve this learning, and they continued through the whole of the middle ages to be "the recorders of the arms of the *Welsh* gentry, and the grand repositories of the genealogies of families." They depended upon the favour of the rich and powerful, and as they were necessarily inclined to flatter the vanity of their patrons, the accounts which have been handed down by them are not always similar.

The royal and noble tribes, whatever may have been the causes which led to their formation, are a highly interesting record, including many families, and of great value for the historian as well as the genealogist. *Pennant*'s account of them, which is here reprinted, still remains the best. Mr. *Yorke*, in his *Royal Tribes*, has collected many anecdotes, which he has told agreeably, and the lovers of biography will always find amusement from his somewhat desultory pages. But his knowledge was less accurate; and as regards the real history of the tribes, he has added scarcely anything to the clearer outline of his predecessor.

NOTE.

An Ordinary of the armorial bearings of many *Welsh* families will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1851 (Vol. 2 of the second series). The compiler, who signs himself A. C., apparently for *Anglo-Cambrian*, prefaces this Ordinary with an interesting letter, which contains some valuable observations on the history of Heraldry in *Wales*. T.P.

V. ROYAL TRIBES OF CAMBRIA.

THE FIVE ROYAL TRIBES.

The Five Royal Tribes of *Cambria*, from the '*British Antiquities revived:*' By ROBERT VAUGHAN, Esquire, of *Hengwrt*, in *Merionethshire.*[1]

I.

GRYFFITH AP CYNAN, King of *North Wales*, is the first registered in our books. He was the grand-child of prince *Iago ap Edwal*, whose son *Cynan* was forced to fly into *Ireland* for safety, where he married *Ranullt*, daughter of *Auloedd*, king of *Dublin*, *Man*, and the *Isles*, and the relict of *Mathganyn*, king of *Ulster*, and had issue by her this *Griffith.*—**He beareth gules, three lioncels passant in pale barry argent, armed azure.*

DESCENDANTS EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

WYNNE3, ... of *Pengwern*, *Merionethshire.*

[1] *Robert Vaughan* of *Hengwrt* died in 1666. His *British Antiquities Revived* was published in 1662, and a second edition was printed at *Bala* in 1834. *Pennant* has added to each tribe a list of the descendants in the male and female line; no such list being given by *Robert Vaughan*, in his brief account of the five Royal Tribes. T.P.

* Most of his descendants give the coat of his son *Owain Gwynedd*, *viz. vert, three eagles displayed in fess or.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

WYNNES, ... of *Gwydir, Caernarvonshire.*
of *Wynnstay, Denbighshire.*
of *Bodscallan,* and *Berth ddu,* of *Conwy,* } *Caernarvonshire.*
of *Maes Mochnant, Denbighshire.*
of *Ystymcegid.*
of *Clynenney, Caernarvonshire.*
LLOYD, ... of *Rhiwaedog, Merionethshire,* now *Dolben.*
POWELL, ... of *Penmachno, Caernarvonshire.*
DAVIES, ... of *Tal-llynt ar deni,*
PRYSE, ... of *Yscarweddan,* } *Merionethshire.*
ANWYL, ... of *Park.*

II.

RHYS AP TEWDWR MAWR, (the second Royal Tribe) who took upon him the government of *South Wales,* A.D. 1077.—*Gules, a lion rampant or, within a bordure indented.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

WYNNES, ... of *Dole Bachog.*
... of *Llan Erfyl, Montgomeryshire.*
ST. OWEN AP GWILIM, } of *Tal-y-llyn, Merionethshire.*
WYNN, ... of *Coed-llai,* or *Leeswood, Flintshire.*
OWEN, ... of *Cefn Hafod.*
LLOYDS, ... of *Plâs uwch Clawdd, Denbighshire.*

POWEL, ... of *Ceidio.*
EVANS, ... of *Tre Gastell.*
JONES, ... of *Haim.*

III.

BLETHYN AP CYNFYN, (the Third Royal Tribe) was King of *North Wales* and Prince of *Powys**: and after the death of *Meredith ap Owain ap Edwyn,* (prince of *South Wales,*) he became King of all *Wales.—Or, a lion rampant gules, armed and langued or.*

DESCENDANTS EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE†.

KYNASTON, ... of *Hardwick, Shropshire.*
VAUGHANS, ... of *Golden Grove, Caermarthenshire.*
LLOYD, ... of *Cwm-bychan,* of *Blaen Glynn,* } *Merionethshire.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

KYNASTONS, ... of *Hordley.*
of *Ottley.*

* *Blethyn ap Cynfyn bôb cwys,*
Ei hân bioedd hên Bowys.

† The curious reader, who wishes for more information concerning this tribe, and its descendants, may consult a tract on the subject, lately published by my worthy friend *Philip Yorke,* esquire, of *Erddig,* a gentleman to whom the thanks of his country are due, for the great zeal he displays to illustrate its antient biography. (1)

(1) The reference here made is to *Yorke's Tracts of Powis,* published in 1795; his *Royal Tribes* appeared in 1799, after the death of *Pennant.* T.P.

KYNASTONS, ... of *Morton.*
of *Llwyn-y-Mapsis.*
of *Pont-y-Byrsley.*
WILLIAMS, { of *Hinchinbroke, Huntingdonshire,* of whom *Cromwell,* the Protector.
NANNEYS, ... of *Nanney, Merionethshire.*
MAURICES, ... of *Lloran, Shropshire.*
KYFFINS, ... of *Bodfach, Montgomeryshire.*
of *Maenan, Caernarvonshire.*
of *Glasgoed, Shropshire.*
TANATS, ... of *Abertanat,* } *Montgomeryshire.*
MEREDYDD, ... of *Glantanat,* }
POWELS, ... of *Whittington, Shropshire.*
JONES, ... of *Treweithian.*
MAESMOR, ... of *Maesmor, Denbighshire.*
HUGHES, ... of *Gwerclas, Merionethshire.*

IV.

ETHELYSTAN GLODRYDD, (the fourth Royal Tribe) Prince of the *country between *Wye* and *Severn.* He was the son of *Cyhelyn ap Ifor,* by *Rhiengar,* the daughter and heir of *Gronw ap Tudor Trevor,* from whom he had derived to him the title of the earldom of *Hereford. Athelstan,* King of *England,* was his god-father.—*Ethelystan,* (or, as he is sometimes called, *Elystan*) *bore two coats quartered, azure, three boars heads caboched sable,*

* The country between these two rivers was antiently called *Ferlys;* and it had its own princes, independent of the princes of *South Wales.*

langued gules, tusked or. His mother's coat, *parted per bend sinister ermine and ermines; over all a lion rampant or.*

DESCENDANT EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

CLYN, ... of *Clyn, Shropshire.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

PRICES, ... of *Cery,* of *Bodfach,* of *Newtown,* } *Montgomeryshire.*
of *Penarth.*
of *Park.*
of *Pilale, Radnorshire.*
of *Llanbister.*

OLIVERS, ... of *Nevoddwen.*
of *Llangyniw.*

LLOYDS, ... of *Cery, Montgomeryshire.*
of *Mochdre.*

WYNNS, ... of *Gellidywyll.*
of *Llanfendigedd.*

OWEN, ... of *Rhiw Saeson, Montgomeryshire.*

PHILIPS, ... of *Llan Ddewi.*

VAUGHANS, ... of *Bugeildy.*
of *Pant-y-Garreg.*

MEREDYDD, ... of *Llanasan.*

OWEN, ... of *Morbend.*

MORRIS, ... of *Cery, Montgomeryshire.*

JAMES, ... of *Crocsgynan, Montgomeryshire.*

MATTHEWS, ... of *Blodwell, Shropshire.*
of *Mochdre.*
POWELL,* ... of *Westyn* and *Ednop, Shropshire.*

V.

JESTYN AP GWRGANT, (the Fifth Royal Tribe) was Prince or Lord of *Glamorgan;* he descended from *Tewdric,* King of *Gwent,* in King *Arthur's* time. He lost his country to *Robert Fitzhamon,* and his twelve knights; whom by the procurement of *Einion ap Cadifor ap Collwyn,* he had hired to come with an army to assist him against *Rhys ap Tewdwr,* prince of *South Wales,* and *Blethyn ap Maenyrch,* Lord of *Brecknock.* As a judgment upon him, for his disloyalty to the said *Rhys,* his sovereign, God was pleased suddenly to punish treachery with treachery.

Rhys and *Blethyn,* after a very bloody battle† (not far from *Brecknock*) were slain in the field.—*Gules, three cheveronels, in pale argent.*

* Of this family was *Richard Powell* of *Ednop,* (or, as it is sometimes written, *Edenhope*) the poet, author of the *Pentarchia,* a short history, in coarse Latin verse, of the royal tribes of *Cambria,* and their descendants. The above mentioned poem was composed about the year 1623. Prefixed to it is a dedication to the then Prince of *Wales,* afterwards *Charles* the First.

† This battle took place in the year 1090. Our valiant prince *Rhys* had the honor of falling in the field, fighting in the defence of his country, at the great age of ninety-eight years.—*Wynne's Hist. Wales,* p. 112.

DESCENDANTS EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

WILLIAMS,* ... of *Tame.* Earl of *Abingdon.*
NEWTONS, ... of *Heathley.*
JONES, ... of *Craflwyn, Caernarvonshire.*
of *Dôl in Edeirnion,* } *Merionethshire.*
of *Dôl-y-Môch.* }
MYTTLEY, ... of *Myttley.*

PRINCE *Griffith ap Cynan, -Rhys ap Tewdwr,* and *Blethyn ap Cynfyn,* made diligent search for the arms, ensignes, and pedegrees of their ancestors, the nobility and kings of the *Britons.* What they discovered by their pains, in any papers and records, was afterwards, by the bards, digested and put into books. And they ordained five royal tribes (there being only three before) from whom their posterity to this day can derive themselves: and also fifteen special tribes, of whom the gentry of *North Wales* are, for the most part, descended. And in our books we have mention of the tribe of *March,* &c., besides other tribes called *Gwehelyth* and *Gwehelaethau.*

* Lord *Williams,* of *Tame,* was made Lord President of the *Marches of Wales,* in the first year of Queen *Elizabeth;* and died, I believe, the same year, at *Ludlow Castle,* where the courts of the Marches were then held.

THE FIFTEEN TRIBES.

The Fifteen Tribes of *North Wales;* from a MS. in the Possession of the Reverend *L. Owen.*[1]

I.

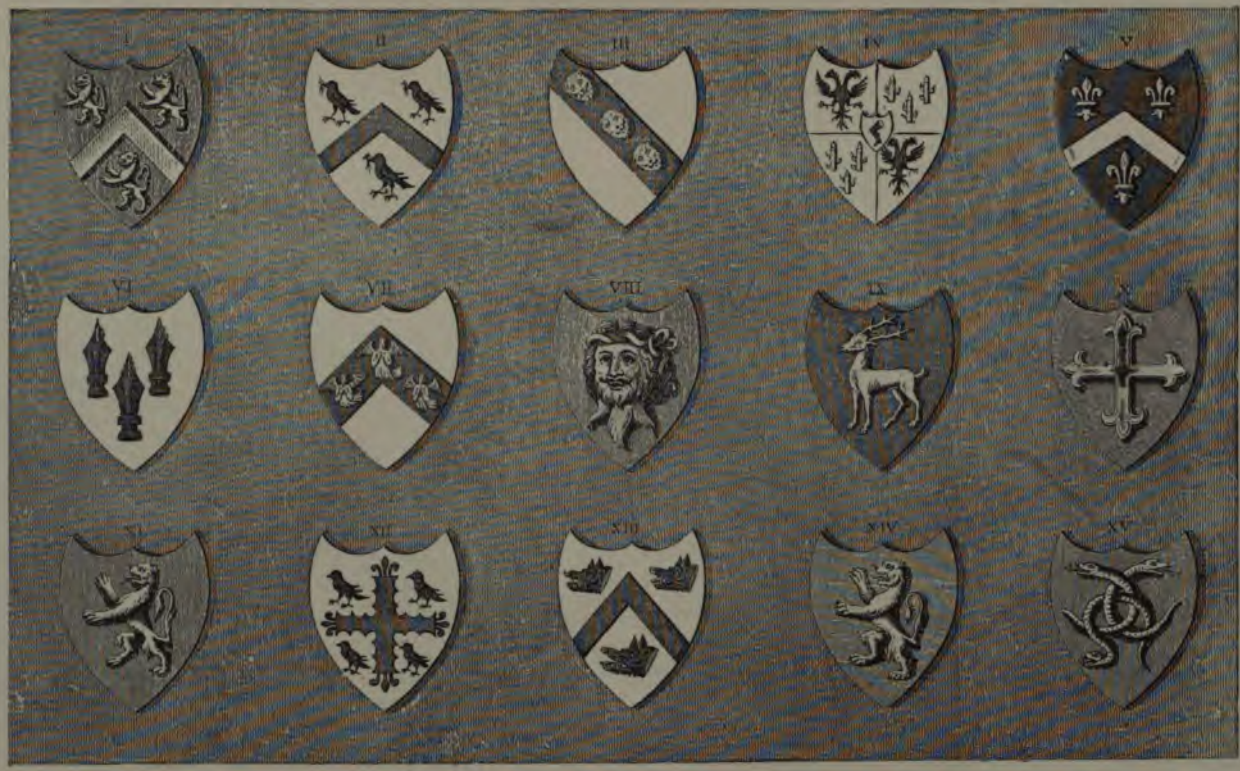
HWFA AP CYNDDELW* (the first of the fifteen tribes) lived in the time of *Owain Gwynedd,* prince of *North Wales.* Some books of pedegrees allege that he was steward to the said Prince.† His office, by inheritance, was to bear the Prince's coronet, and to put it upon his head when the Bishop of *Bangor* annointed him, (as *Nicholas,* Bishop of *Bangor,* affirmeth.) His house, I believe, was *Presaddfed,* in *Anglesey.* What lordships he had besides that, are mentioned, in the Extent of *North Wales,* to be divided among his five sons, *viz. Methusalem, Cyfnerth, Jeuan, Jorwerth,* and *Blettrws.* Many of the gentlemen of *Anglesey* hold lands

[1] The Reverend *Lewis Owen,* of *Erwgoed,* in the parish of *Dolgelley,* was rector of *Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd.* This manuscript was given by his son, the Reverend *Robert Owen,* to the late Colonel *Vaughan* of *Rug,* and it is now preserved with the *Hengwrt* manuscripts at *Peniarth.* It is in the handwriting of *Robert Vaughan,* the antiquary. *Robert Owen,* who died in 1850, was the last male descendant of *John,* the eldest son of Baron *Lewis Owen,* now represented in the female line by Mr. *Evan Garnons Lloyd* of *Blaen-y-glyn,* the present owner of *Erwgoed.* T.P.

* Commonly called Lord of *Llŷs Llifon,* in *Anglesey.*

† *Mon. Ant.* p. 131.

XV. TRIBES OF NORTH WALES.



from him by lineal descent, but who his heir is, I know not. Sir *Howel-y-Pedolau** was a famous man in his time, and descended from him, being the son of *Griffith ap Jorwerth ap Meredydd ap Methusalem ap Hwfa ap Cynddelw.* Sir *Howel's* mother was King *Edward* the Second's nurse; and he being the King's foster-brother, was in great favor with him, who knighted him. He was a very strong man, insomuch that he could break or straiten horse-shoes with his hands.—*His arms he beareth gules between three lioncels rampant, a cheveron or.*

DESCENDANTS EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

OWEN, } of *Bodeon, Anglesey;* and *Orielton, Pembrokeshire.*
... of *Penrhos, Montgomeryshire.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

WILLIAMS, ... of *Llanbeder.*
BOULD, ... of *Tre'r Ddôl.*
OWEN, ... of *Porkinton, Shropshire.*
of *Llanvaethley.*
MORRIS, ... of *Tre Jorwerth.*
WYNNES, ... of *Bodychen,*
of *Bodowyr,*
GRIFFITHS, ... of *Chwaen,*
LEWIS, ... of *Presaddfed,*
} *Anglesey.*

* Or, *of the horse-shoes.*

II.

* *LLOWARCH AP BRAN,* (the second of the fifteen tribes) lived in the time of *Owain Gwynedd,* and was the Prince's brother-in-law, for both their wives were sisters, the daughters of *Grono ap Owain ap Edwyn,* Lord of *Tegaingle,* (as *Griffith Hiraethog,* and Sir *Thomas ap Jevan ap Deicws,* and also an old parchment MS. written about four hundred years ago, do testify.) What office he bore under the Prince, I do not know. Some say he was *Owain's* steward, as in a book of Sir *Thomas ap Williams* of *Trefriw,* I found. I believe he dwelled in the township which from him is called *Tref Llowarch,* which hath in it *Caer Gybi,* (or *Holyhead*) and three parcels of land, bearing the name of his three sons, *viz. Gwely Jorwerth ap Llowarch, Gwely Cadwgan ap Llowarch,* and *Gwely Madoc ap Llowarch,* as in the Extent of *North Wales* is manifest. He had a grand-child by his son *Jorwerth,* called *Meredydd,* who, for his good services, had the freehold of the township of *Escyniok,* given him and his heirs for ever, by Prince *Llewelyn ap Jorwerth;* whose posterity, *viz. Jeuan* †*Wyddel,* and *Tudur ap Howel ap Tudur,* held the same by the grant aforesaid, in the twenty-sixth year of King *Edward* the Third, as is to be seen in the Extent Book of *North Wales. Jeuan Wyddel's* mother was the daughter of the Lord *Cywchwr* in *Ireland,* descended of the Earl of *Kildare,* of whom

* *Llywarch* was lord of *Cwmmwd Menai,* in *Anglesey.*
† Or the *Irishman.*

the gentlemen of *Mosoglen, Bodowyr, Porthamal,* and many others are descended.—*He beareth argent, between three crows with ermine in their bills, a cheveron sable.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

LLOYDS, ... of *Rhiwgoch,*
of *Maes-y-Neuoedd,*
of *Hendre'r Mûr,*
of *Bryn Hîr.*
of *Coed-y-Rhygyn.*
of *Llandecwyn.*
of *Cefnfaes.*
of *Cae Adda.*
} *Merionethshire.*

WYNN, ... of *Mosoglen.*

PRICE, ... of *Bodowyr,*
PARRY, ... of *Bodafon,*
} *Anglesey.*

GRIFFITH, ... of *Celynnog fawr, Caernarvonshire.*

MEREDYDD, ... of *Monachdy Gwyn.*
of *Hafod Lwyfog.*
of *Porthamal.*

OWEN, ... of *Ruthin, Denbighshire.*

III.

GWEIRYDD AP RHYS GOCH, of the hundred of *Tal-Ebolion* in *Anglesey.* He dwelt at *Caerdegog,* the hamlets and tenements whereof bear the names of his children and grand-children, as *Gwely Madoc ap Gweirydd, Gwely Llowarch ap Gweirydd, Gwely Howel ap Gweirydd,* and *Gwely Meuric ap Gweirydd,* whose great

grand-child *Howel ap Jeuan ap Ednyfed ap Meuric ap Gweirydd,* enjoyed *Gwely Meuric* in the twenty-sixth year of *Edward* III.—**He beareth argent on a bend sable, three lions' heads caboched of the first.* He lived in the time of *Owain Gwynedd,* and of his son *David ap Owain.*

DESCENDANT EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

FOULKES, ... of *Gwernygron, Flintshire.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

LLOYD, ... of *Gwaredog,*
WYNN, ... of *Bodewryd,* } *Anglesey.*
HUGHES, ... of *Beaumaris,*

IV.

CILMIN TROED-DU† lived in the time of *Merfyn Frych,*‡ King of *Man,* being his brother's son, with whom he came from the north of *Britain,* when *Merfyn* married *Esyllt,* the daughter and heir of *Conan Tindaethwy,* king of the *Britons.* What offices he bore, I have not been able to find out. His posterity were wise and discreet men in all their ages; and many of them were learned in the laws in the time of the kings and princes of *Wales,* and were judges; as *Morgeneu* §*Ynad ap Gwrydr,* and

* According to other authors, *he bore argent, on a bend sable, three leopards' faces of the first.*

† For a further account of *Cilmin Troed-du,* or *Cilmin with the black foot,* see *Tour in Wales,* vol. ii. p. 391.

‡ *Merfyn Frych* reigned from the year 818 to 843.—*Powel's Hist. of Wales.*

§ Or *Judge.*

Cyfnerth his son, whose Law-Book is yet extant, fairly written on parchment; *Morgeneu Ynad ap Madoc; Morgan Ynad ap Meuric,* and *Madoc Gôch Ynad. Robert ap Meredydd ap Hwlkin Llwyd,* a wise and couth gentleman, lived in the time of *Henry* the Seventh; and of him are descended the *Glynns* of *Nanlley.* His house, I believe, was *Glynllifon,* whence some of his descendants took the name of *Glynn.—He beareth quarterly 1, argent; an eagle displayed with two heads sable; 2, argent, three fiery ragged sticks, gules; the 3d as the second; the 4th as the first. Over all, upon an escutcheon of pretence argent, a man's leg coupé a la cuisse, sable.*

DESCENDANTS EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

GLYNNS, ... of *Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.*
of *London.*
HUGHES, ... of *Bodryn.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

GLYNNS, ... of *Glynllifon,* of *Lleyar,* of *Nanlley,* } *Caernarvonshire.*

V.

COLLWYN AP TANGNO is said to be Lord of *Efionydd, Ardudwy,* and part of *Llŷn:* and it is true, that his progeny have, and do to this day, possess and enjoy the greatest part of the said country. His grand-children *Asser, Meirion,* and *Gwgan,* the sons of *Merwydd ap*

Collwyn, lived in the beginning of *Griffith ap Cynan's* time, as by the Life* of the said *Griffith* is manifest, whereby may be known what time *Collwyn* lived and flourished. It is said that he lived for some time in *Bronwen's* tower at *Harlech*, calling the same town after his own name *Caer-Collwyn*. But his said grand-children, when *Griffith ap Cynan* challenged the principality of *Wales*, lived in *Llŷn*, as in the said book of his life is extant. His posterity were always the noblest and best men in *Efionydd* and *Ardudwy*, next to the princes and their issue. His heir, from eldest son to eldest son, is hard to be known, in regard that by the *British* laws every man's inheritance was to be divided among his children, and the youngest son had the principal house; whereby every one having an equal portion of his parent's land, his posterity was forgotten.—*He beareth sable, between three flower-de-luces a cheveron argent.*

Sir *Howel-y-Fwyall*†, descended of *Collwyn*, was a noble warrior, and was in the battle of *Poictiers* with the *Black Prince*, when the *French King* was taken prisoner: where, with his pole-ax, he behaved himself so valiantly, that the prince made him a knight, and allowed a mess of meat to be served before his ax or partizan for ever, to perpetuate the memory of his good service: which mess of meat, after his death, was carried down to be given to the poor for his soul's sake; and the said mess had eight yeomen attendants found at the king's charge, which were afterwards called *Yeomen of the Crown*, who had eight-

* Written in the *British* tongue, by a very antient bard. † Of the Ax.

pence a day of standing wages, and lasted to the beginning of the reign of *Elizabeth:* (as by the relation of Serjeant *Roberts*, of *Hafod-y-Bŵch*, near *Wrexham*, and *Robert Turbridge*, of *Caerfallen*, near *Ruthin*, esquire, is recorded in the history of the noble house of *Gwydir*, wherein you may find this relation more at large.) Besides, he had the constableship of the castle of *Crickieth*, where he kept house; and the rent of *Dee-mills* at *Chester*, for the term of his life. His father was *Griffith ap Howel ap Meredydd ap Einion ap Gwrganen ap Meruydd ap Collwyn. His arms* were sable, between three flower-de-luces a pole-ax argent.*

DESCENDANT EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

WILLIAMS, ... of *Aberarch, Caernarvonshire.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

BODWRDA, ... of *Bodwrda,*
BODVELS, ... of *Madryn,* } *Caernarvonshire.*
JONES, ... of *Castell-March,*
WYNN, ... of *Pant-du.*
of *Pennardd.*
of *Bodsanan.*
of *Pen-y-Berth.*
of *Pen Coed.*
LLOYD, ... of *Bodfan.*
of *Gardd.*
of *Dol-y-Penrhyn.*
RHYDDERCHS, of *Tregaenan.*

* *Sir Howel y Fwyall's.*

VAUGHANS, ... of *Plâs Hên, Caernarvonshire.*
OWEN, ... of *Perkin,* of *Plâs-du,* of *Maentwrog,* } *Merionethshire.*
ELLIS, ... of *Ystymllyn, Caernarvonshire.*

VI.

NEFYDD HARDD, of *Nant Conwy,* lived in the time of *Owain Gwynedd,* who gave *Idwal* his son to be fostered by him; but *Nefydd,* for what cause I know not, caused *Dunawt* his son to kill the young prince, at a place called of him *Cwm Idwal.* Wherefore *Nefydd* and his posterity were degraded, and of gentlemen were made bond-men of *Nant Conwy.* His son *Rhûn,* to expiate that foul murder, gave the lands whereon the church of *Llanrwst* was built, whose grand-child, (and *Madoc Gôch ap Jorwerth ap Gwrgynon ap Cyfnerth,* his son) were stewards to *Llewelyn ap Jorwerth,* Prince of *Wales,* (as *Griffith Hiraethog* says.) He dwelled at *Crygnant,* as I take it, near *Llanrwst.*—**He beareth argent, three spears' heads imbrued, sable pointed upwards.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

EVAN MORGAN,† of *Gwibernant, Caernarvonshire.*
EVANS, ... of *Llanrwst.*
DAVIES, ... of *Coed-y-Mynydd.*

* Other books say, that *he bore argent, a cheveron inter three javelins sable, pointed upwards gules.*

† This family produced the learned Dr. *W. Morgan,* Bishop of *St. Asaph,* who translated the Bible into the *Welsh* tongue.—*Tour in Wales,* iii. p. 166.

VII.

MAELOC CRWM, of *Llechwedd-isaf*, and *Creuddyn*,* lived in the time of Prince *David ap Owain Gwynedd*, about the year of our Lord 1175, (as Sir *Thomas ap Williams'* book averreth.) What offices he bore, I have not learned. The most famous men descended of him were, Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, and others of that name, descended of *David Chaloner*, of *Denbigh*, whose ancestor *Trahaiarn Chaloner* was so called, because his grandfather *Madoc Crwm* of *Chaloner* had lived in a town in *France* called *Chaloner*, whence he took that name.—*He beareth argent, on a cheveron sable, three angels or.*

DESCENDANT EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

CHALONERS, ... of *Gisborough, Yorkshire.*

DESCENDANT EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

THOMAS, ... of *Caer Pill.*

VIII.

MARCHUDD AP CYNAN, Lord of *Abergeleu:* His house was *Bryn Ffenigl.* He lived, (as Sir *Thomas ap Williams'* book saith) in the time of *Rodri Mawr*,† King of the *Britons*, about the year of our Lord 849.‡ Of him was *Ednyfed Fychan* descended, who being general of the prince's§ host, was sent to the *Marches*, to defend the

* Both these places are in *Caernarvonshire.*

† *Roderick the Great.* ‡ Dr. *Powel* says 856. § *Llewelyn ap Jorwerth.*

frontiers from the approach of the *English* army, which was ready to invade them, under the command of *Ranulph*, earl of *Chester*, (who met them) and killed three of their chief captains and commanders, and a great many of the common soldiers. The rest he put to flight, and triumphantly returned to his prince; who, in recompence of his good service, gave him, among many gifts and honors, a new coat of arms; for the coat, which he and his ancestors had always given before, was the coat of *Marchudd*, being *gules, a Saracen's head erased proper, wreathed or.* —The new coat was thus displayed, *gules between three Englishmen's heads, a cheveron ermin.*—From the death of the last *Llewelyn*, *Ednyfed*'s posterity were the greatest in *Wales*, (as by the works of the bards and records is very manifest.) If I should go about to reckon all the famous men descended of him, it would require more time than I can well spare. Let it be sufficient to remember *Henry* the Seventh, king of *England*, *Henry* the Eighth, *Edward* the Sixth, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, all of whom were descended lineally and paternally of *Ednyfed Fychan*, who likewise was descended of *Marchudd*.

DESCENDANTS EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

WYNNS, ... of *Melay*, now *Lord Newborough*.
of *Garthewyn*.

FOULKES, ... of *Eriviet*.

LLOYDS, ... of *Plâs Madog*, in *Llansannan;* now of *Plâs Power*.

*Price, ... of *Maentwrog, Merionethshire;* now of *Gerddi Bluog.*
Morgan, ... of *Gwlgre, Flintshire.*
Griffith, ... of *Garreg Lwyd.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

Wynns, ... of *Dyffryn Aled, Denbighshire.*
of *Trefarth.*
Roberts, ... of *Gwasane, Flintshire.*
Lloyd, ... of *Gydros.*
of *Dôl.*
of *Trebul.*
Hughes, ... Bishop of *St. Asaph.*
Smith, ... Chancellor of *St. Asaph.*
Vaughans, ... of *Hên Blâs* and *Bronheulog.*
Llewelin, ... of *Llanelian.*
Jenkin, ... of *Efenechtyd.*
Jones, ... the Regicide.†
Williams, .. of *Cochwillan, Maenol, Marl, Meillionydd,* and *Ystumcolwyn.*
Howel Maelinydd.
Conway, ... of *Nant.*
Griffith, ... of *Festiniog.*
Hughes, ... of *Cefn y Garlleg.*

* Of this family was *Edmund Price,* Archdeacon of *Merionydd,* who collected the Psalms into *Welsh* metre.

† Vide *Tour in Wales,* ii. p. 265.

IX.

HEDD MOLWYNOG,* of *Uwch-Aled*, (as Sir *Thomas ap Williams'* book hath it) was steward to Prince *David ap Owain*. His lands and lordships were *Llanfair Talyhaern*, *Dyffryn Elwy*, and *Nanhaled*, the which his three sons, *viz. Meuter*, *Gwillonon*, and *Gwrgi*, divided, and their posterity have enjoyed, and do still enjoy, some part of them. *Rhys ap Jeuan ap Llewelyn Chwith* of *Chwibren*, was an esquire of the body to King *Edward* the Fourth, (as the book of *Evan Lloyd Jeffrey* hath it): he and his cousin-german, *David Jenkin*, were very turbulent in the *Lancastrian* war.

Meuric Llwyd, of *Llwyn y Maen*, near *Oswestry*, was a valiant captain under the earl of *Arundel*, who by his prowess atcheived a very noble coat of arms, *viz. The field argent, an eagle displayed with two heads sable.*

And here, I think, *Jolo Goch*,† *Owain Glyndwr's* bard, whose mother was the Countess of *Lincoln*, (as *Griffith Hiraethog* saith) may well bear a place among the worthy descendants of this tribe; who, for his lofty strain, and singular skill in *British* poetry, was and is as famous and renowned as any that hath been these four hundred years. —And also ‡*Tudur Aled*, another learned bard, and a doctor of the chair in his profession; but their learned works will make them famous and ever glorious.—*He beareth sable, a hart passant argent, attired or.*

* He lived at a place called *Yr Henllys*, in the parish of *Llanfair Talyhaern*.

† *Oliver the Red.*

‡ This celebrated poet lived about the year 1490.

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

LLOYDS,* ... of *Havodunnos, Denbighshire.*
of *Llwyn-y-Maen,* near *Oswestry.*
of *Llanforda.*
of *Drc-newydd,* in *Whittington* parish.
of *Blaen-y-Ddôl.*

PARRY, ... of *Llangerniw.*

WYNN, ... of *Bryn Cynrick.*

GRIFFITHS, ... of *Bodychwyn.*
of *Hafod-y-Garreg.*
of *Blaen Iâl, Denbighshire.*
of *Plâs Newydd.*

X.

BRAINT HIR, of *Is-dulas,* lived, as I conjecture, about the time of the sons of *Roderic*† *the Great.* His posterity did not much increase, for there are not many, at present, known to be descended from him, yet some there are.—*His arms are vert, a cross flowery or.*

DESCENDANTS.

VAUGHANS, ... of *Pont-y-Gwyddel,* Mrs. *Gifford,* of *Nerquis.*

* These *Lloyds,* descendants of *Hedd Molwynog,* were the first persons that bore that name in *North Wales.*

† Others say that he lived about the year 650, in the time of *Cadwallon,* whose nephew and chancellor he was.

XI.

**MARCHWEITHIAN* was called Lord of *Is-aled;* his lands were *Carwed Fynydd, Dincadfael, Prees, Beryn, Llyweni, Gwytherin,* and many other townships within the hundred of *Is-aled,* as appears by the extent of the lordship and honor of *Denbigh,* made in the eighth year of *Edward* the Third; at what time, *Cynwric Fychan,* being the ninth in descent from *Marchweithian,* lived; whereby some aim may be made at the time he flourished.

The families and houses descended of him are many, but the most eminent are these, *Berain,* formerly incorporated to the house of *Llyweni,* by the marriage of Mrs. *Catherine,* of *Berain,*† the daughter and heir of *Tudor ap Robert Fychan,* of *Berain,* esquire, with *John Salisbury,* the son and heir and of Sir *John Salisbury,* of *Llyweni,* knight; after whose death she married *Richard Clough,* esquire, of *Denbigh,* a rich merchant; after whose decease she married *Maurice Wynne,* of *Gwedir,* esquire, and had issue by both; and last of all she married *Edward Thelwall,* of *Plâs y Ward,* esquire. Mr. *Robert ap Rees,* descended of this tribe, and ancestor to the family of *Rhiwlas,* was chaplain to Cardinal *Wolsey,* and a very great man in the reign of *Henry* the Eighth.—*Ellis Price,* of *Plâs Yolyn,* doctor of the law, who, I believe, was one of the scholars of *Cambridge* that disputed with *Throgmorton,* and other scholars of *Oxford,* at *Cambridge,* in

* His court is said to be *Llŷs Llyweni.*

† See her singular story in vol. ii. p. 141.

the year of our Lord 1532, and got the best; (as *James Caius*, in the first book of *The Antiquities of Cambridge*, affirmeth.) *He bore, in a shield gules, a lion rampant argent, armed azure.*

DESCENDANTS EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

PRICE ... of *Rhiwlas*, of *Boch-y-rhaiadr*, } *Meirionethshire.*
WYNN, ... of *Llangynhafal, Denbighshire,*
PANTON, ... of *Coleshill* Manor, *Flintshire.*
PARRY, ... of *Tywysog*, and *Pistill.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

PRICE, ... of *Giler, Denbighshire.*
of *Tyddyn Sieffrey.*
of *Cwmmein.*
of *Fedw dêg.*
of *Llanrwst.*
of *Dugoed*, in *Penmachno.*
WYNN, ... of *Voelas, Denbighshire.*
of *Plâs Newydd, Yspytty.*
of *Hafod-y-maidd.*
FOULKES, ... of *Llŷs Llywarch.*
of *Carwed Fynydd*, and *Meriadog.*
VAUGHANS, ... of *Pant Glâs.*
of *Blaen-y-Cwm.*
of *Llysfaen.*
WILLIAMS, ... of *Aberconwy.*
of *Hafod Garregog.*
DAVIES, ... of *Llathwryd.*
GETHIN, ... of *Cerniogeu, Denbighshire.*

XII.

EDWIN, commonly called King of *Tegaingle*,* was the twelfth tribe, whose son *Owain* had a daughter called *Angharad*, married to *Griffith ap Cynan*, king of *Gwynedd*, or *North Wales*. Many worthy and noble gentlemen in *Flintshire* and *Denbighshire* are descended of him, as the Bishop of *Bangor*, now living—(I believe he means *William Roberts*, D.D. who was consecrated Bishop of *Bangor*, in *September* 1637, and died at *Llandurnog*, *August* 12th, 1665, aged 80.) *Thomas Owen*, judge of ———, father of Sir *Roger Owen*, late of *Cundover*, knight. †*Howel Gwynedd*, a very valiant and stout man, who, siding with *Owen Glyndwr*, against *Henry* the Fourth, did much annoy the *English;* but on a time, being more secure than he ought to have been, he was taken by his adversaries of the town of *Flint*, who, upon a place called *Moel-y-Gaer*, cut off his head; and long time before, one *Owain ap Uchtryd*, being grandson of *Edwin*, kept by force of arms all *Tegaingle* under subjection, notwithstanding all the power of the king, lords, and country to the contrary; and the third year, having his pardon, he delivered the owners their lands.—*He beareth argent, between four Cornish choughs armed gules, a cross flowry engrailed sable.*

* Or *Englefield;* it is a division of *Flintshire*, consisting of three hundreds, *viz. Rhuddlan*, *Coleshill*, and *Prestatyn*.

† For a fuller account of *Howel Gwynedd*, see vol. i. pp. 107, 108.

DESCENDANTS EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

LLOYDS, ... of *Pentre Hobin*, now of *Trefor*.
WYNNS, ... of *Copparleni*.
PARRIES, ... of *Llaneurgain*.

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

MOSTYNS, ... of *Mostyn*, &c. } *Flintshire*.
LLOYDS, ... of *Farm*, } *Flintshire*.
WYNNS, ... of *Nhercwys*, } *Flintshire*.
EDWARDS, ... of *Stansty*.
of *Rhual*.
of *Gallt-y-Celyn*, and *Crogen Iddon*.
of *Llangollen Fechan*.
EVANS, ... of *Coed Llai*, and *Treuddyn*.
HUGHES, ... of *Diserth*.
JONES, ... of *Gwernaffield*, and *Mold*.
OWENS, ... of *Coed Llai*, *Gwasane*, *Caerfallwch*, *Treuddyn*, *Arddunwynt*, and *Hope*.
PRICE, ... of *Llwyn Ynn*.
BROMFIELDS, ... of *Bromfield*.

XIII.

EDNOWAIN BENDEW was Lord of *Tegaingle* in the year of our Lord 1079 (as the book of *Ednop* saith.) He is said by *Peter Ellis*, the counsellor, to be chief of the fifteen tribes. Of him are descended *Ithel ap Rotpert*, Archdeacon of *Tegaingle*, the *Bithels*, and a

great many worthy families besides.—*He beareth argent, between three boars heads, a cheveron sable.*

The residence of *Ednowain* is supposed by some to have been at *Ty-maen*, in the parish of *Whiteford*, (see History of *Whiteford* and *Holywell*, p. 119.)

DESCENDANTS EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

LLOYD,	. . of *Wygfair*,	*Flintshire.*
FOULKES,	... of *Mertyn*,	
GRIFFITH,	... of *Rhual*,	
HUGHES,	... of *Halkyn*,	
	of *Bagillt*,	
GRIFFITH,	... of *Plâs isa', Caerwys*,	

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

WYNNS,	... of *Galedlom*, and *Caerwys*,	*Flintshire*
PUGHE,	... of *Skeifiog*,	
PIERS,	... of *Llanasaph*,	
PARRY,	... of *Coleshill*, and *Basingwerk*,	
GRIFFITH,	... of *Pant y Llongdu*,	
	of *Caerwys Hall*,	
EVANS,	... of *Llaneurgain*,	
JONES,	... of *Skeifiog*,	
WILLIAMS,	... of *Clommendy Skeifiog*,	
HUGHES,	... of *Coed-y-Brain*,	

XIV.

EFNYDD, commonly called the son of **Gwenllian*, the daughter of *Rhŷs ap Marchen*, who was lord of seven townships in *Dyffryn Clwyd*, called *Ruthin land*, *viz. Tref-ben-y-Coed*, and *Fenechdyd*, y *Groeslwyd*, *Pant Meugen*, and three more, all freehold land. He had no children besides *Gwenllian* aforesaid, who by the interest of *Blethyn ap Cynfyn*, king of *Wales*, was given in marriage to this *Efnydd*'s father, being nearly related to the said king, who gave him likewise seven townships, *to wit*, *Almor*, *Tref-alen* (or *Alynton*), *Gresford* in *Bromfield*, *Lleprog-fawr*, *Lleprog-fechan*, and *Tref-y-nant*, in *Tegaingle*, &c. He had a daughter called *Hunydd*, who was the wife of *Meredydd ap Blethyn*, prince of Powys. Of him was descended *John Almor*, one of the marshals of the hall to king *Henry* the Seventh, father of *John Almor*, serjeant at arms to king *Henry* the Eighth, (as I think,) *who bare azure, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules;* and of Sir *William Meredith*, who lived in *Yorkshire*, or somewhere else in *England.—He bare a lion rampant saliant or*, wherewith he quartered his mother's coat, *being azure, between three nags heads erased argent, a fess or.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

SIMUNT, ... of *Coed Llai*,
PRICHARD, ... of *Caergwrley*, } *Flintshire.*

* This *Gwenllian* was stiled the heiress of *Dyffryn Clwyd*, in regard that she possessed a very great portion of it.

grandchild, by his son *Ednyfed*, had two sons more eminent than the rest of his children, *Ednyfed* and *Griffith*; of the last of whom *William David Lloyd*, of *Peniarth*, esquire, lately deceased, was descended; whose inheritance is come to *Margaret*, the mother of *Lewis Owen*, of *Peniarth*, esquire, now living. *Ednyfed ap Aaron* is said to have entertained *Owain Glyndwr*, when he was overcome by King *Henry* the Fourth, the usurper, but secretly in a cave, by the sea-side, in the parish of *Llan Gelynin*, which of him is called **Ogof Owain*. Of this *Ednyfed* was descended *Morgan ap Griffith ap Einion*, a courageous and stout man, who, as it is reported by his kinsmen, by chance, in the streets of the city of *London*, late in the night, met with king *Henry* the Eighth, with a small guard about him, coming to see what rule was kept in the city; and when neither would yield to the other, they drew and fought hardly, until a person, who accompanied *Morgan*, bade him take heed what he did, for that he feared it was the king with whom he fought. Whereupon *Morgan* crying mercy, yielded, and craved pardon; and the king did let him go, saying that he was a lusty man, and ever after he was called *Lusty Morgan*. This is a report, I cannot tell how true.

"*Morgan hîr, mawr gan Harri,*
"*Mae Llundain dan d'adain di.*"

—*He bore gules, three snakes enowed in a triangular knot argent.*

* *Owen's Cave.*

ROGERS, ... of *Flint.*
MEREDYDD, ... of *Trefalen.*
of *Pentre Bychan.*
of *Stansty.*
ALMORS, ... of *Almor.*
ALYNTONS, ... of *Alynton.*
LLOYDS, ... of *Gresford*, and *Alynton.*

XV.

*EDNOWAIN AP BRADWEN** is by writers called *Lord of Meirionydd:* but surely the princes and their issue were always lords of *Meirionydd;* howbeit it might be, that he (as others) took the same to farm, and therefore might be called lord thereof. And yet he and his issue were possessed of all *Tal-y-Bont*, save *Nanney*, and the prince's demesnes, and for the most part of *Ystumanner* in the like manner. The offices he bore under the prince, I know not. Some books of pedigrees say that he lived in *Griffith ap Cynan*'s time, but I think he was not so antient.† The ruins of his *Llŷs*, or palace, are to be seen in the township of *Cregenan*, in *Tal-y-bont, Iscregenan. Llewelyn ap Tudor ap Gwyn ap Peredur ap Ednowain ap Bradwen*, lived in the time of *Edward* the First, and did him homage with the lords and gentry of *Wales*, as by the said King's records, is manifest. *Aaron*, his

* Of *Llŷs Bradwen*, near *Dolgelley*. Vide vol. ii. p. 234, *et seq.*

† He lived in the time of *Llewelyn ap Jorwerth*, probably about 1194.

grandchild, by his son *Ednyfed*, had two sons more eminent than the rest of his children, *Ednyfed* and *Griffith*; of the last of whom *William David Lloyd*, of *Peniarth*, esquire, lately deceased, was descended; whose inheritance is come to *Margaret*, the mother of *Lewis Owen*, of *Peniarth*, esquire, now living. *Ednyfed ap Aaron* is said to have entertained *Owain Glyndwr*, when he was overcome by King *Henry* the Fourth, the usurper, but secretly in a cave, by the sea-side, in the parish of *Llan Gelynin*, which of him is called **Ogof Owain*. Of this *Ednyfed* was descended *Morgan ap Griffith ap Eineon*, a courageous and stout man, who, as it is reported by his kinsmen, by chance, in the streets of the city of *London*, late in the night, met with king *Henry* the Eighth, with a small guard about him, coming to see what rule was kept in the city; and when neither would yield to the other, they drew and fought hardly, until a person, who accompanied *Morgan*, bade him take heed what he did, for that he feared it was the king with whom he fought. Whereupon *Morgan* crying mercy, yielded, and craved pardon; and the king did let him go, saying that he was a lusty man, and ever after he was called *Lusty Morgan*. This is a report, I cannot tell how true.

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"*Morgan hîr, mawr gan Harri,*
"*Mae Llundain dan d'adain di.*"

—*He bore gules, three snakes enowed in a triangular knot argent.*

* *Owen's Cave.*

DESCENDANT EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

OWENS, ... of *Cae'r Berllan, Merionethshire.*

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

LLOYDS, ... of *Nant-y-Mynach,* and *Peniarth.*
OWENS, ... of *Peniarth,* and *Morben.*
GRIFFITH, ... of *Garth,* and *Cloddiau Cochion.*

Out of our antient books of pedegrees, we are enabled to add another *Tribe;* by no means inferior to any of the foregoing, in the respectability and number of its descendants.

XVI.

TUDOR TREVOR, the Tribe of **March,* called likewise in our books *Llwyth Maelor* (or the tribe of *Maelor,*) was the son of *Ynyr ap Cadfarch,* descended of *Cadell Deurnllug,* King of *Powys.* He is said to have been the founder of, and to have resided at, *Whittington Castle,* which continued in his posterity for many generations after. His mother was *Rhiengar,* daughter to *Lluddocca ap Caradoc Vreichfras,* earl of *Hereford,* who was one of the knights of King *Arthur's* Round Table. *Tudor* had large possessions in *Herefordshire,* in right of his mother, as well as in that country called *Ferlys,* which lies between the rivers *Wye* and *Severn.* He was contemporary with *Howel Dda,* king of *Wales,* whose daughter

* So called, because a great number of the gentlemen in the Marches of England and Wales are descended from him.

Angharad he married, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. *Powell*, of *Edenhope*, in his *Pentarchia*, describes his arms in the following manner:

Erminiis fulgens *Theodori* parma *Trevori*,
Dat rapidum fulvumque sinistro verte leonem;
Mostonis sunt nota satis simul arma *Trevoris*.

Which may be thus expressed in plain *English*: '*Parted* '*per bend sinister ermine and ermines, over all a lion* '*rampant or*; the well-known arms of the *Mostyns*, and '*also of the Trevors*.'

DESCENDANTS EXTANT IN THE MALE LINE.

Viscount *Hambden*, and Baron TREVOR.

MOSTYNS, ... of *Mostyn*, of *Trelacre*, } Baronets.
of *Bryngwyn*.
of *Segroit*.

PENNANT, ... of *Bychton*.

RICHARD PENNANT, Baron *Penrhyn*.

JEFFRIES, ... of *Acton*.

EDWARDS, ... of *Chirk*.

WYNNE, ... of *Gerwyn-fawr*.

JONES, ... of *Llwyn-onn*.

DESCENDANTS EXTINCT, OR IN THE FEMALE LINE.

TREVOR, ... of *Brynkinallt*.
of *Pentre Cynric*.
of *Daywen*.
of *Trefalen*.

TREVOR, ... of *Plâs-têg.*
of *Oswestry.*
LLOYDS, ... of *Halton.*
YOUNG, ... of *Bryn Yorkin.*
DYMMOCK, ... of *Willington.*
PUGHE, ... of *Llan-y-Mynach.*
LLOYDS, ... of *Plâs isa' y Clawdd.*
of *Dal-y-wern.*

Here it may not be improper to mention, that though the tribes are generally considered as the nobility of *Wales*, yet are there many antient *Welsh* families of high respectability, who derive not their descent from any of them. Such as the *Middletons*, of *Chirk* castle and *Gwaunynog;* the *Vaughans*, of *Glan-y-llyn*, afterwards of *Llwydiarth* and *Llangedwyn*, but now extinct, who are descended from *Ririd Flaidd*, lord of *Penllyn*, &c. The *Vaughans*, of *Cors-y-gedol;* and the *Wynnes*, of *Dol-egwyn*, whose stock was *Osbwrn Wyddel*, (or the *Irishman.*) The *Eytons*, of *Leeswood;* the *Wynnes*, of *Tower;* the *Davises*, of *Gwasane* (whose representative in the male line is *Peter Davies*, esquire, of *Broughton*); the *Parrys*, of *Pwllhalog*, and the *Williamses*, of *Fron*, who are descended from *Cynric Efell*, baron of *Eglwyseg.*

In *Anglesey* are the *Williamses* of *Ty-fry*, descended from *Cadrod Hardd*, (or the *Handsome*) lord of *Talebolion;* and from them the *Williamses*, of *Nantanog*, ancestors of the present Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne;* the *Williamses* of *Penbedw*, and the *Williamses* of *Bodelwyddan.*

Though many others may be added to these, we shall now close this account with the descendants of *Brochwel Ysgithrog*, prince of *Powys, viz.* the *Blaneys* of *Tregynon*, the *Wynnes* of *Garth*, the *Lloyds* of *Leighton*, and the *Thomases* of *Llechweddgarth*, whose present representative is *Tho. Thomas*, esquire, of *Downing Ucha'*.(1)

(1) Referring to the manner in which the founders of tribes were selected, Mr. *Yorke* writes forcibly. "Why *Jestyn ap Gwrgant*, a petty lord of *Glamorgan*, and a character in everlasting disgrace, should be thus dignified, while he was the founder only of ignominy and loss of dominion to himself, of slaughter and slavery to his country, is difficult to adjust; and that *Brochwel Ysgithrog*, a prince of *Powis* in its highest splendour, having *Shrewsbury* for his capital, and a chief of great power and martial character, should have his name omitted even in the fifteen tribes, is alike inscrutable." T.P.

FIVE ROYAL TRIBES.

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The number of Tribes in the MS. is only XV.—We retain the title, but add that of TUDOR TREVOR, or the Tribe of MARCH, as is done by some of our writers.

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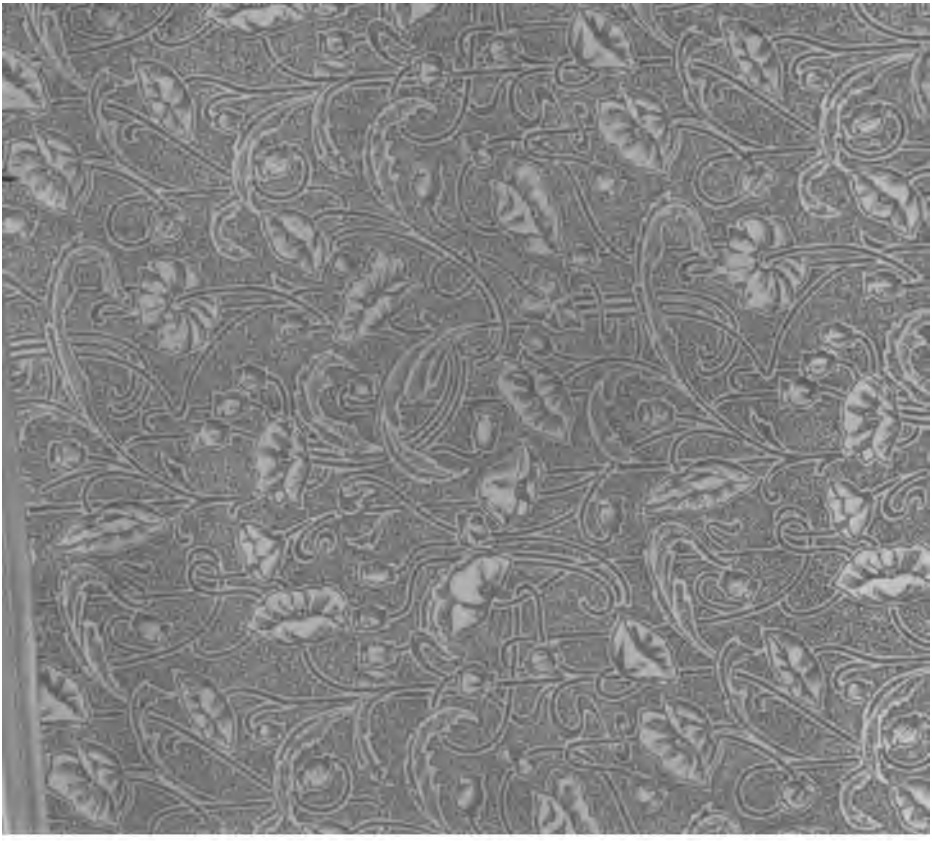

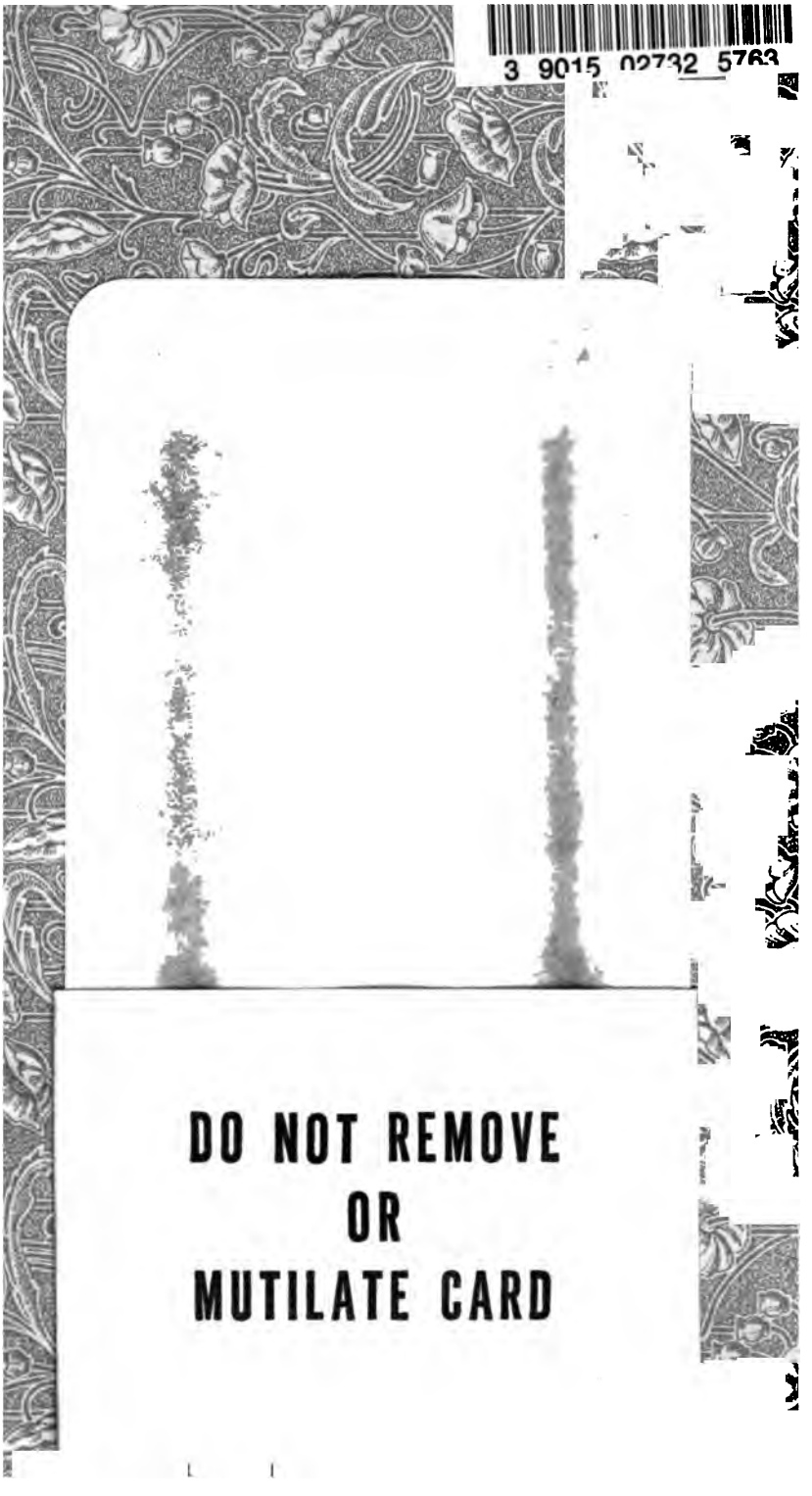
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